



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.135/11
4 June 1968

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PEACEFUL
USES OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN
FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL
JURISDICTION
Second session

SURVEY OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN
FLOOR, AND THE SUBSOIL THEREOF, UNDERLYING THE HIGH SEAS BEYOND THE
LIMITS OF PRESENT NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Document prepared by the Secretariat

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	4
I. Limits of the territorial sea	5
II. Limits and scope of national jurisdiction over the continental shelf	9
1. Argentina	10
2. Australia	11
3. Chile	26
4. Denmark	28
5. Ecuador	30
6. Finland	31
7. Ghana	34
8. Iraq	36
9. Italy	38
10. Kuwait	39
11. Malaysia	41
12. Mexico	43
13. Netherlands	44
14. New Zealand	45
15. Norway	46
16. Philippines	47
17. South Africa	48
18. Sweden	49
19. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50
20. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	58
21. Venezuela	61
22. Yugoslavia	62
III. Protection of submarine cables and pipelines	67
1. Australia	68
2. Finland	74
3. New Zealand	76
4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	81

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
IV. Prevention of pollution of the sea	83
1. Finland	84
2. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . .	86
V. Prohibition of broadcasting from ships, aircraft and marine structures	89
1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . .	90
VI. List of national laws, orders and regulations comprising exploration and exploitation procedures and safety practices . .	103
<u>Annex.</u> Synoptical table concerning the breadth and juridical status of the territorial sea and adjacent zones (1960)	

INTRODUCTION

The present document has been prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, formulated in the statement made by its Chairman at the 9th meeting, on 27 March 1968 (A/AC.135/5). It includes relevant national legislation concerning the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the sub-soil thereof. The legislative texts included in the present document have been provided or indicated by Governments in response to circular notes sent to them by the Secretary-General on 16 March 1967, 26 January 1968 and 9 April 1968.

In view of the extensive nature of the material, the survey does not contain the full text of laws, orders and regulations dealing with exploration and exploitation procedures and safety practices. Publication of such detailed legislation would impose too great a burden upon the Secretariat. These legislative texts are available in the Office of Legal Affairs.

The purpose of this paper is to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with all the appropriate material in order to facilitate its work. This survey has been made on the basis of replies received from Governments and does not claim to be exhaustive. It is subject to revision.

I. Limits of the territorial sea^{1/}

^{1/} Although the present study deals with the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of Present National Jurisdiction, there are included in this and in the following section materials relating to the limits of the Territorial Sea and the Continental Shelf, which may have an indirect bearing on the subject. Recent information provided by Governments concerning national legislation on the limits of the territorial sea has been summarized in the table appearing under this section.

Recent information received by the United Nations^{1/} is given below:

Argentina ^{2/}	
Bulgaria	12 nautical miles (1951)
Cameroon	18 nautical miles (1967)
Canada	3 nautical miles (1964)
Cyprus	12 miles (1964)
Dahomey	12 nautical miles (1965)
Denmark	3 nautical miles (1966)
Ecuador	200 nautical miles (1966)
Ghana	12 nautical miles (1963)
Greece	6 nautical miles (1936)
India	12 nautical miles (1967)
Iran	12 nautical miles (1959)
Iraq	12 nautical miles (1958)
Ireland	3 nautical miles (1959)
Kuwait	12 miles (1967)
Madagascar	12 nautical miles (1963)
Mauritania	12 nautical miles (1967)
Mexico ^{3/}	9 nautical miles (1941, 1967)
New Zealand	3 nautical miles (1965)
Nigeria	12 nautical miles (1967)

Pakistan	12 nautical miles (1966)
Panama	200 nautical miles (1967)
Philippines ^{4/}	
Saudi Arabia	12 nautical miles (1958)
Sierra Leone ^{5/}	12 nautical miles (1964, 1965)
South Africa	6 nautical miles (1963)
Sudan	12 miles (1960)
Turkey	6 nautical miles (1964)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 nautical miles (1960)
United Republic of Tanzania	12 nautical miles (1967)
Yemen	12 miles (1967)
Yugoslavia	10 nautical miles (1965)

1/ It should be pointed out that the last synoptical table concerning the breadth and juridical status of the territorial sea and adjacent zones was prepared by the Secretariat for the 1960 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea (A/CONF.19/8) (see annex).

2/ The United Nations Secretariat received from the Argentine Government the following legislative texts:

- a. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER
Law No. 17,094-M. 24
Buenos Aires, 29 December 1966

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION APPROVES
AND PROMULGATES WITH FORCE OF LAW

Article 1. The sovereignty of the Argentine nation shall extend over the sea adjacent to its territory for a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the line of the lowest tide, except in the cases of the San Matias, Nuevo and San Jorge gulfs, where it will be measured from the line joining the promontories which form their mouth.

...

...

(Foot-notes continued from previous page)

Article 3. The provisions of this law shall not affect freedom of navigation or of air traffic.

Article 4. Within ninety days from the date of promulgation of this law, the National Executive Power shall issue regulations establishing the terms under which foreign ships may conduct operations designed to explore and exploit the natural resources of the sea within the 200-natural-mile zone referred to in this law.

...

b. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER

DECREE NO. 5106

Buenos Aires, 4 January 1967

Considering Law No. 17094, and

WHEREAS:

Pending the issuance of the regulations referred to in article 4 of the above law, it is necessary to establish the rights which are derived from the sovereignty of the Nation over the Argentina territorial sea;

It is desirable to adopt the necessary provisions to ensure that foreign fishing ships meet the standards corresponding to the safety requirements of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea;

It is undesirable to allow the fishery resources in question to be exploited irrationally or in a manner which does not fully conform to the appropriate practices for the conservation of marine fauna.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION

DECREES:

Article 1. Pending the issuance of the regulations referred to in article 4 of Law 17094, the Naval Operations Command shall be authorized to issue to foreign fishing vessels which request them permits to carry out fishing operations in the Argentine territorial sea at a distance of no less than twelve miles from the coast.

...

3/ General Act on National Property of Mexico was adopted on 31 December 1941, amended on 21 December 1967.

4/ The position of the Philippines could be found in Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1956, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.V.3.vol. II), pp. 69-70, in Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/6) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.V.2), pp. 39-40, and in Republic Act No. 3046, 17 June 1961 (reply of Government).

5/ Under the Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Act No. 58 of 1964) and The Interpretation Act, 1965 (Act No. 7 of 1965).

/...

II. Limits and scope of national jurisdiction
over the continental shelf 1/

1/ It should be noted that national legislation on the continental shelf prior to 1958 was published in the following United Nations publications:

1. Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas, vol. I
(ST/LEG/SER.B/1 and Add.1) (United Nations publication,
Sales No.: 1951.V.2).
2. Supplement to Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas
vols. I and II and Laws concerning the Nationality of Ships
(ST/LEG/SER.B/8) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.V.2).

/...

1. Argentina

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER

Law No. 17,094-M. 24

Buenos Aires, 29 December 1966

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION APPROVES
AND PROCLAIMS WITH FORCE OF LAW

...

Article 2. The sovereignty of the Argentine Nation shall also extend over the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine zones adjacent to its territory up to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond this limit, up to that depth of the overlying waters which allows exploitation of the natural resources of those zones.

...

2. Australia

(a) PETROLEUM (SUBMERGED LANDS) ACT 1967

AN ACT

Relating to the Exploration for, and the Exploitation of, the Petroleum Resources, and certain other Resources, of the Continental Shelf of Australia and of certain Territories of the Commonwealth and of certain other Submerged Land

(assented to 22 November 1967)

Whereas in accordance with international law Australia as a coastal State has sovereign rights over the continental shelf beyond the limits of Australian territorial waters for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources;

And whereas Australia is a party to the Convention on the Continental Shelf signed at Geneva on the twenty-ninth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, in which those rights are defined;

And whereas the exploration for and the exploitation of the petroleum resources of submerged lands adjacent to the Australian coast would be encouraged by the adoption of legislative measures applying uniformly to the continental shelf and to the sea-bed and subsoil beneath territorial waters;

...

5. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears -

...

"adjacent area" means an area specified in the Second Schedule to this Act as being adjacent to a State or Territory and "the adjacent area", in relation to a State or Territory, means the area specified in the Second Schedule to this Act as being adjacent to that State or Territory;

...

"Territory" means Territory of the Commonwealth in which this Act applies or to which this Act extends;

...

"the continental shelf" means the continental shelf, within the meaning of the Convention, adjacent to the Coast of Australia or of a Territory not forming part of the Commonwealth;

/...

"the Convention" means the Convention entitled "Convention on the Continental Shelf" signed at Geneva on the twenty-ninth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, being the Convention a copy of which in the English language is set out in the First Schedule to this Act;

...

6. For the purposes of this Act and the regulations -

(a) the space above or below an adjacent area shall be deemed to be in that area; and

(b) the space above or below an area that is part of an adjacent area shall be deemed to be in that part.

...

8. This Act applies to all natural persons, whether Australian citizens or not, and whether resident in the Commonwealth or a Territory or not, and to all corporations, whether incorporated or carrying on business in the Commonwealth or a Territory or not.

...

