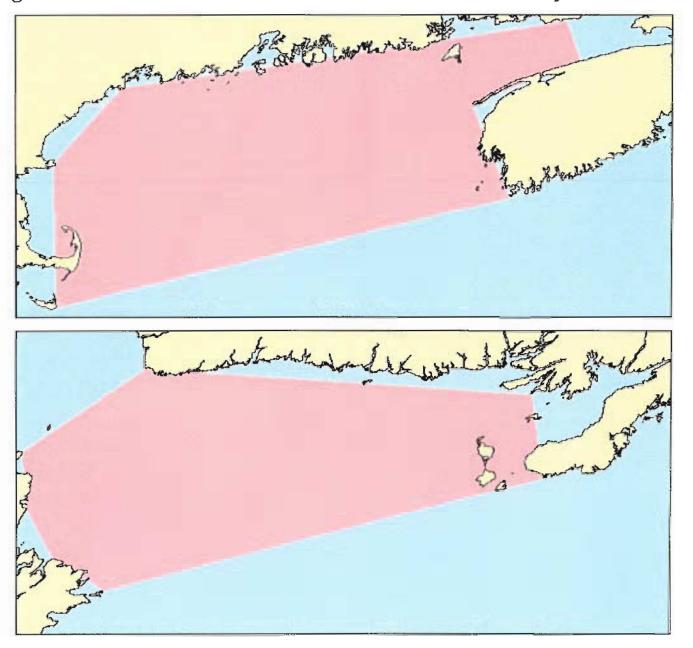
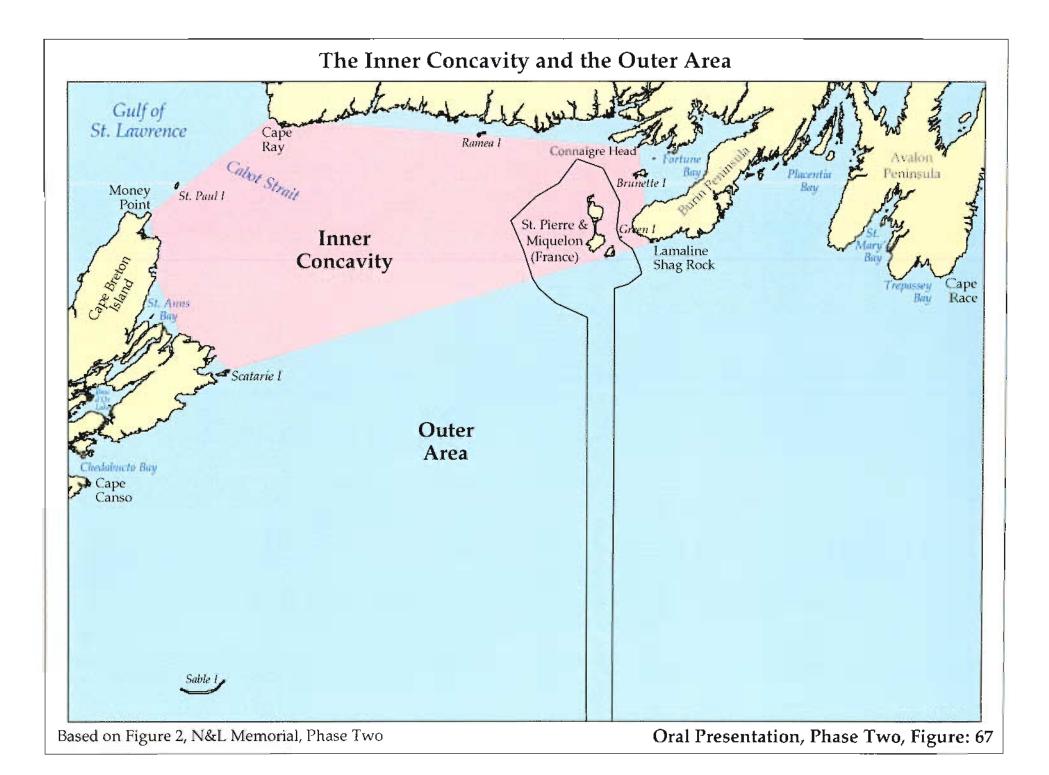


The Configuration of the Gulf of Maine and the Inner Concavity are Almost Identical





