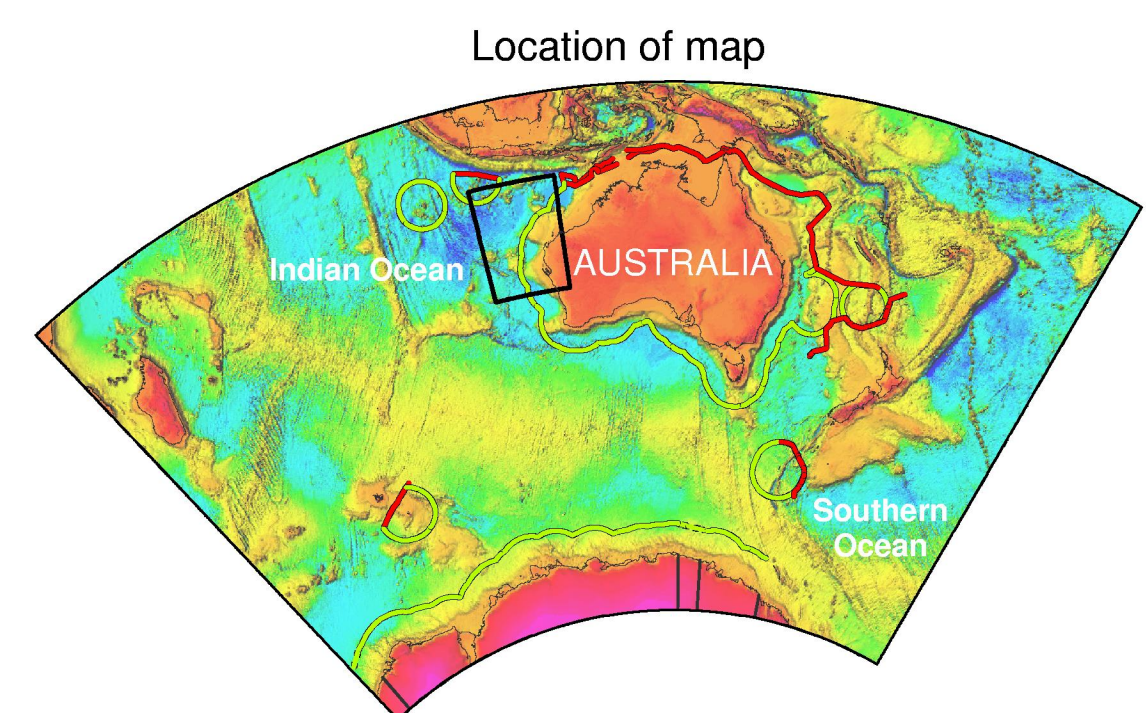


The outer limit of the continental shelf of Australia in the Wallaby and Exmouth Plateaus region showing the provisions of article 76 invoked

SCALE 1:2 300 000

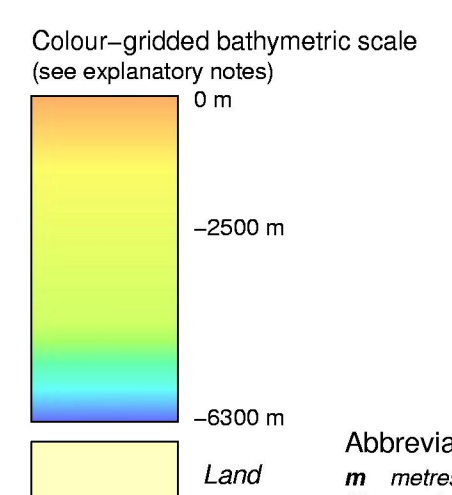


Lambert Conformal Conic Projection  
CRS80 Spheroid: 118° 200 Datum: Epoch: 2000.0  
Central Meridian: 112° E  
Standard Parallels: 14° 30' S and 26° 30' S

