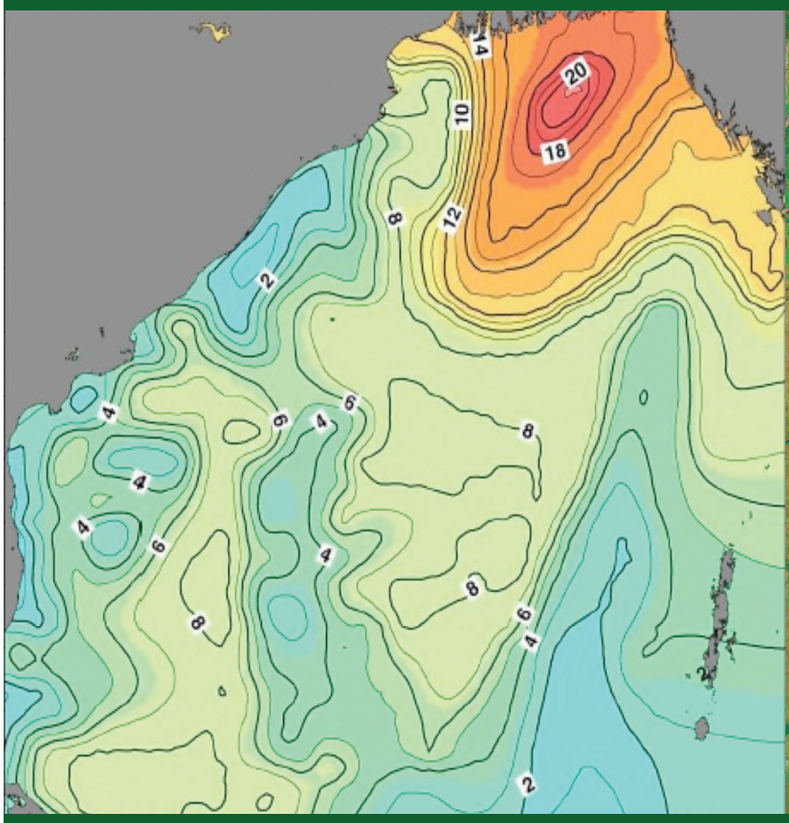
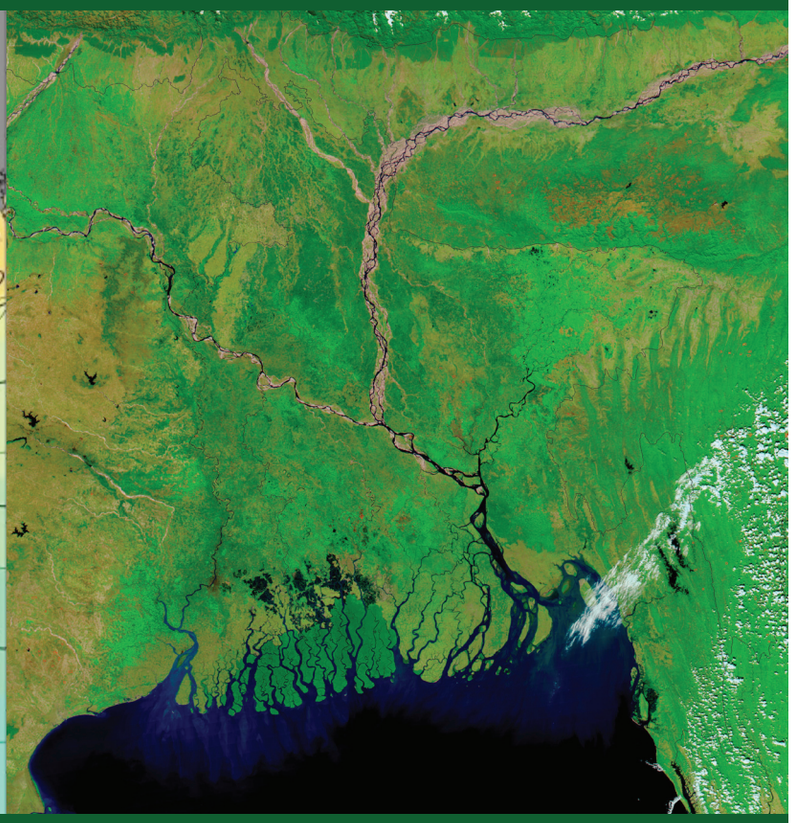