SECOND SCHEDULE

AREAS ADJACENT TO STATES AND TERRITORIES

The adjacent area in respect of a State or Territory is the area the boundary of which is described in this Schedule in relation to that State or Territory, to the extent only that that area includes -

(a) areas of territorial waters; and

(b) areas of superjacent waters of the continental shelf.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the geodesic between the trigonometrical station known as Point Danger near Point Danger and a point of latitude $27^{\circ} 58'$ south, longitude 154° east and runs thence north-easterly along that geodesic to the last-mentioned point, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $27^{\circ} 48'$ south, longitude $154^{\circ} 22'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic

/...

to a point of latitude $27^{\circ} 30' 35''$ south, longitude 160° east, thence southerly along the meridian of longitude 160° east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $39^{\circ} 12'$ south, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $40^{\circ} 40'$ south, longitude $158^{\circ} 53'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $37^{\circ} 35'$ south, longitude $150^{\circ} 10'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria, thence along the coastline of the State of New South Wales at mean low water to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria and runs thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $37^{\circ} 35'$ south, longitude $150^{\circ} 10'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $40^{\circ} 40'$ south, longitude $158^{\circ} 53'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ south, longitude $158^{\circ} 13'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $39^{\circ} 12'$ south, longitude 150° east, thence westerly along the parallel of latitude $39^{\circ} 12'$ south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $142^{\circ} 30'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $39^{\circ} 50'$ south, longitude 142° east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 44° south, longitude $136^{\circ} 29'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 40' 48''$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 40' 44''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 35' 30''$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 44' 37''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 26'$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 53'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 15'$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 57'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point that is the intersection of the parallel of latitude $38^{\circ} 10'$ south by the meridian passing through the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the States of South Australia and Victoria, thence northerly along that meridian to its intersection by the coastline at mean low water, thence along the coastline of the State of Victoria at mean low water to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Northern Territory of Australia and the State of Queensland and runs thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $15^{\circ} 55'$ south, longitude $138^{\circ} 30'$ east, thence northerly along the meridian of longitude $138^{\circ} 30'$ east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $14^{\circ} 30'$ south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $139^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence northerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 11° south, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 51'$ south, longitude $139^{\circ} 12' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 11' 15''$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 04' 45''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 10° south, longitude $140^{\circ} 21' 15''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 52' 30''$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 30' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 38'$ south, longitude 141° east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 30'$ south, longitude $141^{\circ} 35' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 10' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 00' 15''$ east, thence easterly along the parallel of latitude $9^{\circ} 10' 45''$ south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $142^{\circ} 04' 45''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 11' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 09'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 10' 30''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 16'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 11' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 18' 30''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 14' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 21' 30''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 21' 30''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 33' 15''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 08' 15''$ south, longitude $143^{\circ} 52' 15''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 24' 30''$ south, longitude $144^{\circ} 13' 45''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 9° south, longitude $144^{\circ} 45'$ east, thence easterly along the parallel of latitude 9° south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $145^{\circ} 13'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a

point of latitude $9^{\circ} 15'$ south, longitude $145^{\circ} 20'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 45'$ south, longitude $145^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 10'$ south, longitude $146^{\circ} 25'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 50'$ south, longitude $147^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence southerly along the meridian of longitude $147^{\circ} 40'$ east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 14° south, thence westerly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $146^{\circ} 55'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $17^{\circ} 05'$ south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $147^{\circ} 45'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $18^{\circ} 30'$ south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $150^{\circ} 50'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 20° south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $151^{\circ} 30'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $20^{\circ} 25'$ south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $153^{\circ} 05'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $22^{\circ} 50'$ south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $153^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $23^{\circ} 15'$ south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 154° east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $23^{\circ} 50'$ south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $155^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 25° south, thence easterly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $158^{\circ} 35'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $27^{\circ} 30' 35''$ south, longitude 160° east, thence westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $27^{\circ} 48'$ south, longitude $154^{\circ} 22'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $27^{\circ} 58'$ south, longitude 154° east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic between the last-mentioned point and the trigonometrical station known as Point Danger near Point Danger to its intersection by the coastline at mean low water, thence along the coastline of the State of Queensland at mean low water to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the States of South Australia and Victoria and runs thence southerly along the meridian through that point to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $38^{\circ} 10'$ south, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 15'$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 57'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 26'$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 53'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 35' 30''$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 44' 37''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $38^{\circ} 40' 48''$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 40' 44''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 44° south, longitude $136^{\circ} 29'$ east, thence westerly along the parallel of latitude 44° south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 129° east, thence northerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $31^{\circ} 45'$ south, thence northerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the States of South Australia and Western Australia, thence along the coastline of the State of South Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the States of South Australia and Western Australia and runs thence southerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $31^{\circ} 45'$ south, longitude 129° east, thence southerly along the meridian of longitude 129° east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 44° south, thence westerly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 110° east, thence northerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude 17° south, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 24'$ south, longitude $121^{\circ} 24'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 56'$ south, longitude $122^{\circ} 06'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 20'$ south, longitude $122^{\circ} 41'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 19' 30''$ south, longitude $123^{\circ} 16' 45''$ east, thence

/...

easterly along the parallel of latitude $13^{\circ} 19' 30''$ south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $124^{\circ} 27' 45''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 13' 15''$ south, longitude $124^{\circ} 36' 15''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 46' 15''$ south, longitude $124^{\circ} 55' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 51'$ south, longitude $125^{\circ} 27' 45''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 44' 30''$ south, longitude $125^{\circ} 31' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 21' 30''$ south, longitude $126^{\circ} 10' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 13'$ south, longitude $126^{\circ} 26' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 05'$ south, longitude $126^{\circ} 47' 30''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 13' 15''$ south, longitude $127^{\circ} 32'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 48'$ south, longitude $127^{\circ} 53' 45''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 26' 30''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 22'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 32' 45''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 24'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 55' 30''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 28'$ east, thence southerly along the meridian of longitude $128^{\circ} 28'$ east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $13^{\circ} 15' 30''$ south, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 39' 45''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 30' 45''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 49' 45''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 33' 15''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 14° south, longitude $128^{\circ} 42' 15''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 19' 30''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 53'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 32' 30''$ south, longitude $129^{\circ} 01' 15''$ east, thence southerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 37' 30''$ south, longitude $129^{\circ} 01' 45''$ east, thence southerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Northern Territory of Australia and the State of Western Australia, thence along the coastline of the State of Western Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

/...

AREA ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF TASMANIA

The area the boundary of which commences at a point of latitude $39^{\circ} 12'$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 30'$ east and runs thence easterly along the parallel of latitude $39^{\circ} 12'$ south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 150° east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ south, longitude $158^{\circ} 13'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 45° south, longitude 150° east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 56° south, longitude 165° east, thence westerly along the parallel of latitude 56° south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude 155° east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 45° south, longitude 140° east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 44° south, longitude $136^{\circ} 29'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $39^{\circ} 50'$ south, longitude 142° east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Northern Territory of Australia and the State of Western Australia and runs thence northerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 37' 30''$ south, longitude $129^{\circ} 01' 45''$ east, thence northerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 32' 30''$ south, longitude $129^{\circ} 01' 15''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 19' 30''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 53'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 14° south, longitude $128^{\circ} 42' 15''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 49' 45''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 33' 15''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 39' 45''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 30' 45''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 15' 30''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 28'$ east, thence northerly along the meridian of longitude $128^{\circ} 28'$ east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $12^{\circ} 55' 30''$ south, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 32' 45''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 24''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 26' 30''$ south, longitude $128^{\circ} 22'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point

/...

of latitude $11^{\circ} 48'$ south, longitude $127^{\circ} 53' 45''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 13' 15''$ south, longitude $127^{\circ} 32'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 05'$ south, longitude $126^{\circ} 47' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 53' 45''$ south, longitude $127^{\circ} 18' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 25'$ south, longitude 128° east, thence easterly along the parallel of latitude $9^{\circ} 25'$ south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $129^{\circ} 38'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $8^{\circ} 53'$ south, longitude $133^{\circ} 21'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $8^{\circ} 52' 15''$ south, longitude $133^{\circ} 24' 15''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 23' 15''$ south, longitude $134^{\circ} 47' 30''$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 20' 30''$ south, longitude $135^{\circ} 06' 45''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 08' 15''$ south, longitude $135^{\circ} 28' 45''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 50' 30''$ south, longitude $137^{\circ} 34'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 01'$ south, longitude $138^{\circ} 03'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 16' 45''$ south, longitude $138^{\circ} 32' 30''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 44' 45''$ south, longitude $139^{\circ} 09' 15''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 51'$ south, longitude $139^{\circ} 12' 30''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 11° south, longitude $139^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence southerly along the meridian of longitude $139^{\circ} 15'$ east to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $14^{\circ} 30'$ south, thence westerly along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of longitude, $138^{\circ} 30'$ east, thence southerly along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of latitude $15^{\circ} 55'$ south, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Northern Territory of Australia and the State of Queensland, thence along the coastline of the Northern Territory of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE TERRITORY OF ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

The area the boundary of which commences at a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 24'$ south, longitude $121^{\circ} 24'$ east and runs thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 33'$ south, longitude $123^{\circ} 14'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 17'$ south, longitude $123^{\circ} 24' 15''$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 26' 18''$ south, longitude $123^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 26' 18''$ south, longitude $123^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 21'$ south, longitude $124^{\circ} 08' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 55' 45''$ south, longitude $124^{\circ} 27'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 37' 15''$ south, longitude $125^{\circ} 41' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 21' 30''$ south, longitude $126^{\circ} 10' 30''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 44' 30''$ south, longitude $125^{\circ} 31' 30''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $11^{\circ} 51'$ south, longitude $125^{\circ} 27' 45''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 46' 15''$ south, longitude $124^{\circ} 55' 30''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 13' 15''$ south, longitude $124^{\circ} 36' 15''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 19' 30''$ south, longitude $124^{\circ} 27' 45''$ east, thence westerly along the parallel of latitude $13^{\circ} 19' 30''$ south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $123^{\circ} 16' 45''$ east, thence westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 20'$ south, longitude $122^{\circ} 41'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 56'$ south, longitude $122^{\circ} 06'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua and runs thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 59' 20''$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 01' 30''$ east, thence

/...

north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 50' 45''$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 06' 15''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 22'$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 16' 45''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 16'$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 55'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 31'$ south, longitude $149^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 22'$ south, longitude $149^{\circ} 42'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 18'$ south, longitude $150^{\circ} 10'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 19'$ south, longitude $150^{\circ} 25'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 13'$ south, longitude $151^{\circ} 05'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 10'$ south, longitude $152^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 05'$ south, longitude $153^{\circ} 10'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 18'$ south, longitude $153^{\circ} 30'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 35'$ south, longitude $153^{\circ} 48'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $8^{\circ} 50'$ south, longitude $155^{\circ} 08'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 18'$ south, longitude $155^{\circ} 18'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 9'$ south, longitude $154^{\circ} 41'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 45'$ south, longitude $154^{\circ} 55'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 07'$ south, longitude $156^{\circ} 35'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 28'$ south, longitude $155^{\circ} 03'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 45'$ south, longitude $154^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $14^{\circ} 15'$ south, longitude $152^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 50'$ south, longitude $151^{\circ} 29'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 12'$ south, longitude $149^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $13^{\circ} 05'$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 35'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 50'$ south, longitude $147^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $12^{\circ} 10'$ south, longitude $146^{\circ} 25'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $10^{\circ} 45'$ south, longitude $145^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to

a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 15'$ south, longitude $145^{\circ} 20'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 9° south, longitude $145^{\circ} 13'$ east, thence westerly along the parallel of latitude 9° south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $144^{\circ} 45'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 24' 30''$ south, longitude $144^{\circ} 13' 45''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 08' 15''$ south, longitude $143^{\circ} 52' 15''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 21' 30''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 33' 15''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 14' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 21' 30''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 11' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 18' 30''$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 10' 30''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 16'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 11' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 09'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 10' 45''$ south, longitude $142^{\circ} 04' 45''$ east, thence westerly along the parallel of latitude $9^{\circ} 10' 45''$ south to its intersection by the meridian of longitude $142^{\circ} 00' 15''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 30'$ south, longitude $141^{\circ} 35' 30''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 38'$ south, longitude 141° east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $9^{\circ} 52' 30''$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 30' 30''$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Territory of Papua and West Irian, thence along the coastline of the Territory of Papua at mean low water to the point of commencement.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