**Appropriate Method Fundamental Principles** 

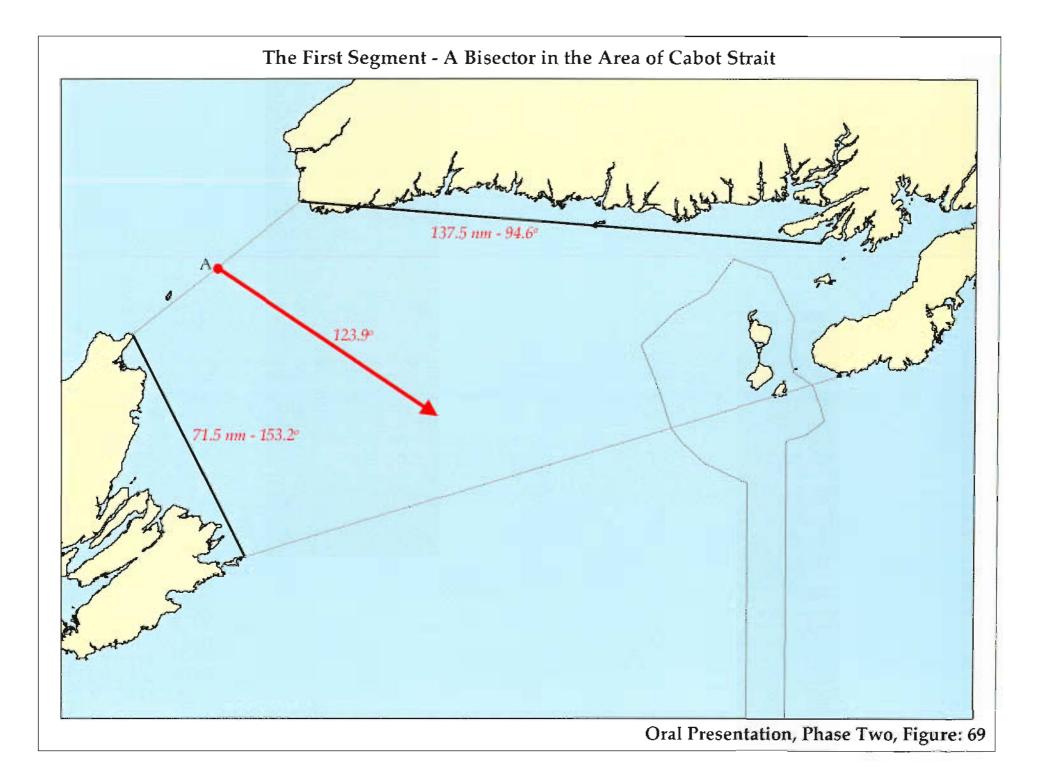
The delimitation:

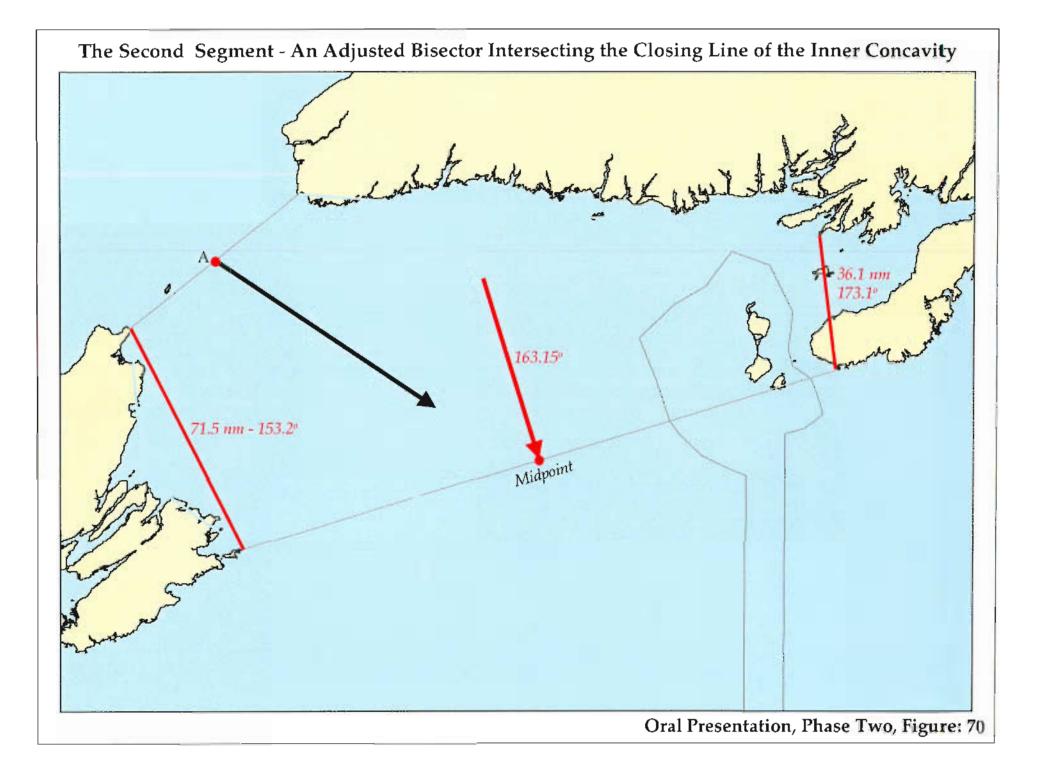
Must be based on actual coastal relationships;