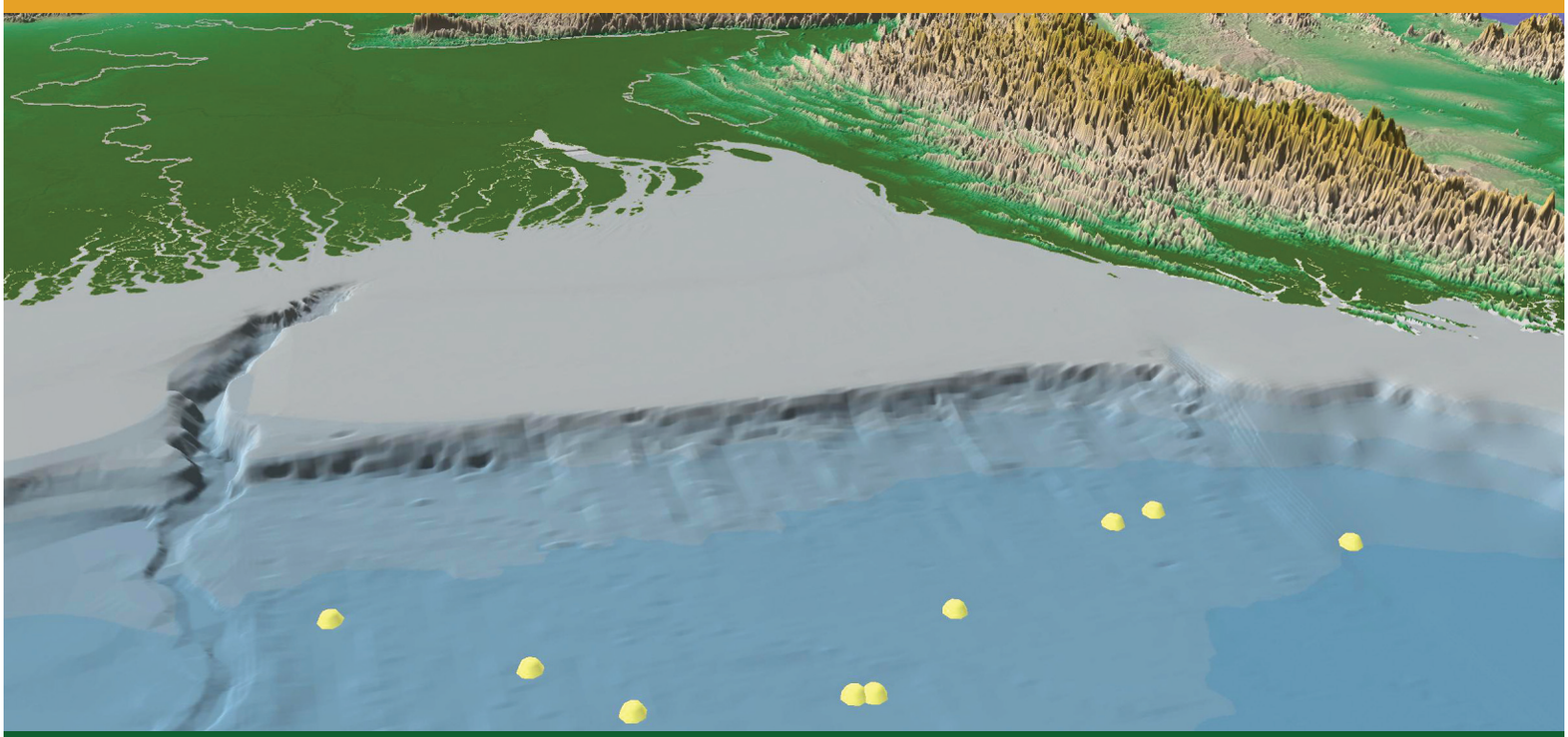