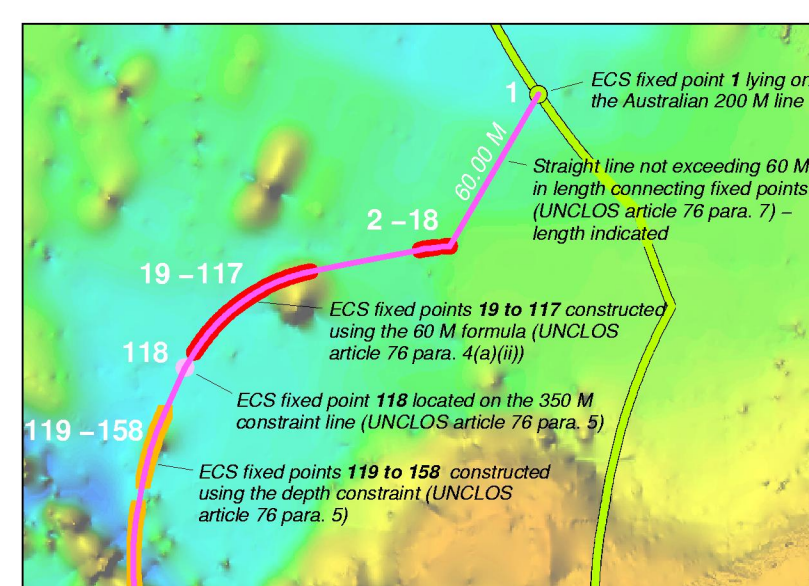


- Article 76 fixed points (outer limit)**
- Point on Australia's 200 M line (UNCLOS article 76 para. 1)
  - 60 M formula point (UNCLOS article 76 para. 4(a)(ii))
  - 350 M constraint point - point on 350 M constraint arc (UNCLOS article 76 para. 5)
  - Depth constraint point - point on the depth constraint arc (UNCLOS article 76 para. 5)
- Other points**
- Point defined in a maritime boundary treaty between Australia and another State

- Lines**
- Australia's territorial sea baseline
  - 200 M line from Australia's territorial sea baseline
  - 200 M line from archipelagic baseline of an opposite or adjacent State
  - 1997 treaty with Indonesia - exclusive economic zone boundary
  - 1997 treaty with Indonesia - seabed boundary
  - Outer limit of extended continental shelf (UNCLOS article 76 para. 7)



Abbreviations  
m metres  
M nautical mile (1852 m)



**Explanatory Notes**

- This map has been produced in ESRI ArcMap 8.3 using geo-spatially correct data.
- The colour-gridded bathymetric image that forms the background of this map was derived from a combination of the Petkovik, P. and Buchanan, C. (2002) - Australian bathymetry and topography grid (January 2002), (CDROM), Geoscience Australia, Canberra and ETOPO2. <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mag/etopo2.html>. The Petkovik and Buchanan grid has been used for the morphological shelf and slope where, due to the greater availability of shiptrack data, its rendering of the seafloor is reliable. ETOPO2 has been used for the deeper parts of the image, including parts of the lower slope where shiptrack data are sparse.
- Depiction of 200 nautical mile arcs from the territory of States other than Australia, and of lines equidistant from Australian land territory and that of another State, is based on information available at the time of production, and should not be taken to signify acceptance or endorsement by Australia of the validity of the international law of the non-Australian baselines from which they are drawn.
- The term 'extended continental shelf' is used to refer to that part of the continental shelf defined under UNCLOS article 76 that lies beyond 200 nautical miles from Australia's territorial sea baseline.
- There are two maritime boundary treaties between Australia and Indonesia to the north of the Wallaby and Exmouth Plateaus region - a 1997 treaty that establishes a seabed boundary and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) boundary in the central part of the region and a 1972 treaty that establishes a seabed boundary in the eastern part of the region. Where the EEZ boundary and the seabed boundaries defined by the treaties diverge, Australia exercises seabed and subsoil jurisdiction in the area between them whereas Indonesia exercises water column jurisdiction.