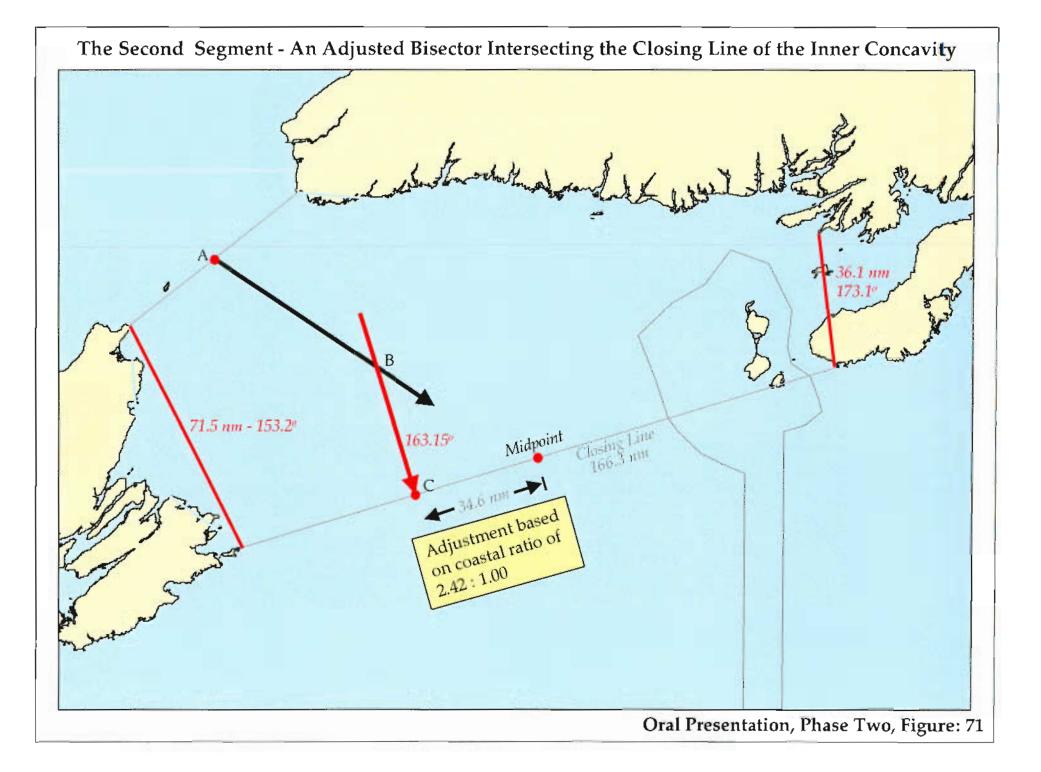
Should avoid relying on any distorting incidental features;

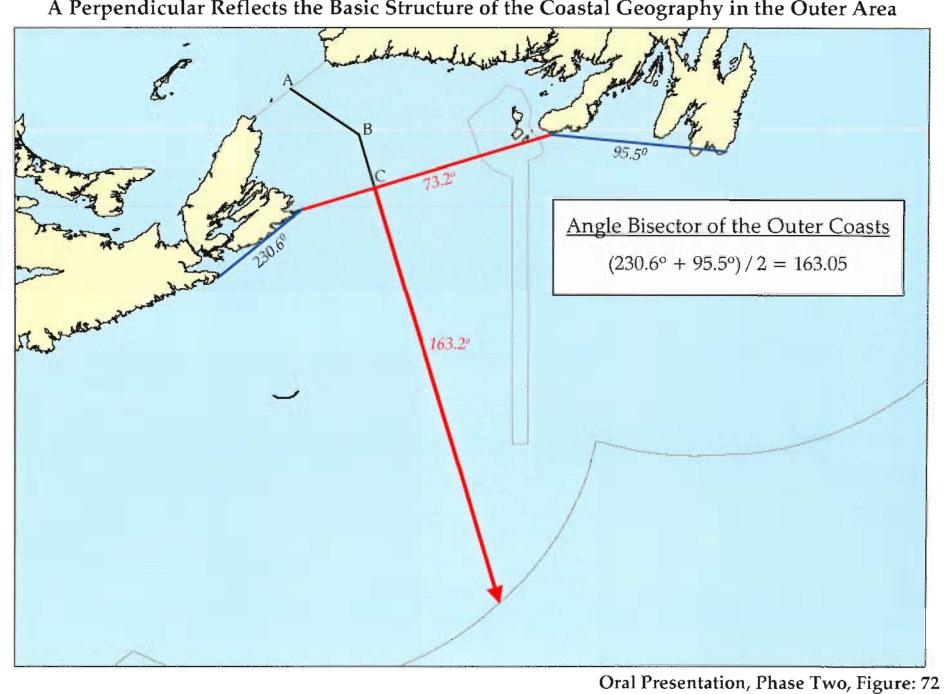
Has to take account of any disparity in coastal lengths;

Must avoid encroachment or cut-off.