The area the boundary of which commences at a point that is the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Territory of New Guinea and West Irian and runs thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 30'$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 56'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 25'$ south, longitude $140^{\circ} 55'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 1° south, longitude $141^{\circ} 22'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $0^{\circ} 47'$ north, longitude $140^{\circ} 49'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic

to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 41'$ north, longitude $140^{\circ} 46'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 40'$ north, longitude $142^{\circ} 05'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 44'$ north, longitude $143^{\circ} 05'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 47'$ north, longitude $143^{\circ} 26'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $3^{\circ} 19'$ north, longitude $145^{\circ} 10'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $3^{\circ} 23'$ north, longitude $145^{\circ} 43'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $3^{\circ} 17'$ north, longitude $146^{\circ} 38'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $3^{\circ} 12'$ north, longitude $147^{\circ} 01'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 41'$ north, longitude $147^{\circ} 58'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 46'$ north, longitude $150^{\circ} 22'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $2^{\circ} 22'$ north, longitude $151^{\circ} 02'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $0^{\circ} 19'$ south, longitude $152^{\circ} 45'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude 1° south, longitude $153^{\circ} 58'$ east, thence easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $1^{\circ} 05'$ south, longitude $157^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $1^{\circ} 01'$ south, longitude $157^{\circ} 51'$ east, thence north-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $0^{\circ} 53'$ north, longitude $160^{\circ} 04'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $0^{\circ} 15'$ north, longitude $161^{\circ} 46'$ east, thence south-easterly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $3^{\circ} 55'$ south, longitude $163^{\circ} 58'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $4^{\circ} 53'$ south, longitude $160^{\circ} 08'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $4^{\circ} 46'$ south, longitude $158^{\circ} 58'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $4^{\circ} 35'$ south, longitude $158^{\circ} 12'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $5^{\circ} 52'$ south, longitude $157^{\circ} 53'$ east, thence westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $5^{\circ} 51'$ south, longitude $157^{\circ} 23'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $5^{\circ} 38'$ south, longitude $156^{\circ} 32'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $6^{\circ} 23'$ south, longitude $156^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies $9 \frac{3}{4}$ admiralty nautical miles north 23° east true from Cape Friendship, thence southerly along the geodesic to a point which lies 4 admiralty nautical miles

south 84° east true from Cape Friendship, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies $2 \frac{3}{4}$ admiralty nautical miles south 36° east true from Cape Friendship, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies two admiralty nautical miles south 38° east true from the southernmost point of the peninsula which bounds the harbour of Tonolei on the east, thence southerly along the geodesic to a point which lies $3 \frac{3}{4}$ admiralty nautical miles south 19° east true from the southernmost point of that peninsula, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies four admiralty nautical miles south true from the southernmost point of that peninsula, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies $3 \frac{3}{4}$ admiralty nautical miles south 45° west true from the southernmost point of that peninsula, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies six admiralty nautical miles south 40° west true from the southernmost point of that peninsula, thence westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies $4 \frac{1}{2}$ admiralty nautical miles north 85° east true from Moila Point, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies four admiralty nautical miles south 66° east true from Moila Point, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies $5 \frac{3}{4}$ admiralty nautical miles south 53° west true from Moila Point, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point which lies $8 \frac{3}{4}$ admiralty nautical miles south 78° west true from Moila Point, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 11'$ South, longitude $155^{\circ} 27'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 14'$ south, longitude $155^{\circ} 04'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 27'$ south, longitude $154^{\circ} 06'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 35'$ south, longitude $153^{\circ} 48'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 18'$ south, longitude $153^{\circ} 30'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 05'$ south, longitude $153^{\circ} 10'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 10'$ south, longitude $152^{\circ} 40'$ east, thence westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 13'$ south, longitude $151^{\circ} 05'$ east, thence westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 19'$ south, longitude $150^{\circ} 25'$ east, thence westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 18'$ south, longitude $150^{\circ} 10'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 22'$ south, longitude $149^{\circ} 42'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 31'$ south, longitude $149^{\circ} 15'$ east, thence north-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 16'$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 55'$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of

latitude $7^{\circ} 22'$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 16' 45''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 50' 45''$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 06' 15''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to a point of latitude $7^{\circ} 59' 20''$ south, longitude $148^{\circ} 01' 30''$ east, thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the coastline at mean low water by the boundary between the Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua, thence along the coastline of the Territory of New Guinea at mean low water to the point of commencement.

(b) PETROLEUM (ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS) ACT 1967

AN ACT

Relating to the Exploration for, and the Exploitation of, the
Petroleum Resources of the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier
Islands

(assented to 22 November 1967)

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Petroleum (Ashmore and Cartier Islands) Act 1967.

2. This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Proclamation.

3. (1) The Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967, and any Act with which that Act is incorporated, have effect in relation to the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands as though the adjacent area in relation to that Territory included the area, whether land or water, within the territorial limits of that Territory and as though the land within those limits were beneath the sea and were portion of the sea-bed and subsoil of that adjacent area.

...

/...

3. Chile

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION CONCERNING THE CONTINENTAL SHELF, 23 JUNE 1947

Considering:

1. That the Governments of the United States of America, of Mexico and of the Argentine Republic, by presidential declarations made on 28 September 1945, 29 October 1945, and 11 October 1946, respectively, have categorically proclaimed the sovereignty of their respective States over the land surface or continental shelf adjacent to their coasts, and over the adjacent seas within the limits necessary to preserve for the said States the natural riches belonging to them, both known and to be discovered in the future;
2. That they have explicitly proclaimed the rights of their States to protect, preserve, control and inspect fishing enterprises, with the object of preventing illicit activities threatening to damage or destroy the considerable natural riches of this kind contained in the seas adjacent to their coasts, and which are indispensable to the welfare and progress of their respective peoples; and that the justice of such claims is indisputable;
3. That it is manifestly convenient, in the case of the Chilean Republic, to issue a similar proclamation of sovereignty, not only by the fact of possessing and having already under exploitation natural riches essential to the life of the nation and contained in the continental shelf, such as the coal-mines, which are exploited both on the mainland and under the sea, but further because, in view of its topography and the narrowness of its boundaries, the life of the country is linked to the sea and to all present and future natural riches contained within it, more so than in the case of any other country;
4. That international consensus of opinion recognizes the right of every country to consider as its national territory any adjacent extension of the epicontinental sea and the continental shelf;
5. That the State has the obligation to protect and guard the exploitation of the natural riches contained in this territory, on sea, on land, and in the air;

/...

The President of the Republic hereby declares:

(1) The Government of Chile confirms and proclaims its national sovereignty over all the continental shelf adjacent to the continental and island coasts of its national territory, whatever may be their depth below the sea, and claims by consequence all the natural riches which exist on the said shelf, both in and under it, known or to be discovered.

(2) The Government of Chile confirms and proclaims its national sovereignty over the seas adjacent to its coasts whatever may be their depths, and within those limits necessary in order to reserve, protect, preserve and exploit the natural resources of whatever nature found on, within and below the said seas, placing within the control of the Government especially all fisheries and whaling activities with the object of preventing the exploitation of natural riches of this kind to the detriment of the inhabitants of Chile and to prevent the spoiling or destruction of the said riches to the detriment of the country and the American continent.

(3) The demarcation of the protection zones for whaling and deep sea fishery in the continental and island seas under the control of the Government of Chile will be made in virtue of this declaration of sovereignty at any moment which the Government may consider convenient, such demarcation to be ratified, amplified, or modified in any way to conform with the knowledge, discoveries, studies and interests of Chile as required in the future. Protection and control is hereby declared immediately over all the seas contained within the perimeter formed by the coast and the mathematical parallel projected into the sea at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the coasts of Chilean territory. This demarcation will be calculated to include the Chilean islands, indicating a maritime zone contiguous to the coasts of the said islands, projected parallel to these islands at a distance of 200 nautical miles around their coasts.

(4) The present declaration of sovereignty does not disregard the similar legitimate rights of other States on a basis of reciprocity, nor does it affect the rights of free navigation on the high seas.

/...

4. Denmark

ORDER CONCERNING THE EXERCISE OF DANISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER
THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OF 7 JUNE 1963

WE, FREDERIK THE NINTH, by the grace of God King of Denmark, etc., hereby proclaim:

In conformity with the Convention on the Continental Shelf, which was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, held at Geneva in 1958, and with reference to the decision of the Lower House of 2 May 1963, it is hereby provided as follows:

Article 1. Danish sovereignty shall be exercised, in so far as the exploration and exploitation of natural resources are concerned, over that portion of the continental shelf which, according to the Convention on the Continental Shelf opened for signature at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), belongs to the Kingdom of Denmark, cf. article 2.

Article 2. 1. In accordance with article 1 of the Convention, the term "continental shelf" is used as referring (a) to the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; (b) to the sea-bed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of islands.

2. The boundary of the continental shelf in relation to foreign States whose coasts are opposite the coasts of the Kingdom of Denmark or are adjacent to Denmark shall be determined in accordance with article 6 of the Convention, that is to say, in the absence of special agreement, the boundary is the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

3. The Minister of Public Works may, if necessary, cause official charts to be prepared on which the boundary line shall be entered.

Article 3. The exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf referred to in article 1 may be effected only by virtue of a concession granted in pursuance of Act No. 181 of 8 May 1950 concerning prospecting

/...

for and exploitation of raw materials in the subsoil of the Kingdom of Denmark or of Royal Order No. 153 of 27 April 1935 concerning the exploitation of raw materials in the soil of Greenland.

5. Ecuador

CIVIL CODE, 20 AUGUST 1960

...

Article 630. The continental or insular shelf adjacent to the Ecuadorian coasts, and the resources thereof, shall belong to the State, which shall have the use thereof and shall exercise the supervision necessary to ensure the conservation of the said resources and the protection of the corresponding fisheries.