SUBMISSION BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
February 2011



Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

SUBMISSION BY
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
TO THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BGD-ES-DOC

FEBRUARY 2011

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Preface

This submission (Submission) by the People's Republic of Bangladesh was prepared under the "UNCLOS 1982 Implementation Special Program" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The following institutions of the Government of Bangladesh were involved in the preparation of the Submission:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Bangladesh Navy
- Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB)
- Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corporation (Petrobangla)
- Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Limited (BAPEX)
- Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO)
- Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA)

The following advisors and experts provided legal and technical advice and assistance to the People's Republic of Bangladesh during the preparation of the Submission:

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Apart from the names mentioned above, the Government of Bangladesh consulted several institutions for technical and legal advice during the preparation of the Submission. The names of those institutions are as follows:

- Centre for Coastal and Ocean Mapping, University of New Hampshire, USA
- Federal Institute of Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), Germany
- UNEP Shelf, GRID – Arendal, Norway
- Scripps Institute of Oceanography, USA (SIO)
- Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, USA

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1 This Executive Summary forms part of the Submission by the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Bangladesh) to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (Commission) made pursuant to paragraph 8 of Article 76 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Convention).

1.2 Bangladesh is a unitary, independent, sovereign Republic located in a region of South Asia that straddles the fertile Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta. It is bordered by the Republic of India (India) on all sides, with the exception of a land/river boundary with the Union of Myanmar (Myanmar) to the far southeast and its southern coastline on the Bay of Bengal.

1.3 Bangladesh is a Contracting Party to the Convention, having signed it on 10 December 1982 and later ratified it on 27 July 2001 (see www.un.org/Depts/los/reference_files/status2010.pdf). The maritime zones of Bangladesh, including the territorial waters, the economic zone and the continental shelf, have been defined in the *Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974* (viewable online at www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/BGD_1974_Act.pdf.

1.4 As provided for under paragraph 1 of Article 76, Bangladesh has a continental shelf comprising the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, up to the limits provided for in paragraphs 4 to 6 of Article 76 or, to a distance of 200 nautical miles (M) from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Bangladesh is measured (territorial sea baselines) where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend beyond that distance.

1.5 The present Submission is made by Bangladesh in support of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf where it extends beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines.

1.6 Bangladesh has for the purposes of preparing this Submission, applied the relevant provisions of Article 76 of the Convention, together with the *Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf* (CLCS/40/Rev.1), adopted by the Commission on 17 April 2008 (Rules of Procedure), and the recommendations contained in the *Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf* (CLCS/11) adopted by the Commission on 13 May 1999 (the Guidelines).

1.7 The present Submission consists of three separate parts, as specified in Annex III to the Rules of Procedure and in paragraphs 9.1.3 to 9.1.6 of the Guidelines. The Submission is therefore organised and presented as follows:

- an Executive Summary;
- a main analytical and descriptive part (Main Body); and,
- the required supporting scientific and technical data (Supporting Scientific and Technical Data).

1.8 A separate section of this Executive Summary provides a brief outline of the region of continental shelf beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines, including a depiction of the outer limits of the continental shelf determined by Bangladesh.

2. Maps and Coordinates

2.1 The map on page 12 depicts the outer limit line of the continental shelf of Bangladesh by reference to the fixed points required in paragraph 7 of Article 76 (Article 76 fixed points).

2.2 A list of the coordinates, in decimal degrees, of the Article 76 fixed points that define the outer limits of the continental shelf of Bangladesh is supplied in the Annex to this Executive Summary. The provision of Article 76 invoked to support each Article 76 fixed point is indicated, together with the distance between adjacent points.

3. Provisions of Article 76 Invoked

3.1 Paragraphs 4 to 6 of Article 76 set out specific formula and constraints by which a coastal State such as Bangladesh may establish the outer edge of its continental margin, and its legal continental shelf, wherever that margin extends beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines.

3.2 As set out in paragraph 7 of Article 76, the coastal State is to delineate the outer limits of those portions of its continental shelf that extend beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting fixed points defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude.