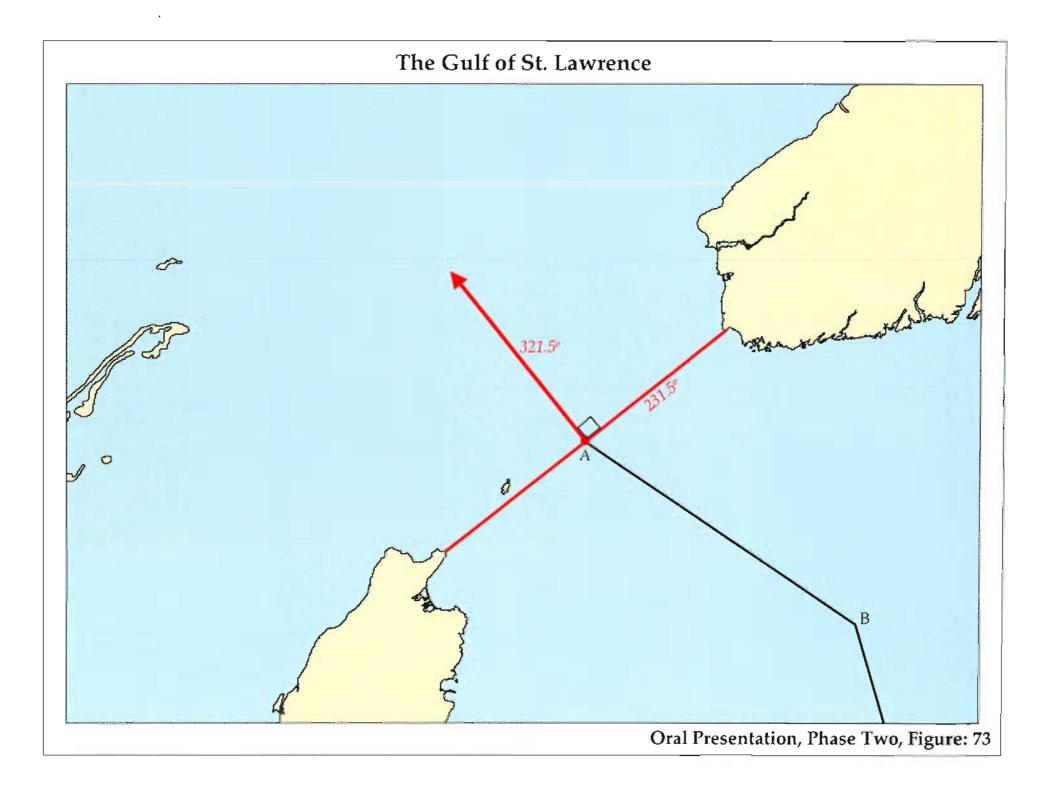








A Perpendicular Reflects the Basic Structure of the Coastal Geography in the Outer Area