The expression "continental or insular shelf" means the submarine areas adjacent to the national territory to a depth of 200 metres.

...

Note. The Maritime Fishing and Hunting Act of Ecuador, 30 August 1961, contains the same provision in chapter 1, article 2.

/...

6. Finland

LAW CONCERNING THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

(Issued at Helsinki on 5 March 1965)

In accordance with the Parliament's decision is legislated:

Article 1

The right to explore the continental shelf adjacent to the coast of Finland and the subsoil thereof and to exploit within the area of the continental shelf the raw materials referred to in article 3 of this Act shall vest in the Finnish State.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "continental shelf" refers to the sea-bed situated outside the Finnish territorial sea but adjacent thereto and the subsoil thereof to the boundary which is established according to articles 1 and 6 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf entered into at Geneva on 29 April 1958 or concerning which an agreement has been entered into between Finland and a foreign State in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of the aforementioned article 6.

Article 2

The right referred to in article 1, first paragraph, may, by special permission of the Council of State, be granted to a Finnish national, body corporate or foundation. Such right may also be granted by the Council of State to a foreign national, body corporate or foundation if there is considered to be a special reason for doing so.

The permission may also be granted for a specified or an indefinite period. The relevant permit shall lay down such conditions as are considered necessary on grounds of safety or in the public interest or are otherwise considered by the Council of State to be essential. The conditions laid down in the permit may be adjusted to conform to changed circumstances.

/...

If an application for the permission referred to in the first paragraph is submitted by a qualified institution with a view to scientific research into the physical or biological characteristics of the continental shelf, the application may not be rejected unless there are special reasons for doing so.

Article 3

For the purpose of this law the natural resources of the continental shelf consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the sea-bed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil thereof.

...

Article 5

The Council of State may grant permission for the construction of installations and other devices for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf and for the establishment of safety zones around such installations, but care must be taken to ensure that no interference is thereby caused to the use of important sea lanes. If the relevant permit provides for the establishment of a safety zone, it shall also specify the authority responsible for supervising the said zone and for maintaining the devices necessary for the supervision thereof. The Council of State may also make provisions concerning reimbursement of the costs of supervision as aforesaid.

It shall be unlawful to navigate in a properly marked safety zone as referred to in the first paragraph without the permission of the supervising

/...

authority or to contravene any other provision concerning the protection of a safety zone that is made by virtue of this Act or is embodied in the permit for the establishment of such zone.

7. Ghana

(a) THE MINERALS ACT, 1962

ACT NO. 126

AN ACT to provide for the vesting of the ownership and control of minerals throughout Ghana in the President on behalf of the Republic of Ghana in trust for the People of Ghana, to enable the President to issue prospecting, mining, dredging and water licences, to repeal the Mineral Oil Pre-emption Ordinance (Cap. 154) and certain provisions of the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 155) and of the Tema Town and Port (Acquisition of Land) Ordinance, 1952 (No. 38) and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

(Date of Assent: 14 June 1962)

1. Subject as hereinafter expressly provided, the entire property in and control of all minerals in, under or upon, any lands in Ghana, all rivers, streams and watercourses throughout Ghana and land covered by territorial waters, are hereby declared to be vested in the President on behalf of the Republic of Ghana in trust for the People of Ghana:

...

(b) THE TERRITORIAL WATERS AND CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT, 1963

ACT NO. 175

AN ACT to declare the extent of the territorial waters of the Republic and the continental shelf and other purposes connected therewith

(Date of Assent: 19 April 1963)

...

3. The Minerals Act, 1962 (Act 126) is hereby amended in section 1 by the insertion immediately after the words "covered by territorial waters" of the words "and of the continental shelf".

...

5. (1) For the purposes of this and any other enactment, "continental shelf" includes the sea-bed and subsoil of marine areas to a depth of 100 fathoms contiguous to the coast and seaward of the area of land beneath the territorial

/...

waters of the Republic and all the resources of any such area including minerals and other inorganic as well as organic matter;

...

(2) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the continental shelf seaward of the territorial waters, is vested in the President on behalf of the Republic in trust for the people of Ghana.

...

/...

8. Iraq

(a) OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION

(Published in the Government Gazette No. 4069
dated 27 November 1957)

The Government of Iraq being anxious to exploit the natural resources of Iraq to the fullest possible extent, and being convinced that a considerable amount of such resources lies at the bottom of the maritime zone extending outwards to the sea and contiguous to the Iraqi territorial sea, and being further confident that the exploitation of such resources in such a way as will bring benefit to the Iraqi people has become possible in view of modern scientific progress;

It therefore declares that all natural resources existing on the sea-bed and the subsoil beneath it are the property of Iraq and that Iraq has exclusive general jurisdiction over such resources and over their preservation and exploitation. It has likewise the exclusive right to take all measures necessary for the exploration of such resources and their exploitation in such a way as it deems suitable. It has also the right to take such administrative and legislative measures as are necessary for the protection of all constructions required by the process of exploration and exploitation.

The Government of Iraq wishes to assert that the sole purpose of its issue of this proclamation is the exercise of rights established by international practice. It also wishes to assert that nothing in this proclamation shall infringe the established rules pertaining to the freedom of navigation.

(b) PROCLAMATION

(Published in the Government Gazette No. 4128
dated 10 April 1958)

In affirmation of the proclamation of the Government of Iraq made on 23 November 1957 establishing the rights of the Iraqi State to the waters contiguous to Iraqi territorial waters; the Government of Iraq declares that its full sovereignty extends to Iraqi territorial waters and to the air-space over these waters and to the surface and subsoil of the sea-bed beneath them. The Government of Iraq wishes to assert that such works and constructions as have

/...

been or will be undertaken in this zone or the zone encompassing the waters contiguous to it are subject to the sovereignty of the Iraqi State, and that the undertaking of such works and constructions is permissible to none other than the Iraqi authorities or to such quarters as may be duly authorized by Iraqi authorities. While declaring this in establishment of its rights, the Government of Iraq declares also its adherence to international practice in this respect and to the principle of equidistance which guarantees to Iraq freedom of passage into and out of the high seas.

While declaring the above, the Government of Iraq declares also its non-recognition of any proclamation, declaration, legislation or planning pertaining to territorial waters or to contiguous waters issued by any neighbouring country in contradiction with the contents of this proclamation.

9. Italy

ACT NO. 613 OF 21 JULY 1967

Surveying and production of oil and gas in the territorial sea and continental shelf, and amendments to Act No. 6 of 11 January 1957 on the surveying and production of oil and gas

...

Chapter I

THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Art. 1

For the purpose of this Act, the term "continental shelf" is used as referring to the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the territory of the Italian peninsula and islands but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas.

The outer boundary of the Italian continental shelf shall be determined by agreement with the States whose coasts are opposite those of the Italian State and which share the same continental shelf.

Pending the entry into force of the agreements referred to in the preceding paragraph, non-exclusive prospecting and surveying licences and concessions for producing oil and gas in the Italian continental shelf shall be issued only in respect of the Italian side of the median line between the Italian coast and that of the opposite States.

...

/...

10. Kuwait

PROCLAMATION WITH RESPECT TO THE SEA-BED AND THE SUBSOIL OF THE
HIGH SEAS OF THE PERSIAN GULF, 12 JUNE 1949

Whereas it is desirable to encourage any effort which will lead towards the greater utilization of the world's natural resources;

And whereas it is possible that there may be there valuable resources lying under parts of the waters of the Persian Gulf at a distance from the coast of Kuwait and the wish is expressed to realize the utilization of such submerged resources;

And whereas it is desirable in the interests of protection, conservation and orderly development that such exploitation shall be placed under control in the proper manner;

And whereas it is right and just that the sea-bed and the subsoil extending to a reasonable distance from the coast should appertain to and be controlled by the littoral State to which it is adjacent;

And whereas the right of the State in the exercise of its authority over the natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil adjacent to its coasts has been decided and established in international practice by the action of other States;

Now, therefore, we Ahmed al Jabir al Subah, Ruler of Kuwait, in pursuance of all powers enabling us in that behalf, are pleased to publish the following proclamation:

The Ruler of Kuwait hereby proclaims that the sea-bed and the subsoil lying beneath the waters of the sea in the middle of the sea of the Persian Gulf delimited as follows become part of the principality of Kuwait and are subject to its administration and authority. The sea-bed and the subsoil referred to above are those which adjoin the coastal territorial waters of the principality of Kuwait and extend in the direction of the sea to limits which will be decided upon more precisely as the resulting situation may demand, and on equitable principles, by the Ruler of Kuwait after consulting the neighbouring countries.

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to affect the sovereignty of the islands or the status of the sea-bed and the subsoil underlying any part of the territorial waters.

/...

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to affect the ways of sea navigation of the waters of the Persian Gulf above the sea-bed and outside the limit of the boundaries of the territorial waters or the status of air navigation above the waters of the Persian Gulf outside the limit of the boundaries of the territorial waters or the traditional fishing rights and pearling rights in such waters.

...

/...

11. Malaysia

CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT, 1966

AN ACT to make provisions as to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf adjacent to the States of Malaya and for matters connected therewith

(28 July 1966)

...

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

"continental shelf" means the sea-bed and subsoil of those submarine areas adjacent to the coast of the States of Malaya but beyond the limits of the territorial waters adjacent to those States, the surface of which lies at a depth no greater than 200 metres below the surface of the sea, or, where the depth of the superadjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas, at any greater depth:

Provided that in the case of the west coast of the States of Malaya the extent of the continental shelf shall be determined in accordance with article 6 of the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958) set out in the Schedule to this Act;

...

"natural resources" means -

(a) the mineral and other natural non-living resources of the sea-bed and subsoil; and

(b) living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil;

...

"petroleum" includes any mineral oil or relative hydrocarbon and natural gas existing in its natural condition in strata, but does not include coal or bituminous shales or other stratified deposits from which oils can be extracted by destructive distillation.

/...

3. All rights with respect to the continental shelf and its natural resources for the purpose of exploring the shelf and exploiting those resources are hereby vested in the Federation and exercisable by the Government of the Federation.

...

/...

12. Mexico

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

...

Article 42. "The national territory comprises: ...".

"IV. The continental shelf and the submarine shelf of the islands, keys and reefs; ...".

Article 27, fourth paragraph, first part: "The Nation is the direct owner of all natural resources of the continental shelf and the submarine shelf of the islands; ...".