3.3 Bangladesh invokes paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4(a)(i), 5 and 7 of Article 76 of the Convention in support of the determination of the outer limits of the continental shelf included in the Submission, as outlined in Section 6 of this Executive Summary.

4. Advisory Assistance

4.1 Bangladesh was assisted in the preparation of the Submission by Dr. Harald Brekke (Norway), who is a member of the Commission.

4.2 A list of other advisers and organisations that provided legal or technical assistance to Bangladesh during the preparation of the Submission is included in the Preface to this Executive Summary.

5. Settled and Outstanding Delimitations

5.1 The maritime zones of Bangladesh overlap with those of the neighbouring coastal States of India and Myanmar. The extent of overlap varies with respect to the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and, potentially, with respect to areas of continental shelf extending beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines.

5.2 With the exception of the Agreement between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Myanmar in respect of their territorial waters boundary completed in 1974 and reaffirmed in 2008 (see Annex 1 to the Main Body), Bangladesh has not yet delimited boundaries with India or Myanmar in respect of those areas where territorial sea or EEZ entitlements overlap, or where continental shelf entitlements beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines potentially overlap.

5.3 Article 9 of Annex II to the Convention provides that the actions of the Commission shall not prejudice matters relating to the delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts. The Commission has therefore adopted a practice, contained in Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, which is intended to prevent the consideration of a submission covering a disputed area of continental shelf without the consent of the parties in dispute.

5.4 In accordance with paragraph 2(a) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, Bangladesh wishes to inform the Commission that areas of the continental shelf submitted by Bangladesh are the subject of disputes with India and Myanmar respectively for the purposes of Rule 46 and Annex I to the Rules of Procedure.

5.5 Bangladesh recalls that India lodged a submission to the Commission on 11 May 2009. Bangladesh formally objected to the Indian submission by Note Verbale No. PMBNY-UNCLOS/2009 communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 29 October 2009 (viewable online at: http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/ind48_09/bgd_re_ind_clcs48_2009e.pdf). In the Note, Bangladesh

disputes the claim by India to areas of outer continental shelf noting that the areas claimed form part of the natural prolongation of Bangladesh.

5.6 Bangladesh also advises in the Note that dispute exists between Bangladesh and India for the purposes of Rule 46 of the Rules of Procedure in respect of:

(a) the unresolved delimitation between the two countries in the Bay of Bengal; and,

(b) the straight baselines of India gazetted on 11 May 2009 from which India purported to measure the breadth of its continental shelf, and to which Bangladesh objects.

5.7 Bangladesh has reserved the right to further comment upon the Submission by India as and when a more detailed assessment can be conducted.

5.8 Bangladesh notes further that, on 8 October 2009, it instituted arbitral proceedings pursuant to Article 287 and Annex VII of the Convention with respect to the delimitation of the territorial sea, EEZ and continental shelf between Bangladesh and India. As at the date of the lodgement of the present Submission, the proceedings remain ongoing.

5.9 With regard to Myanmar, Bangladesh recalls that Myanmar lodged a submission to the Commission on 16 December 2008. Bangladesh formally objected to the Myanmar submission by Note Verbale No. PMBNY-UNCLOS/2009 communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 July 2009 (viewable online at: http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/mmr08/clcs16_2008_mmr_bgd_e.pdf). In the Note, Bangladesh disputes the claim by Myanmar to areas of outer continental shelf noting that the areas claimed form part of the natural prolongation of Bangladesh.

5.10 Bangladesh also advises in the Note that a dispute exists between Bangladesh and Myanmar for the purposes of Rule 46 of the Rules of Procedure in respect of:

(a) the unresolved maritime boundary delimitation between the two countries in the Bay of Bengal; and,

(b) the straight baselines declared by Myanmar along its west coast abutting the Bay of Bengal, including around the Preparis and Co Co Islands, which Bangladesh disputes.

5.11 Bangladesh also formally reserved the right to further comment upon the submission by Myanmar as and when a more detailed assessment can be conducted.