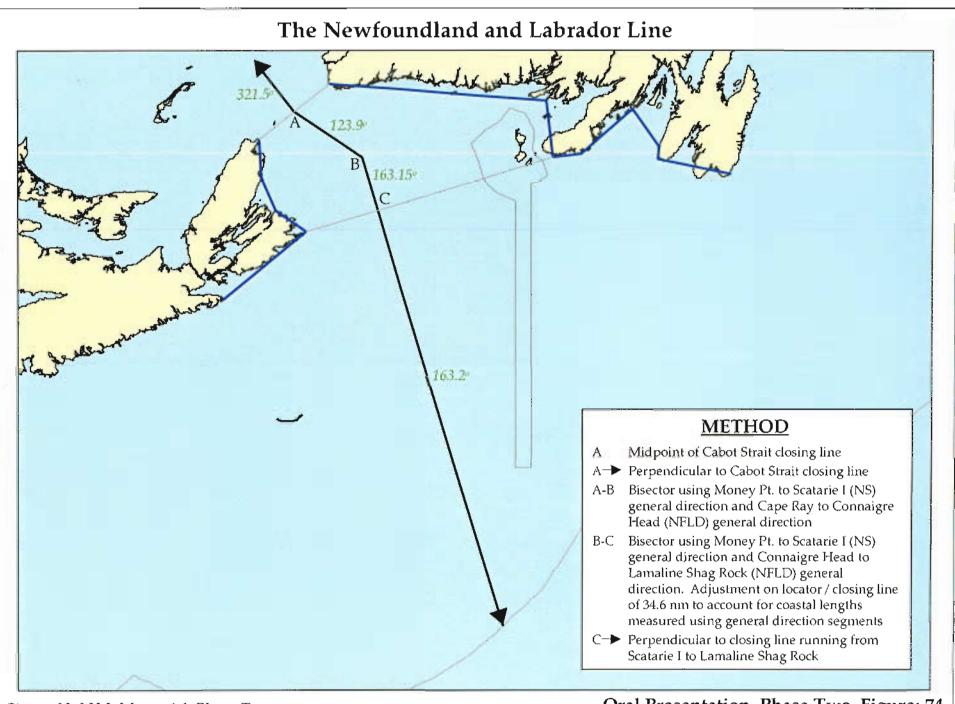
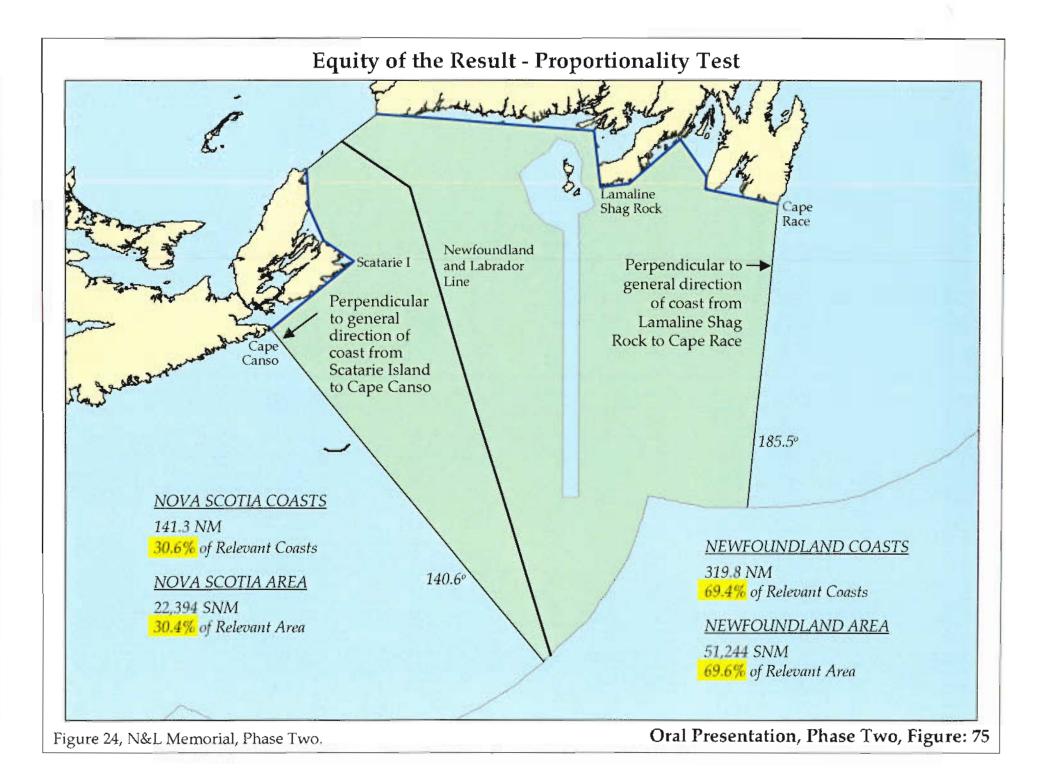
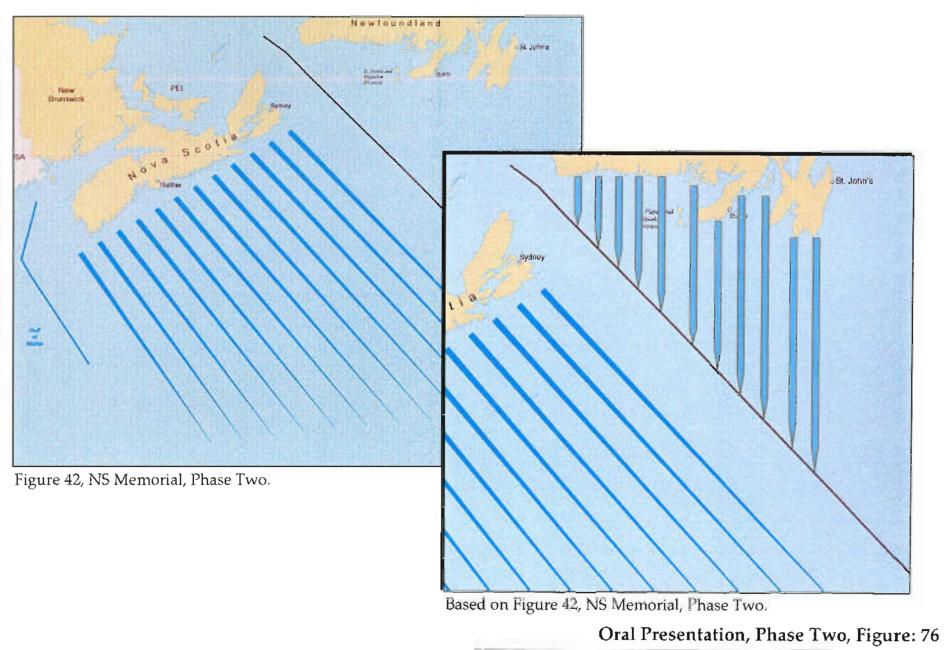
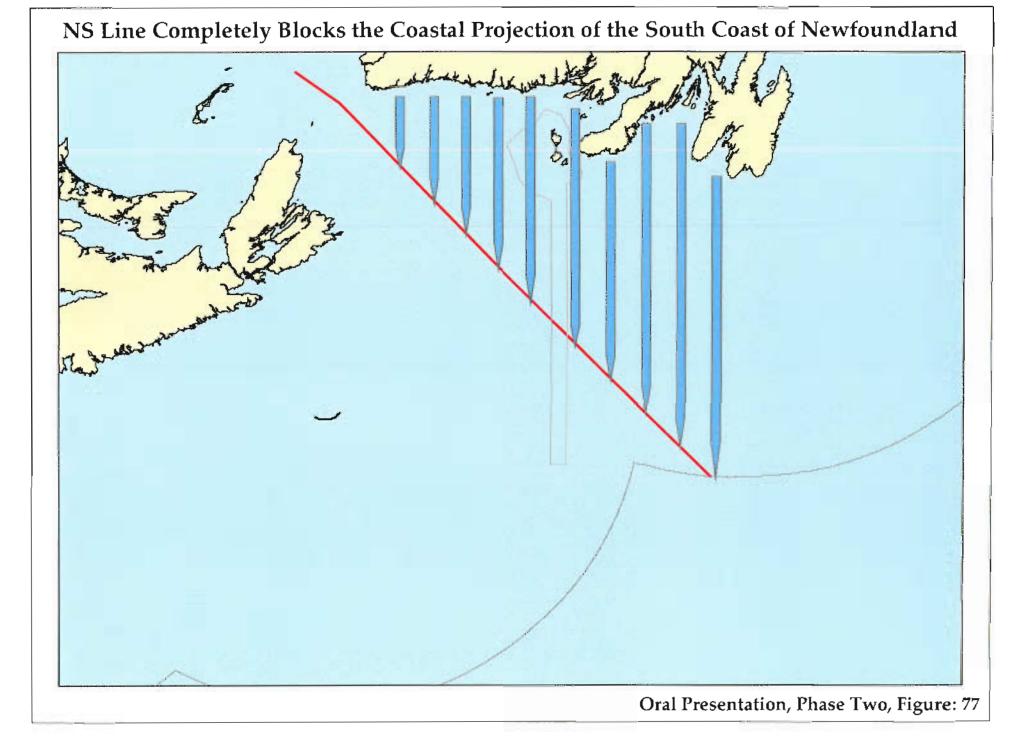