Article 48. "The islands, keys and reefs of the adjacent seas which belong to the national territory, the continental shelf, the submarine shelf of the islands, keys, and reefs, the territorial sea, the inland marine waters, and the space above the national territory shall depend directly on the Government of the Federation, with the exception of those islands over which the States have so far exercised jurisdiction."

...

/...

13. Netherlands

LAW of 23 September 1965, containing regulations governing the exploration for and the production of minerals in or on the part of the continental shelf situated under the North Sea (Continental Shelf Mining Law)

...

Whereas We have considered that it is desirable to enact regulations concerning the exploration for and the production of minerals in or on the part of the continental shelf situated under the North Sea in respect of which the Kingdom has sovereign rights;

...

Section 1

1. For the purposes of provisions laid down in or pursuant to this Law, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:

"continental shelf" means that part of the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof situated under the North Sea in respect of which the Kingdom has sovereign rights in accordance inter alia with the Convention on the Continental Shelf concluded at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (Neth. Treaties Series 1959, 126) and which lies seawards of the line determined in pursuance of sub-section 2;

"minerals" means a natural concentration or deposit in or on the continental shelf of ores, minerals or substances of organic origin, in solid, liquid or gaseous form, with the exception of water and of shells, gravel, sand and clay present on the sea-bed or immediately below the surfact thereof;

....

2. We shall determine the line that for the purposes of provisions laid down in or pursuant to the present Law, the Law of 21 April 1810 (Bulletin des Lois, No. 285) or the Mining Law (Mijnwet) of 1903 ("Staatsblad" 1904, 73) is deemed to be the boundary between the territorial sea and the sea under which the continental shelf is situated.

...

/...

14. New Zealand

CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT, 1964

AN ACT to make provision as to the exploration
and exploitation of the continental shelf of
New Zealand and for matters connected with
that purpose

(3 November 1964)

.....

2. Interpretation - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Continental shelf" means the sea-bed and subsoil of those submarine areas adjacent to the coast of New Zealand, but beyond the territorial limits of New Zealand, the surface of which lies at a depth no greater than 200 metres below the surface of the sea, or, where the natural resources thereof are capable of exploitation, at any greater depth:

"Natural resources" means:

(a) The mineral and other natural non-living resources of the sea-bed and subsoil; and

(b) Living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or subsoil.

.....

9. Act in force in Cook Islands

(1) This Act, except sections 4 and 6, shall be in force in the Cook Islands.

(2) In the application of this Act to the Cook Islands:

(a) Every reference to New Zealand shall be read as a reference to the Cook Islands:

...

/...

15. Norway

(a) Act of 21 June 1963 relating to exploration and exploitation of submarine natural resources

§ 1. This Act applies to the exploration and exploitation of natural resources in the sea-bed or in its subsoil, as far as the depth of the superjacent waters admits of exploitation of natural resources, within as well as outside the maritime boundaries otherwise applicable, but not beyond the median line in relation to other States.

§ 2. The right to submarine natural resources is vested in the State, The King may give Norwegian or foreign persons, including institutions, companies and other associations, the right to explore or exploit natural resources. Specific conditions for such permission may be stipulated.

§ 3. The King may issue regulations relating to the exploration and exploitation of submarine natural resources.

§ 4. Existing legislation shall not preclude the issue of regulations pursuant to §§ 2 and 3 of this Act.

§ 5. The rights of navigation and fishing are not affected by this Act.

§ 6. This Act shall enter into force immediately.

(b) Royal Decree of 31 May 1963, relating to the sovereignty of Norway over the sea-bed and subsoil outside the Norwegian coast

The sea-bed and the subsoil in the submarine areas outside the coast of the Kingdom of Norway are under Norwegian sovereignty as regards exploitation and exploration of natural resources, as far as the depth of the superjacent waters admits of exploitation of natural resources, within as well as outside the maritime boundaries otherwise applicable, but not beyond the median line in relation to other States.

16. Philippines

Proclamation No. 370 of 20 March 1968 by the President of the Philippines which is quoted as follows:

"DECLARING AS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION AND CONTROL OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES ALL MINERAL AND OTHER NATURAL
RESOURCES IN THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OF THE PHILIPPINES

"WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines believes that further efforts to explore for and exploit new sources of petroleum and other natural resources should be encouraged;

"WHEREAS, the Congress of the Philippines, in Republic Act No. 387, as amended, known as the 'Petroleum Act of 1949', declared that 'all natural deposits or occurrences of petroleum or natural gas in public and/or private lands in the Philippines, whether found in, on or under the surface of dry lands, creeks, rivers, lakes, or other submerged lands within the territorial waters, or on the continental shelf, or its analogue in an archipelago, seaward from the shores of the Philippines which are not within the territories of other countries, belong to the Republic of the Philippines inalienable and imprescriptively'; and

"WHEREAS, it is established international practice sanctioned by the law of nations that a coastal state is vested with jurisdiction and control over the mineral and other natural resources in its seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf adjacent to its coasts but outside the area of the territorial sea to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of such resources;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim that all the mineral and other natural resources in the seabed and subsoil of the continental shelf adjacent to the Philippines, but outside the area of its territorial sea to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of such resources, including living organisms belonging to sedentary species, appertain to the Philippines and are subject to its exclusive jurisdiction and control for purposes of exploration and exploitation. In any case where the continental shelf is shared with an adjacent state, the boundary shall be determined by the Philippines and that state in accordance with legal and equitable principles. The character of the waters above these submarine areas as high seas and that of the airspace above those waters, is not affected by this proclamation."

17. South Africa

ACT NO. 87 OF 1963

(Assented to 29 June 1963)

...

7. The continental shelf as defined in the Convention on the Continental Shelf signed at Geneva on the 29th day of April 1958, or as it may from time to time be defined by international convention accepted by the Republic, shall be deemed to be part of the Republic for the purposes of the exploitation of natural resources as defined in such convention, and of any law relating to mining, precious stones, metals or minerals, including natural oil, which applies in that part of the Republic which adjoins such continental shelf, and for the purposes of any such law the said continental shelf shall be deemed to be unalienated State land.

...

18. Sweden

ACT CONCERNING THE CONTINENTAL SHELF, 3 JUNE 1966

§ 1

For the purpose of this Act the term "continental shelf" shall mean the sea-bed and its subsoil within Swedish public waters and within such an area of the sea outside the territorial limits as the Government may determine in accordance with the Convention on the Continental Shelf signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958.

The term "natural resources of the continental shelf" in this Act shall be interpreted to mean the mineral and other non-living natural resources on the sea-bed and in its subsoil and such living organisms as, at their harvestable stage, are either immobile on or under the sea-bed, or are unable to move unless they are in constant contact with the sea-bed or its subsoil.

Within Swedish public waters this Act shall not apply to the exploration and exploitation of those minerals for which mining concessions can be taken out under the Mining Act of 3 June 1938 (No. 314). Nor does it apply to the harvesting of such living natural resources as are covered by Swedish fisheries legislation.

...

/...

19. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(a) THE CONTINENTAL SHELF (DESIGNATION OF AREAS) ORDER 1964

(12 May 1964)

Whereas it is desirable, pending agreement with other Powers on the boundaries of the continental shelf appertaining to the United Kingdom and to such other Powers respectively, to designate certain areas outside the territorial waters of the United Kingdom as areas within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by the Continental Shelf Act 1964^(a) and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1964.

2. The rights exercisable by the United Kingdom outside territorial waters with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised in the area bounded:

(a) on the East by lines joining the following co-ordinates

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) 61° 00'N: 1° 48'E; | (2) 59° 40'N: 1° 48'E; |
| (3) 59° 40'N: 1° 36'E; | (4) 59° 20'N: 1° 36'E; |
| (5) 59° 20'N: 1° 24'E; | (6) 58° 10'N: 1° 24'E; |
| (7) 58° 10'N: 1° 36'E; | (8) 58° 00'N: 1° 36'E; |
| (9) 58° 00'N: 1° 48'E; | (10) 57° 40'N: 1° 48'E; |
| (11) 57° 40'N: 2° 00'E; | (12) 57° 20'N: 2° 00'E; |
| (13) 57° 20'N: 2° 12'E; | (14) 56° 50'N: 2° 12'E; |
| (15) 56° 50'N: 2° 24'E; | (16) 56° 30'N: 2° 24'E; |
| (17) 56° 30'N: 2° 36'E; | (18) 56° 20'N: 2° 36'E; |
| (19) 56° 20'N: 2° 48'E; | (20) 56° 10'N: 2° 48'E; |
| (21) 56° 10'N: 3° 00'E; | (22) 56° 00'N: 3° 00'E; |
| (23) 56° 00'N: 3° 12'E; | (24) 55° 40'N: 3° 12'E; |
| (25) 55° 40'N: 3° 00'E; | (26) 55° 10'N: 3° 00'E; |

(a)/ 1964 c. 29.

- (27) 55° 10'N: 2° 48'E; (28) 54° 40'N: 2° 48'E;
(29) 54° 40'N: 2° 36'E; (30) 53° 50'N: 2° 36'E;
(31) 53° 50'N: 2° 48'E; (32) 53° 10'N: 2° 48'E;
(33) 53° 10'N: 3° 00'E; (34) 52° 30'N: 3° 00'E;
(35) 52° 30'N: 2° 48'E; (36) 52° 20'N: 2° 48'E;
(37) 52° 20'N: 2° 36'E; (38) 52° 10'N: 2° 36'E;
(39) 52° 10'N: 2° 24'E; (40) 51° 50'N: 2° 24'E;
(41) 51° 50'N: 2° 00'E; (42) 51° 30'N: 2° 00'E;
(43) 51° 30'N: 1° 48'E; (44) 51° 20'N: 1° 48'E;
(45) 51° 20'N: 1° 36'E; (46) 51° 10'N: 1° 36'E;
(47) 51° 10'N: 1° 29.2'E; and

(b) on the West by the seaward limit of the territorial waters off the East coasts of England and Scotland as far as (48) 58° 40'N: 2° 47.7'W, and then by lines joining the co-ordinates

- (49) 58° 40'N: 2° 12'W; (50) 59° 20'N: 2° 12'W;
(51) 59° 20'N: 1° 24'W; (52) 59° 30'N: 1° 24'W;
(53) 59° 30'N: 1° 00'W; (54) 60° 00'N: 1° 00'W;
(55) 60° 00'N: 0° 36'W; (56) 61° 00'N: 0° 36'W;
(57) 61° 00'N: 1° 48'E.