5.12 Bangladesh notes further that on 8 October 2009 it initiated arbitral proceedings pursuant to Article 287 and Annex VII of the Convention concerning the delimitation of the territorial sea, the EEZ, and the continental shelf boundaries with Myanmar. Subsequently, and with the agreement of the Parties as expressed through their respective declarations made under Article 287 of the Convention, proceedings were instituted on 14 December 2009 before the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in respect of the *Dispute relating to the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Union of Myanmar*. At the date of the lodgement of the present Submission, the case had been entered in the List of Cases of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea as Case no.16.

5.13 Bangladesh wishes to assure the Commission that the present Submission is made without prejudice to the delimitation of the relevant maritime boundaries with the coastal States concerned, including with respect to the matters that are presently the subject of third-party adjudication.

5.14 Furthermore, in accordance with paragraph 2(b) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, Bangladesh assures the Commission that, in its view, the consideration of this Submission will not prejudice the consideration of the matters in dispute outlined above, or prejudice the delimitation of boundaries between Bangladesh and any other State(s).

5.15 Having regard to the existence of the disputes referred to above and to the resulting uncertainty concerning the maritime zone boundaries of third States, Bangladesh has prepared this Submission strictly by reference to the application of Article 76 to its own continental margin. Accordingly, the maritime zones boundaries of other States are not shown.

5.16 The absence of third party maritime zones boundaries in this Submission does not affect the demonstration by Bangladesh of its outer continental shelf claim through the application of the provisions of Article 76, although areas covered by the Submission may be the subject of boundary negotiations.

6. Regional Overview and Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf

6.1 The landmass of Bangladesh, situated between the southern edge of the Himalaya Range and the northern limit of the Bay of Bengal, consists mainly of sediments deposited by the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) river systems and their ancestors.

6.2 The continental shelf of Bangladesh represents the submerged prolongation of the land territory of Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal that covers an area of ocean space in the order of 2,172,000 km². Opening out to the Indian Ocean to the south, the Bay of Bengal is bordered by India and Sri Lanka to the west, Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal to the north, and Myanmar together with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India to the east.

6.3 A number of large river systems, including the Ganges/Padma, Brahmaputra/Jamuna, Meghna, Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri all flow into the Bay of Bengal. The accumulation of sediments discharged by these river systems and their ancestors over millions of years, especially from the GBM river systems, has resulted in the development within the Bay of Bengal of a prominent submarine feature known as the Bengal Fan. The Bengal Fan extends from 22°N to 8°S and from 80°E to 93°E and represents one of the world's largest sedimentary basins.

6.4 A detailed examination of the geology of the region is presented in the Main Body of the Submission. This includes a discussion that is intended to demonstrate clearly the natural prolongation from the Bangladesh landmass and the extension of the outer edge of the Bangladesh continental margin beyond 200 M measured from the territorial sea baselines. The Supporting Scientific and Technical Data submitted by Bangladesh support these findings.