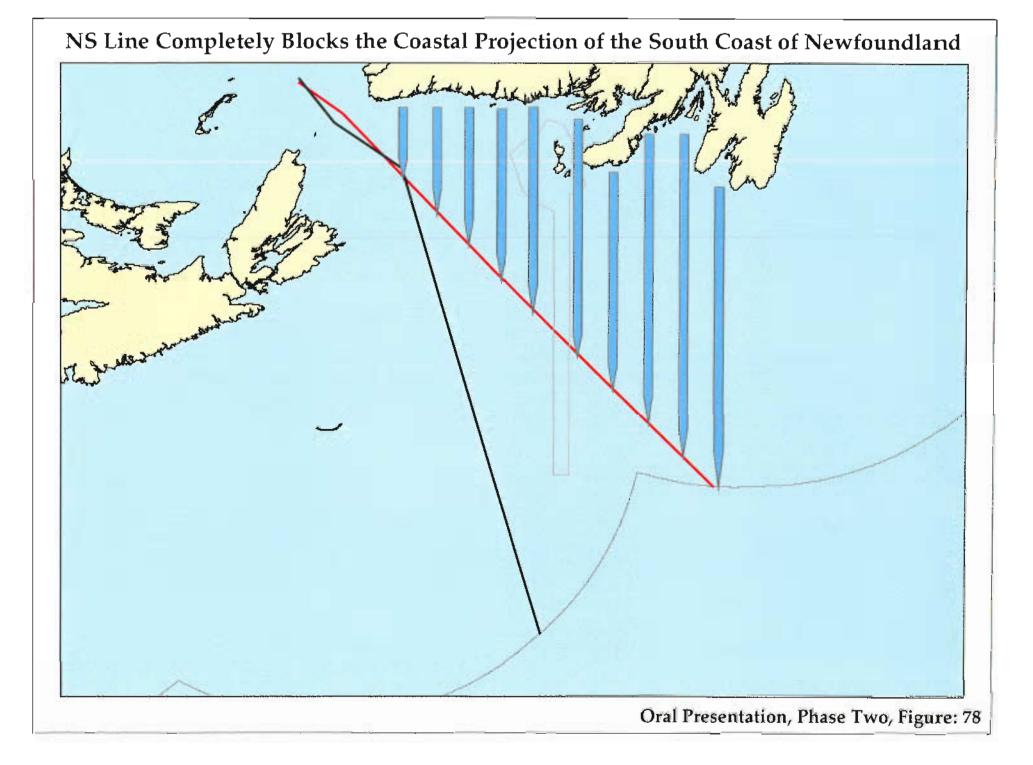
Figure 22, N&L Memorial, Phase Two.