W.G. Agnew.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The purpose of this Order is to designate the area of the North Sea in which, pending agreement with other Powers on the boundaries of the continental shelf, the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised.

(b) THE CONTINENTAL SHELF (DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL AREAS) ORDER 1965

(3 August 1965)

Whereas by the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1964^(a) certain areas outside the territorial waters of the United Kingdom are designated as areas within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by the Continental Shelf Act 1964^(b) and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Continental Shelf (Designation of Additional Areas) Order 1965.

2. The rights exercisable by the United Kingdom outside territorial waters with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised in the areas defined in the Schedule to this Order.

W.G. Agnew.

SCHEDULE

The following are the areas to which Article 2 of this Order applies:

(1) The area within a line:

(a) commencing at the co-ordinates numbered (1) in Article 2 of the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order, 1964;

(b) joining the following co-ordinates on European datum:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 61° 00' 00"N: 1° 51' 44"E; | (2) 59° 53' 48"N: 2° 04' 36"E; |
| (3) 59° 17' 24"N: 1° 42' 42"E; | (4) 58° 25' 48"N: 1° 29' 00"E; |
| (5) 57° 54' 18"N: 1° 57' 54"E; | (6) 56° 35' 42"N: 2° 36' 48"E; |
| (7) 56° 05' 12"N: 3° 15' 00"E; | (8) 55° 50' 06"N: 3° 24' 00"E; |
| (9) 54° 37' 18"N: 2° 53' 54"E; | (10) 54° 22' 48"N: 2° 45' 48"E; |
| (11) 53° 57' 48"N: 2° 52' 00"E; | (12) 53° 40' 06"N: 2° 57' 24"E; |
| (13) 53° 35' 06"N: 2° 59' 18"E; | (14) 53° 28' 12"N: 3° 01' 00"E; |
| (15) 53° 18' 06"N: 3° 03' 24"E; | (16) 52° 53' 00"N: 3° 10' 30"E; |

^(a)/ S.I. 1964/697 (1964 II, p. 1340).

^(b)/ 1964 c. 29.

- (17) $52^{\circ} 47' 00''\text{N}$: $3^{\circ} 12' 18''\text{E}$; (18) $52^{\circ} 37' 18''\text{N}$: $3^{\circ} 11' 00''\text{E}$;
(19) $52^{\circ} 25' 00''\text{N}$: $3^{\circ} 03' 30''\text{E}$; (20) $52^{\circ} 17' 24''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 56' 00''\text{E}$;
(21) $52^{\circ} 12' 24''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 50' 24''\text{E}$; (22) $52^{\circ} 06' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 42' 54''\text{E}$;
(23) $52^{\circ} 05' 18''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 42' 12''\text{E}$; (24) $52^{\circ} 01' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 39' 30''\text{E}$;
(25) $51^{\circ} 59' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 37' 36''\text{E}$; (26) $51^{\circ} 50' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 30' 20''\text{E}$;

and

(c) ending at the co-ordinates numbered (40) in Article 2 of the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1964;

(2) The areas bounded:

(a)(i) on the North by the seaward limit of the territorial waters off the South coast of England and

(ii) on the South by lines joining the following co-ordinates on

European datum:

- (27) $51^{\circ} 04' 59''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 24' 00''\text{E}$; (28) $51^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 24' 00''\text{E}$;
(29) $51^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 12' 00''\text{E}$; (30) $50^{\circ} 50' 00''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 12' 00''\text{E}$;
(31) $50^{\circ} 50' 00''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{E}$; (32) $50^{\circ} 40' 00''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{E}$;
(33) $50^{\circ} 40' 00''\text{N}$: $0^{\circ} 48' 00''\text{E}$; (34) $50^{\circ} 30' 00''\text{N}$: $0^{\circ} 48' 00''\text{E}$;
(35) $50^{\circ} 30' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 22' 13''\text{W}$; and

(b)(i) on the North by the seaward limit of the territorial waters off the South coast of England, and

(ii) on the South by a line joining the following co-ordinates on

European datum:

- (36) $50^{\circ} 30' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 31' 59''\text{W}$; (37) $50^{\circ} 30' 00''\text{N}$: $3^{\circ} 25' 28''\text{W}$;

(3) The area bounded:

(a) on the East by the seaward limit of the territorial waters off the West coasts of Scotland and England;

(b) on the West by lines joining the following co-ordinates on European datum:

- (38) $53^{\circ} 20' 00''\text{N}$: $4^{\circ} 46' 13''\text{W}$; (39) $53^{\circ} 20' 00''\text{N}$: $5^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$;
(40) $54^{\circ} 37' 00''\text{N}$: $5^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$;

/...

(4) The area within a line:

(a) commencing at the co-ordinates numbered (48) in Article 2 of the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1964;

(b) following the seaward limit of the territorial waters off the Orkney Islands and the North coast of Scotland;

(c) joining the following co-ordinates on European datum:

(41) $58^{\circ} 41' 06''\text{N}$: $5^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$; (42) $60^{\circ} 10' 00''\text{N}$: $5^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$;
(43) $60^{\circ} 10' 00''\text{N}$: $4^{\circ} 24' 00''\text{W}$; (44) $60^{\circ} 20' 00''\text{N}$: $4^{\circ} 24' 00''\text{W}$;
(45) $60^{\circ} 20' 00''\text{N}$: $4^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$; (46) $61^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{N}$: $4^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$;
(47) $61^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$; (48) $61^{\circ} 40' 00''\text{N}$: $2^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{W}$;
(49) $61^{\circ} 40' 00''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 36' 10''\text{E}$; (50) $61^{\circ} 21' 24''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 47' 24''\text{E}$;
(51) $61^{\circ} 00' 00''\text{N}$: $1^{\circ} 51' 44''\text{E}$; and

(d) ending at the co-ordinates numbered (57) in Article 2 of the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1964.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order)

The purpose of this Order is to designate areas of the Continental Shelf in the North Sea, in the English Channel, in the Irish Sea and off the Orkneys and Shetlands as areas in which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised.

(c) Seychelles

ORDINANCE NO. 14 OF 1962

An Ordinance to vest in the Crown the entire property in and control of all minerals in, under or upon any land in Seychelles or in rivers or streams throughout Seychelles and to provide for matters relating thereto

(15 October 1962)

...

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires -

"continental shelf" means that part of the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the islands forming part of the Colony of Seychelles but outside territorial waters, over which Her Majesty, in right of Her Government of Seychelles, is entitled by international law to exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.

"land in Seychelles" includes land covered with water, the sea-bed and subsoil beneath the territorial waters and the continental shelf.

"mine" and "mining" mean any operation for winning or obtaining minerals.

"minerals" means and includes the following as classed hereunder (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) -

(a) metalliferous minerals, including antimony, arsenic, bismuth, copper, cobalt, chromium, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, tin, tungsten, uranium, zinc, and all others of a similar nature to any of them, and all ores containing them and combinations of any of them with each other or with any other substance, excepting only those that occur in the form of precious minerals;

(b) carbonaceous minerals, including graphite, coal in all its varieties, and all substances of a similar nature to any of them;

(c) earthy minerals, including asbestos, barytes, bauxite, china, clay, fuller's earth, gypsum, marble, mica, nitrates, phosphates, pipe-clay, potash, salt, slate, soda, talc, and all other substances of a similar nature to any of them.

/...

Provided that there shall not be included therein guano and such other earthy minerals as the Governor in Executive Council may by order declare not to be minerals for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(d) precious minerals mean and include -

- (i) precious stones, namely, amber, amethyst, beryl, cat's eye, chrusolite, diamond, emerald, garnet, opal, ruby, sapphire, turquoise, and all other substances of a similar nature to any of them; and
- (ii) precious metals, namely, gold, silver, platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, or ores containing any of these metals, provided that argentiferous lead ores containing not more than four ounces of silver per ton shall be excluded from the scope of this definition.

(e) radio-active minerals, namely minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings) which contain by weight at least 0.05 per cent of the element uranium, or of the element thorium, or any combination thereof.

"petroleum" includes any mineral oil or relative hydro-carbon and natural gas existing in its natural condition in strata, but does not include coal or bituminous shales or other stratified deposits from which oil can be extracted by destructive distillation.

"prospect" and "prospecting" mean to search for minerals, and include such working as is reasonably necessary to enable the prospector to test the mineral bearing qualities of the land.

...

(d) Seychelles

ORDINANCE NO. 7 OF 1963

An Ordinance to vest in the Crown the entire property in petroleum existing in its natural condition in strata in or under any land in Seychelles, and to regulate the right to search for, win and work such petroleum.

(6 May 1963)

...

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires -

"continental shelf" means that part of the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the islands forming part of the Colony of Seychelles

/...

but outside territorial waters, over which Her Majesty, in right of Her Government of Seychelles, is entitled by international law to exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources;

...

" "land in Seychelles" includes land covered with water, the sea-bed and subsoil beneath the territorial waters and the continental shelf;

...

"minerals" does not include petroleum.

...

"petroleum" includes any mineral oil or relative hydrocarbon and natural gas existing in its natural condition in strata, but does not include coal or bituminous shales or other stratified deposits from which oil can be extracted by destructive distillation.

...

/...

20. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

DECREE OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR,
6 FEBRUARY 1968

40. On the continental shelf of the USSR

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR hereby decrees that:

1. The USSR exercises sovereign rights over the continental shelf adjacent to the outer limit of the territorial sea of the USSR, for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.

The continental shelf of the USSR consists of the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast or to the islands of the USSR but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas.

The sea-bed and the subsoil of depressions entirely surrounded by the continental shelf of the USSR, irrespective of their depth, are part of the continental shelf of the USSR.

2. Where the boundary of the continental shelf of the USSR is adjacent to those of other States, that boundary shall be determined by agreements with those States. In the absence of such agreements, and unless another boundary line is justified by special circumstances:

(a) The boundary of the continental shelf of the USSR with a State whose coasts are opposite those of the USSR shall be the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the USSR and of the other State is measured;

(b) The boundary of the continental shelf of the USSR with a State whose shelf is contiguous to that of the USSR shall be determined by application of the principle of equidistance from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the USSR and of the other State is measured.

3. The natural resources of the continental shelf are the State property of the USSR. The exploration and exploitation of those resources and any research on the continental shelf shall be carried out in accordance with the current legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the union republics.

/...