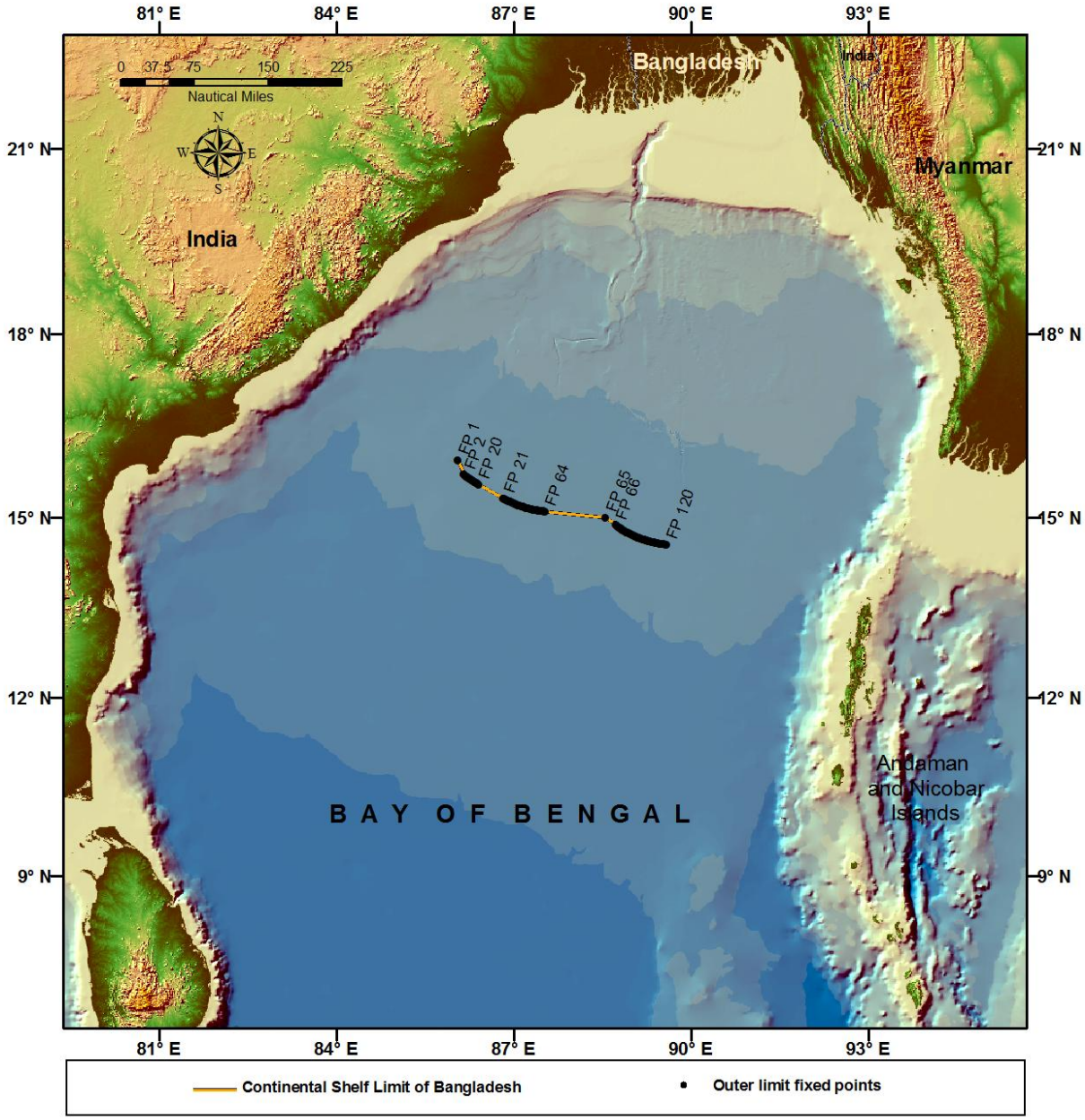
6.5 Applying the relevant provisions of Article 76, a total of **120** fixed points (Article 76 fixed points) have been established by Bangladesh to determine the outer limits of the continental shelf. The Article 76 fixed points have been determined by applying the sediment thickness formula (Article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i)), together with the 2500m isobath plus 100 M depth constraint (Article 76, paragraph 5).

6.6 The 120 Article 76 fixed points are comprised of:

- **1** point defined by a point (BGD-SED-001) where the thickness of the sediment is not less than 1% of the distance from the point to the foot of the slope (Article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i)); and,
- **119** points defined by the depth constraint line 100 M from the 2500m isobath (Article 76, paragraph 5).

6.7 The outer limits of the continental shelf extending beyond 200 M of the territorial sea baselines have been delineated by geodesic straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length used to connect the Article 76 fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude expressed in decimal degrees.

6.8 The map below illustrates the line depicting the outer limits of the continental shelf of Bangladesh overlain on a gridded bathymetric of the northern Bay of Bengal.



MAP: The outer limits of the continental shelf of Bangladesh.

6.9 The list of Article 76 fixed points used to construct the outer limits of the continental shelf of Bangladesh is given in the Annex to this Executive Summary.

7. Authentication

7.1 All maps, charts and databases forming part of the present Submission were prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that, for the purpose of the present Submission, is responsible for preparing such material and for certifying its quality and reliability.