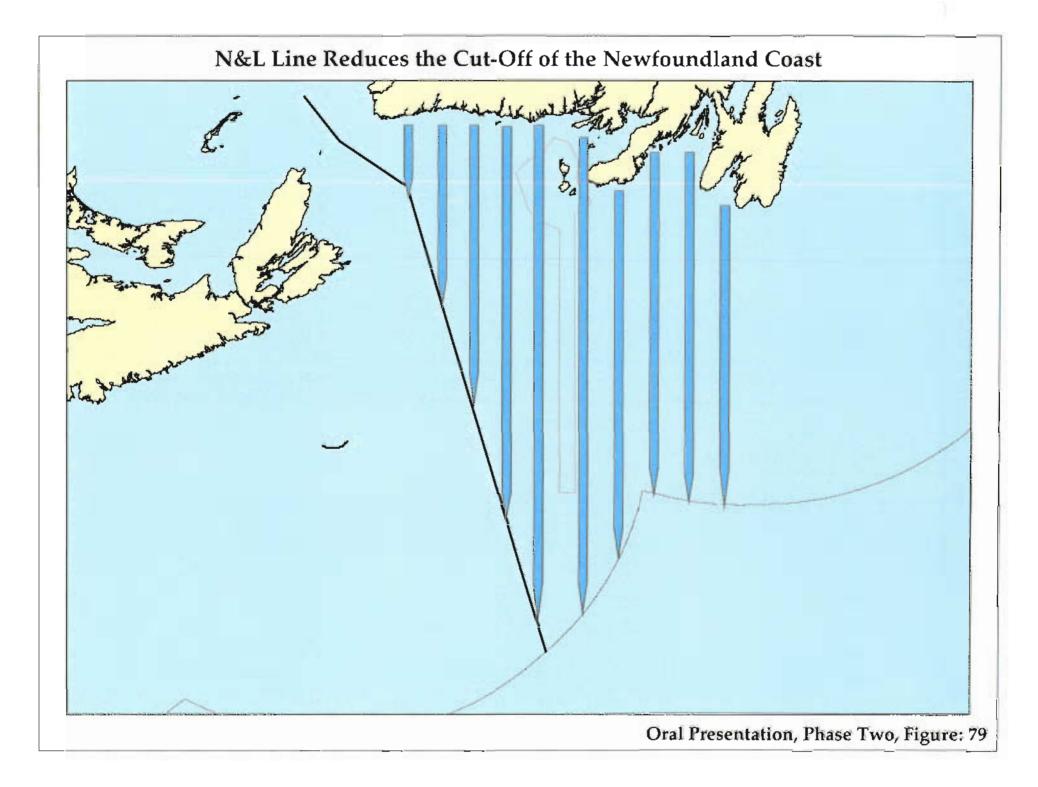


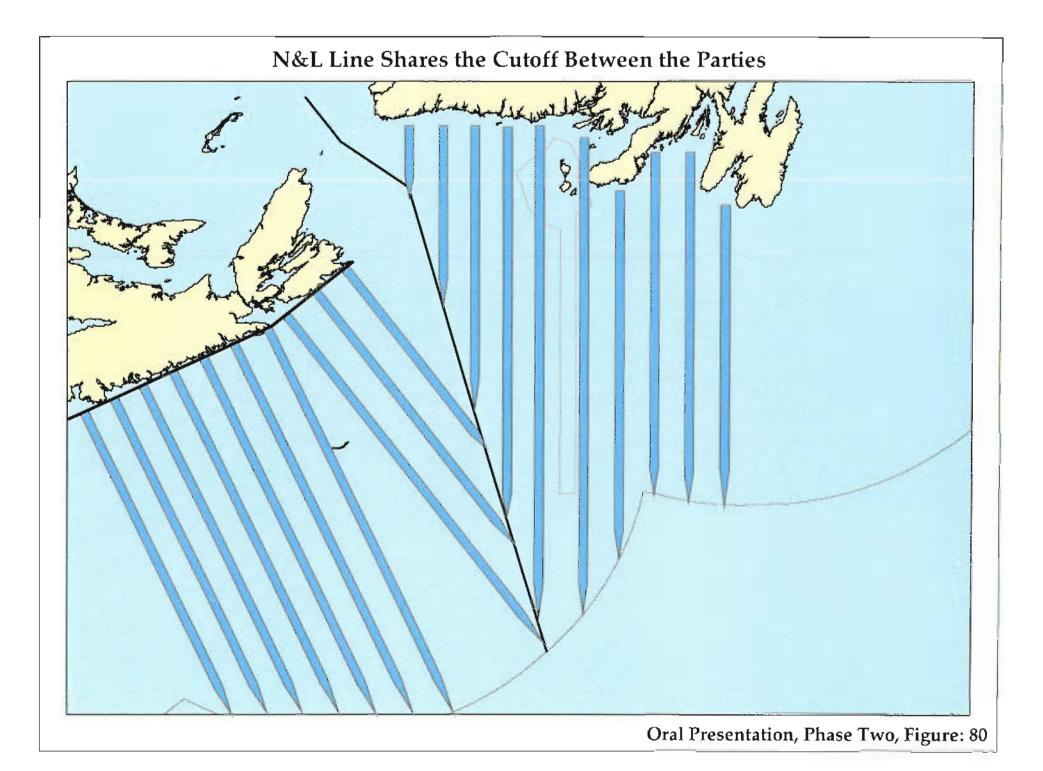
# Nova Scotia Demonstrates That Its Line Completely Blocks the Coastal Projection of the South Coast of Newfoundland