The natural resources of the continental shelf mean the mineral and other non-living resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil, together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil. A list of the species of living organisms which are natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR shall be drawn up by the Ministry of Fishing of the USSR and published for purposes of general information.

4. For the purpose of the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf, the competent authorities of the USSR shall authorize the construction of installations and other devices and the establishment around such installations and devices of safety zones which may extend to a distance of 500 metres from the installations and devices, measured from any point on their outer edge. The construction of any such installations and devices and of the establishment of safety zones shall be announced in the "Notices to Navigators" of the Hydrographic Department of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR.

These installations or devices and the safety zones around them shall not be established where interference may be caused to the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation.

Such installations and devices and the safety zones around them shall be under the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Foreign ships may enter the safety zones only with the special permission of the competent Soviet authorities.

The organization responsible for the maintenance and operation of such installations and devices shall be obliged to protect them, to maintain permanent means for giving warning of their presence and to undertake, in the safety zones, measures for the protection of the living resources of the sea from harmful agents. Any installations or devices which are permanently disused must be entirely removed.

5. Foreign physical and juridical persons shall be prohibited from surveying, exploring or exploiting the natural resources or carrying on any other activity on the continental shelf of the USSR unless such activity is specifically provided for by an agreement between the USSR and the foreign State concerned or by special permission granted by the competent authorities of the USSR.

/...

6. Persons guilty of violating this Decree may be sentenced by a court to a fine of up to 10,000 roubles or imprisonment for up to one year or both, unless the legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the union republics provides a stricter punishment for the violation in question.

7. If article 5 of this Decree is violated, the vessel and all the instruments and tools used by the person committing the violation and anything which has been obtained illegally shall be liable to confiscation.

8. The task of protecting the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR shall be the responsibility of the fisheries supervision bodies which, in performing their duties, shall be guided by the current legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the union republics, and by agreements of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the union republics with other States.

Where necessary, border guards shall assist the above-mentioned bodies in taking action to protect the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR.

9. The task of checking that the mineral and other non-living resources of the continental shelf of the USSR are being properly exploited shall be the responsibility of the organs of the State Inspectorate of Mine Engineering of the USSR, which shall be guided by the current regulations, instructions and other regulatory enactments designed to protect the country's mineral wealth.

21. Venezuela

National Constitution of 23 January 1961, Chapter II (The territory and its political divisions), Article 7:

"The national territory is that which, before the political transformation initiated in 1810, corresponded to the Captainship-General of Venezuela, with the modifications resulting from the treaties validly contracted by the Republic.

"Sovereignty, authority and vigilance over the territorial sea, the contiguous maritime zone, the continental shelf and the air space and the ownership and development of the wealth and resources contained therein shall be exercised to the extent and under the conditions of the law."

22. Yugoslavia

LAW ON YUGOSLAVIA'S MARGINAL SEAS, CONTIGUOUS ZONE AND
CONTINENTAL SHELF

(Published in Službeni list SFRJ (Official Gazette)
No. 22 of 22 May 1965)

Article 20

The continental shelf comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas outside the outer limit of the territorial sea to a depth of 200 metres and also beyond that limit to the line where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil.

Article 21

Yugoslavia exercises sovereign rights over the continental shelf relating to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the shelf.

As natural resources referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article are considered mineral and other non-living resources of the sea-bed and its subsoil, as well as living organisms which, at the harvesting stage, are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are able to move only in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil.

Article 22

The rights referred to in article 21, paragraph 1, of the present Law do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters as high seas, or the legal status of the airspace above them. The exercise of these rights must not unjustifiably interfere with navigation, fishing, the protection of living resources of the sea and with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research open to publication.

/...

Article 23

The exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf as well as the construction, operation and maintenance of installation and devices which are necessary for such explorations and exploitations may be performed under conditions provided for by laws and by regulations based on law.

The installations and devices referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article must be permanently marked by lights and other signals. These installations and devices must be removed when they are abandoned or when they cease to be used for the purposes for which they were erected.

Article 24

The operator of works for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources in the continental shelf must establish safety zones around the installations and devices referred to in article 23 of the present Law, which zones may extend to a maximal distance of 500 metres as measured from every outer point of the installation or device. It is prohibited for the ships to navigate through these safety zones, excepted when allowed by special regulations.

The operator of the works referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article must undertake adequate measures on the installations and devices as well as in the safety zones for the purpose of preserving living resources of the sea from harmful waste.

Article 25

The installations and devices referred to in article 23, paragraph 1, and the safety zones referred to in article 24, paragraph 1, of the present Law must not be erected and established on points where they could interfere with the use of usual sea lanes essential to international navigation.

Article 26

The operator of works must report to the port authority about the construction, the way of permanent marking by lights and other signals, and the removal of installations and devices referred to in article 23 of the present Law, as well as about the establishment of safety zones and their limits referred to in article 24, paragraph 1, of the present Law. The port authority shall publish these data in the Notice to Mariners.

...

Article 31

With a fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 dinars shall be punished for contravention a working organization or another juridical person:

- (1) if it performs the exploration or exploitation of natural resources of the Yugoslav continental shelf without authorization (article 23, paragraph 1);
- (2) if the exploration and exploitation of natural resources of the Yugoslav continental shelf is performed in a way which unjustifiably interferes with navigation, fishing, protection of living resources of the sea or fundamental oceanographic or other research open to publication (article 22);
- (3) if it does not permanently mark by determined lights and other signals the installations or devices established in the Yugoslav continental shelf for the purpose of exploring or exploiting natural resources, or if it does not remove installations and devices when they are abandoned or when they cease to be used for the purpose for which they were erected (article 23, paragraph 2);
- (4) if, exploring or exploiting the natural resources in the Yugoslav continental shelf, and in the safety zones established around the installations and devices for exploring or exploiting them, it does not undertake adequate measures for the protection of sea resources from harmful waste (article 24);
- (5) if it establishes installations or devices for exploring and exploiting natural resources of the Yugoslav continental shelf on points where they could interfere with the use of the usual sea lanes essential to international navigation (article 25);

/...

(6) if it does not report to the port authority about the construction, the way of permanent marking by signals, and the removal, of installations and devices for exploring and exploiting natural resources of the continental shelf, or if it does not report about the establishment of safety zones around these installations and devices and their limits (article 26).

For the action referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article the responsible person in a working organization or another juridical person shall also be punished with a fine of 100,000 dinars.

Article 32

With a fine of 100,000 dinars shall be punished for contravention the individual person having committed an act referred to in article 31 of the present Law.

...

/...

III. Protection of submarine cables and pipelines

1. Australia

SUBMARINE CABLES AND PIPELINES PROTECTION

(AMENDED by the Statute Law Revision
(Decimal Currency) Act 1966)

AN ACT relating to the Protection of Submarine Cables and Pipelines beneath the High Seas.

(Assented to 28 October 1963)

WHEREAS a Convention entitled "Convention on the High Seas" was signed at Geneva on the twenty-ninth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight: Preamble

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with Article 34 of the Convention, the Convention entered into force in relation to the Commonwealth on the thirteenth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three:

AND WHEREAS Articles 27, 28 and 29 of the Convention read as follows:

"Article 27

"Every State shall take the necessary legislative measures to provide that the breaking or injury by a ship flying its flag or by a person subject to its jurisdiction or a submarine cable beneath the high seas done wilfully or through culpable negligence, in such a manner as to be liable to interrupt or obstruct telegraphic or telephonic communications, and similarly the breaking or injury of a submarine pipeline or high-voltage power cable shall be a punishable offence. This provision shall not apply to any break or injury caused by persons who acted merely with the legitimate object of saving their lives or their ships after having taken all necessary precautions to avoid such break or injury.

"Article 28

"Every State shall take the necessary legislative measures to provide that, if persons subject to its jurisdiction who are the owners of a cable or pipeline beneath the high seas, in laying or repairing that cable or pipeline, cause a break in or injury to another cable or pipeline, they shall bear the cost of the repairs.

"Article 29

"Every State shall take the necessary legislative measures to ensure that the owners of ships who can prove that they have sacrificed an anchor, a net or any other fishing gear, in order to avoid injuring a submarine cable or pipeline, shall be indemnified by the owner of the cable or pipeline, provided that the owner of the ship has taken all reasonable precautionary measures beforehand.":

AND WHEREAS Article 1 of the Convention reads as follows:

"Article 1

"The term 'high seas' means all parts of the sea that are not included in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a State.":

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the Commonwealth should give effect to Articles 27, 28 and 29 of the Convention:

BE it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Act 1963. Short title.
2. This Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent. Commencement.

3. (1) This Act shall be read and construed as being Saving of other laws.
in addition to and not in derogation of or in substitution
for any other law of the Commonwealth or of a State or
Territory of the Commonwealth.

(2) The reference in the last preceding sub-section
to a law of the Commonwealth includes a reference to the
Imperial Act known as the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885,
in so far as that Act is part of the law of the Commonwealth.

4. This Act extends to all the Territories of Extension of Act to
the Commonwealth. Territories

5. (1) A reference in this Act to a submarine cable Act applies only to
or pipeline shall be read as a reference only to a cable cables and pipelines
or pipeline beneath the high seas or to such part of a beneath the high seas.
cable or pipeline as is beneath the high seas.

(2) In the last preceding sub-section, "the high seas"
has the same meaning as in the Convention on the High Seas
signed at Geneva on the twenty-ninth day of April, One
thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

6. This Act binds the Crown in right of the Act binds Crown.
Commonwealth or of a State and any authority constituted
by or under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a
Territory of the Commonwealth.

7. (1) A person shall not wilfully, or through Persons not to break
culpable negligence - or injure submarine
cables or pipelines.

(a) break or injure, or cause a ship registered in
Australia or in a Territory of the Commonwealth
to break or injure, a submarine telegraph or
telephone cable in such manner as might interrupt
or obstruct telegraphic or telephonic
communications; or

(b) break or injure, or cause a ship registered in
Australia or in a Territory of the Commonwealth to
break or injure, a submarine pipeline or a
submarine high-voltage power cable.

Penalty: Where the person acted wilfully, Two thousand dollars or imprisonment for one year; in any other case, One thousand dollars or imprisonment for three months.

(2) Where -

(a) a breakage of, or an injury to, a cable or pipeline is caused by persons acting with the sole object of saving their lives or their ships; and

(b) those persons took all necessary precautions to avoid breaking or injuring the cable or pipeline, the last preceding sub-section does not apply in relation to the break or injury.