8. Notes

Map Notes

8.1 For the purpose of the maps contained in this Submission, and having regard to the existence of the disputes referred to above and to the resulting uncertainty concerning the maritime zone boundaries of third States, Bangladesh has prepared this Submission strictly by reference to the application of Article 76 to its own continental margin. Accordingly, the maritime zones boundaries of other States are not shown.

8.2 The absence of third party maritime zones boundaries in this Submission does not affect the demonstration by Bangladesh of its outer continental shelf claim through the application of the provisions of Article 76, although areas covered by the Submission may be the subject of future boundary delimitation.

Table Notes

8.3 The table included in the Annex to this Executive Summary lists by number (identifier) and coordinates (in decimal degrees, latitude and longitude) the fixed points that define the outer limits of the continental shelf of Bangladesh. The distance in nautical miles from one point on the outer limit line to the next is given in the seventh column of the table.

8.4 All coordinates of fixed points defined according to the provisions of Article 76 of the Convention are expressed in this document in the WGS84 geodetic reference system.

Abbreviations

8.5 The following abbreviations are used in the Annex to denote the Article 76 provisions invoked:

M: nautical mile (1852m).

2500m+100 M line: 2500m isobath plus 100 M depth constraint line (Article 76, paragraph 5).

1% line: 1% sediment thickness formula line (Article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i)).

Annex

Table listing the points defining the outer limits of the continental shelf of Bangladesh.

FP	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)	Method	From FP	To FP	Dist (M)
1	86.057579	15.944318	Fixed Point on 1% line			
2	86.163834	15.712276	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	1	2	15.166
3	86.166069	15.710494	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	2	3	0.167
4	86.179527	15.699997	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	3	4	1.000
5	86.193085	15.689631	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	4	5	1.000
6	86.206749	15.679394	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	5	6	1.000
7	86.220520	15.669290	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	6	7	1.000
8	86.234390	15.659320	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	7	8	1.000
9	86.248360	15.649482	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	8	9	1.000
10	86.262428	15.639779	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	9	10	1.000
11	86.276604	15.630212	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	10	11	1.000
12	86.290871	15.620785	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	11	12	1.000
13	86.305229	15.611491	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	12	13	1.000
14	86.319687	15.602339	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	13	14	1.000
15	86.334229	15.593326	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	14	15	1.000
16	86.348869	15.584452	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	15	16	1.000
17	86.363602	15.575720	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	16	17	1.000
18	86.378410	15.567130	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	17	18	1.000
19	86.393318	15.558683	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	18	19	1.000
20	86.408302	15.550380	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	19	20	1.000
21	86.830597	15.319216	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	20	21	28.102
22	86.845650	15.311056	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	21	22	1.000
23	86.860786	15.303043	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	22	23	1.000
24	86.875999	15.295174	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	23	24	1.000
25	86.891296	15.287453	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	24	25	1.000
26	86.906670	15.279880	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	25	26	1.000
27	86.922127	15.272454	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	26	27	1.000
28	86.937645	15.265180	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	27	28	1.000
29	86.953247	15.258055	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	28	29	1.000
30	86.968918	15.251078	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	29	30	1.000
31	86.984650	15.244256	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	30	31	1.000
32	87.000458	15.237584	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	31	32	1.000
33	87.016335	15.231064	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	32	33	1.000
34	87.032272	15.224699	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	33	34	1.000