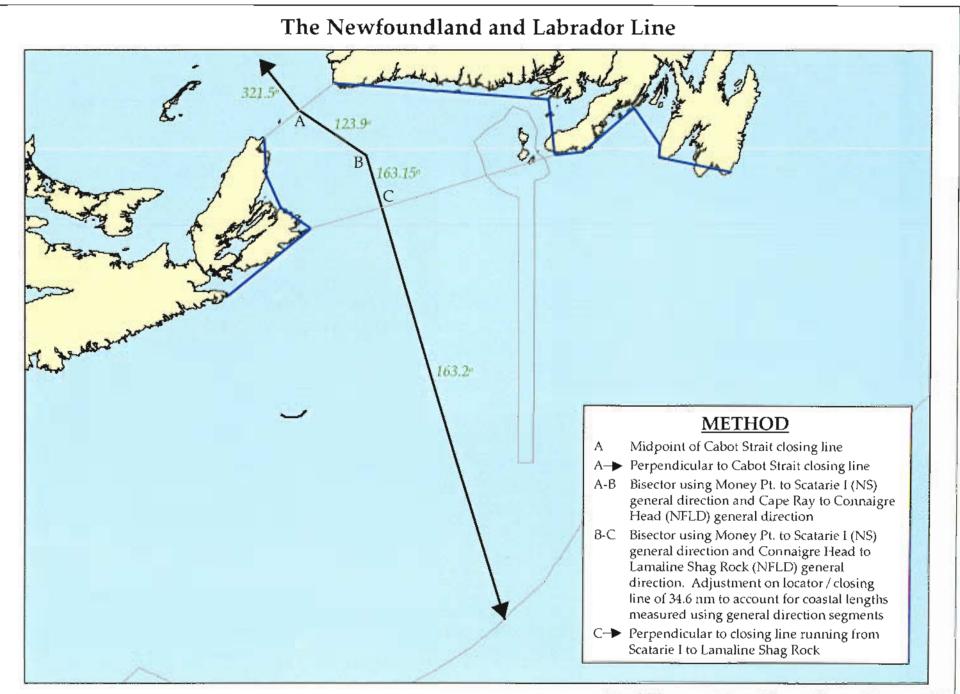
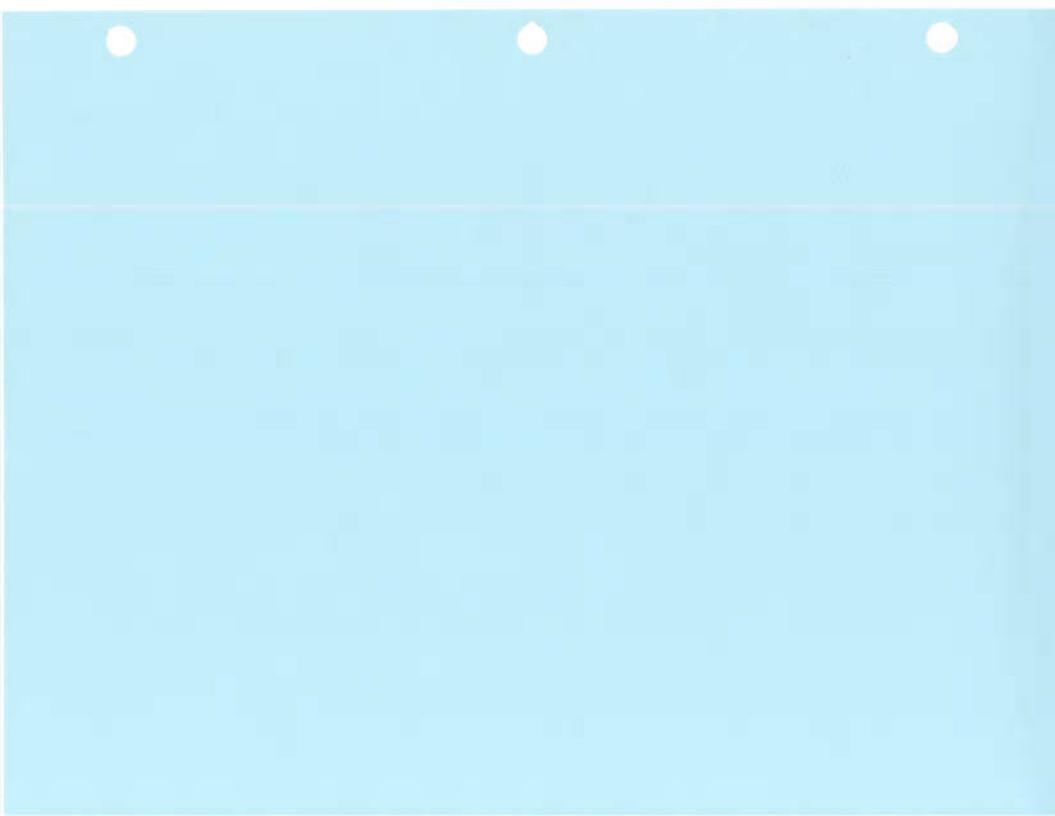


Figure 22, N&L Memorial, Phase Two.



# The Issues That Divide The Parties

Newfoundland and Labrador

#### **Basis of Title**

### Geography

#### Conduct

The basis of title is derived from the coasts from which the maritime area projects

Adopts relevant coasts from Canada-France case and defines the relevant area by use of perpendiculars from the outer limits of those coasts

Conduct of officials in 1964, 1972 and later, disclose no acquiescence or estoppel Permits demonstrate uncertainty, inconsistency and contradiction

# Nova Scotia

The basis of title is derived from the limited form of jurisdiction that the provinces have under the Accords legislation

Includes an extensive array of coasts and areas which face away from the area to be delimited

Conduct is at the heart of N.S. claim The events of 1964 & 1972 are to rise again to bind the parties even though they did not do so in Phase One