FP	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)	Method	From FP	To FP	Dist (M)
35	87.048279	15.218487	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	34	35	1.000
36	87.064346	15.212429	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	35	36	1.000
37	87.080475	15.206526	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	36	37	1.000
38	87.096657	15.200779	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	37	38	1.000
39	87.112900	15.195188	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	38	39	1.000
40	87.130402	15.189214	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	39	40	1.000
41	87.146706	15.183782	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	40	41	1.000
42	87.163055	15.178503	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	41	42	1.000
43	87.179459	15.173385	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	42	43	1.000
44	87.195915	15.168425	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	43	44	1.000
45	87.212425	15.163624	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	44	45	1.000
46	87.228973	15.158979	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	45	46	1.000
47	87.245575	15.154497	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	46	47	1.000
48	87.262222	15.150176	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	47	48	1.000
49	87.278908	15.146014	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	48	49	1.000
50	87.295639	15.142014	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	49	50	1.000
51	87.312408	15.138174	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	50	51	1.000
52	87.329216	15.134496	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	51	52	1.000
53	87.346062	15.130980	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	52	53	1.000
54	87.362938	15.127626	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	53	54	1.000
55	87.379852	15.124436	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	54	55	1.000
56	87.396790	15.121408	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	55	56	1.000
57	87.413765	15.118544	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	56	57	1.000
58	87.430763	15.115843	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	57	58	1.000
59	87.447792	15.113308	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	58	59	1.000
60	87.464844	15.110936	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	59	60	1.000
61	87.481918	15.108728	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	60	61	1.000
62	87.499016	15.106684	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	61	62	1.000
63	87.516136	15.104806	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	62	63	1.000
64	87.533272	15.103093	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	63	64	1.000
65	88.559441	14.999443	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	64	65	59.899
66	88.730392	14.876838	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	65	66	12.340
67	88.744308	14.866995	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	66	67	1.000
68	88.758324	14.857288	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	67	68	1.000
69	88.772438	14.847718	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	68	69	1.000
70	88.786652	14.838285	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	69	70	1.000
71	88.800957	14.828990	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	70	71	1.000
72	88.815353	14.819832	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	71	72	1.000
73	88.829849	14.810815	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	72	73	1.000

FP	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)	Method	From FP	To FP	Dist (M)
74	88.844429	14.801937	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	73	74	1.000
75	88.859100	14.793202	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	74	75	1.000
76	88.873863	14.784608	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	75	76	1.000
77	88.888710	14.776158	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	76	77	1.000
78	88.903641	14.767850	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	77	78	1.000
79	88.918655	14.759687	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	78	79	1.000
80	88.933746	14.751672	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	79	80	1.000
81	88.948929	14.743801	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	80	81	1.000
82	88.964180	14.736077	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	81	82	1.000
83	88.979515	14.728502	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	82	83	1.000
84	88.994926	14.721075	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	83	84	1.000
85	89.010406	14.713797	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	84	85	1.000
86	89.025963	14.706669	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	85	86	1.000
87	89.041595	14.699691	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	86	87	1.000
88	89.057289	14.692866	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	87	88	1.000
89	89.073059	14.686192	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	88	89	1.000
90	89.088890	14.679670	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	89	90	1.000
91	89.104790	14.673303	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	90	91	1.000
92	89.120750	14.667089	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	91	92	1.000
93	89.136780	14.661028	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	92	93	1.000
94	89.152863	14.655125	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	93	94	1.000
95	89.169006	14.649375	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	94	95	1.000
96	89.185204	14.643784	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	95	96	1.000
97	89.201462	14.638348	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	96	97	1.000
98	89.217773	14.633069	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	97	98	1.000
99	89.234138	14.627948	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	98	99	1.000
100	89.250557	14.622987	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	99	100	1.000
101	89.267021	14.618182	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	100	101	1.000
102	89.283531	14.613540	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	101	102	1.000
103	89.300087	14.609055	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	102	103	1.000
104	89.316696	14.604731	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	103	104	1.000
105	89.333336	14.600567	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	104	105	1.000
106	89.350021	14.596564	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	105	106	1.000
107	89.366753	14.592724	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	106	107	1.000
108	89.383514	14.589046	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	107	108	1.000
109	89.400314	14.585528	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	108	109	1.000
110	89.417152	14.582173	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	109	110	1.000
111	89.434021	14.578982	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	110	111	1.000
112	89.450920	14.575953	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	111	112	1.000

FP	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)	Method	From FP	To FP	Dist (M)
113	89.467850	14.573090	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	112	113	1.000
114	89.484810	14.570389	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	113	114	1.000
115	89.501793	14.567851	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	114	115	1.000
116	89.518806	14.565478	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	115	116	1.000
117	89.535835	14.563269	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	116	117	1.000
118	89.552895	14.561226	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	117	118	1.000
119	89.569969	14.559347	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	118	119	1.000
120	89.587059	14.557632	Fixed point on 2500m+100M line	119	120	1.000