8. If a person, in the course of laying or repairing a submarine cable or pipeline of which he is the owner, causes a break in or injury to another cable or pipeline, he is liable to bear the cost of repairing the break or injury.

Liability for breaking or injuring a cable or pipeline.

9. If, after all reasonable precautionary measures have been taken, an anchor, a net or any other fishing gear belonging to a ship is sacrificed in order to avoid injuring a submarine cable or pipeline, the owner of the ship is entitled to be indemnified for his loss by the owner of the cable or pipeline.

Indemnity for loss of anchor, etc.

10. (1) An offence against this Act may be prosecuted either summarily or upon indictment, but an offender is not liable to be punished more than once in respect of the same offence.

Punishment of offences.

(2) In summary proceedings against a person for an offence against this Act, the court shall not impose on that person in respect of the offence, a penalty exceeding One thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term exceeding three months.

11. (1) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this section -

Jurisdiction of courts.

(a) the several courts of the States are invested with federal jurisdiction; and

(b) jurisdiction is conferred on the several courts of the Territories of the Commonwealth,

with respect to offences against this Act.

(2) The jurisdiction invested in or conferred on courts by the last preceding sub-section is invested or conferred within the limits (other than limits having effect by reference to the places at which offences are committed) of their several jurisdictions, whether those limits are as to subject-matter or otherwise, but subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (2) of section thirty-nine of the Judiciary Act 1903-1960.

(3) The jurisdiction invested in, or conferred on, a court of summary jurisdiction by this section shall not be judicially exercised except by a Chief, Police, Stipendiary, Resident or Special Magistrate.

(4) The trial on indictment of an offence against this Act, not being an offence committed within a State, may be held in any State or in any Territory of the Commonwealth.

(5) Subject to this Act, the laws of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth with respect to the arrest and custody of offenders or persons charged with offences and the procedure for -

(a) their summary conviction;

(b) their examination and commitment for trial on indictment;

(c) their trial and conviction on indictment; and

(d) the hearing and determination of appeals arising out of any such trial or conviction or out of any proceedings connected therewith,

and for holding accused persons to bail apply, so far as they are applicable to a person who is charged in that State or Territory with an offence against this Act.

(6) Except as provided by this section, the Judiciary Act 1903-1960 applies in relation to offences against this Act.

2. Finland

LAW CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF CERTAIN SUBMARINE CONDUITS

(issued at Helsinki on 5 March 1965)

According to the Parliament's decision is legislated:

Article 1

For the purpose of the present law the term "submarine conduit" means a cable or a pipeline laid beneath the high seas.

Article 2

Any person who, in respect of a submarine conduit, commits an act referred to in chapter 34, article 12, paragraph 1 or 2 or paragraphs 3-6 of the Penal Code which endangers the laying, installation or repair of such conduit shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the said article.

Article 3

When by laying, constructing or repairing a submarine conduit injury is caused to another conduit the owner of the first mentioned conduit shall be liable to bear the reasonable costs arising from the repairing of the conduit to its owner notwithstanding the causing injury would not be punishable.

Article 4

When a ship, in order to avoid injuring a submarine conduit, has sacrificed an anchor, a net or any other fishing gear the owner of the conduit is liable to pay the damage arising thereof.

Receiving damages presupposes that the master of the ship, as far as possible, for the verifying of the occurrence immediately after it writes down a summary report of it in the log book, if one exists, or in a separate record which the crew of the ship confirms with its signature and as well that he in twenty-four

/...

hours after the arrival of the ship in the first port and in any case as soon as possible after such arrival makes a ship's protest in pursuance of the Sea Law. If the ship's protest is made in Finland the appropriate court shall without delay notify the Ministry for Foreign Affairs about it which shall immediately make it known to the diplomatic or consular representation of the native country of the owner of the conduit.

Article 5

This law will come into force on 18 March 1965, and by it is recalled the law (398/38) issued on 16 December 1938, concerning the protection of certain submarine cables.

3. New Zealand

SUBMARINE CABLES AND PIPELINES PROTECTION

AN ACT to make provision with respect to the protection of submarine cables and pipelines.

(2 September 1966)

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Short Title and commencement. (1) This Act may be cited as the Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Act 1966.

(2) This Act shall come in force on the first day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty-six.

2. Interpretation. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -
"Anchor" includes an anchor chain and an anchor cable:

"Cable" includes an electric line within the meaning of section 319 of the Public Works Act 1928 and a line within the meaning of section 141 of the Post Office Act 1959:

"High seas" means all parts of the sea that are not included in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of any country:

"Low-water mark", in relation to New Zealand, has the meaning assigned thereto by the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zone Act 1965:

"New Zealand ship" means a New Zealand ship within the meaning of the Crimes Act 1961:

"Pipeline" means a pipeline used or intended to be used for the conveyance of gas (including natural gas), petroleum, oil, water, or any other mineral, liquid, or substance; and includes all fittings, pumps, tanks, appurtenances, or appliances used in connexion with a pipeline:

"Ship" means every description of vessel (including barges, lighters, and like vessels) used in navigation, however propelled:

"Submarine cable" means a cable which lies beneath the high seas, or the territorial sea or internal waters of New Zealand:

"Submarine pipeline" means a pipeline which lies beneath the high seas or the territorial sea or internal waters of New Zealand.

/...

3. Application of Act. (1) For the purpose of jurisdiction in respect of offences against this Act or regulations under this Act, and subject to section 8 of this Act, this Act applies to all acts or omissions -

- (a) By any person (whether or not a New Zealand citizen or ordinarily resident in New Zealand) within the territorial sea or internal waters of New Zealand; or
- (b) By any person (whether or not a New Zealand citizen or ordinarily resident in New Zealand) on board or by means of a New Zealand ship on the high seas; or
- (c) By a New Zealand citizen or a person ordinarily resident in New Zealand on board or by means of any ship on the high seas.

(2) This Act does not apply to any part of a cable or pipeline situated on the landward side of low-water mark in any area nor to any part of a cable or pipeline not ordinarily beneath the surface of the sea.

4. Offence to break or injure submarine cable or pipeline. (1) Any person who, wilfully, breaks or injures or causes or permits a ship to break or injure a submarine cable or submarine pipeline, commits an offence against this Act, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, it shall be a defence to a prosecution under this section if the breakage or injury to which the prosecution relates was caused by persons acting with the sole object of saving their lives or their ships after having taken all necessary precautions to avoid the breakage or injury.

(3) For the purposes of this section, any person who causes an event by an act or omission which he knows or ought to know would probably cause it, being reckless whether that event happens or not, shall be deemed to have caused it wilfully.

5. Absolute liability in respect of damage to cables or pipelines. If any person, in the course of laying or repairing a submarine cable or submarine pipeline of which he is the owner, causes a break in or injury to another submarine cable or submarine pipeline, he shall be liable, in addition to any other liability to which he may be subject to bear the cost of repairing the break or injury, whether or not he has been guilty of any offence and whether or not the damage was caused through his negligence.

/...

6. Indemnity for loss of gear. If, after all reasonable precautionary measures have been taken, an anchor, a net, or any other fishing gear belonging to a ship is sacrificed in order to avoid injuring a submarine cable or submarine pipeline, the owner of the ship shall be entitled to be indemnified for his loss by the owner of the cable or pipeline.

7. Protected and restricted areas. (1) The Governor-General may from time to time by Order in Council declare any area within the territorial sea or internal waters of New Zealand to be a protected area for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor-General may from time to time by Order in Council declare any area within the fishing zone of New Zealand to be a restricted area for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Any Order in Council under this section may prescribe such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council thinks necessary or desirable for the protection of submarine cables and submarine pipelines and may apply generally in respect of any area to which it relates or in respect of specified areas or classes of areas and may also apply generally in respect of all ships or in respect of specified ships or classes of ships.

(4) Subject to any Order in Council under this section, any person who conducts, or causes or permits to be conducted, fishing operations from a ship in a protected or restricted area or who anchors, or causes or permits to be anchored, a ship in any such area, or who commits a breach of any terms or conditions prescribed by any Order in Council under this section, commits an offence against this Act and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, it shall be a defence to a prosecution under this section if any anchoring to which the prosecution relates was made necessary by force majeure or for the purpose of saving life or a ship in distress.

8. Leave of Attorney-General to prosecute. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, proceedings for the trial and punishment of any person charged with having committed an offence against this Act or regulations under this Act shall not be instituted in any Court except with the consent of the Attorney-General and on his certificate that it is expedient that the proceedings should be instituted.

/...

9. Civil liability. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other enactment, liability for damages in respect of any break or injury to a submarine cable or submarine pipeline shall, except as expressly provided by this Act, be determined in accordance with the general law for the time being in force in respect of liability in tort.

10. Other Acts not affected. The provisions of this Act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of any other enactment and, except as expressly provided by this Act, nothing in this Act shall derogate from the provisions of any other enactment.

11. Repeal. The Submarine Telegraph Act 1885, being an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, shall cease to have effect as part of the law of New Zealand.

12. Act to bind Crown. This Act shall bind the Crown.

13. Regulations. The Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) Regulating the navigation or conduct of ships engaged in the laying, repairing, or maintenance of submarine cables or submarine pipelines and prescribing the lights or signals to be displayed by any such ships while engaged in any such operations;
- (b) Prescribing the duties of owners of submarine cables or submarine pipelines in respect of the marking or definition of those cables and pipelines and prescribing records to be kept in respect of the location of any such cables or pipelines;
- (c) Regulating the navigation or conduct of ships in relation to other ships engaged in the laying, repairing, or maintenance of submarine cables or submarine pipelines or in relation to any such cables or pipelines or in relation to any buoys or signals indicating the presence or proximity of any such cables or pipelines;
- (d) Prescribing the duties of persons in respect of reporting damage caused or likely to be caused to submarine cables or submarine pipelines;

/...

- (e) Prescribing offences against the regulations and defining the persons or classes of persons liable to conviction for any such offences;
- (f) Prescribing penalties for offences against the regulations, not exceeding imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds;
- (g) Providing for such matters as are contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for the due administration thereof.

4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT 1964

An Act to make provision as to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf; to enable effect to be given to certain provisions of the Convention on the High Seas done in Geneva on 29 April 1958; and for matters connected with those purposes.

(15 August 1964)

...

Submarine
cables and
pipelines

3. (1) Section 3 (punishment for damaging cables) of the Submarine Telegraph Act 1885 and Article IV and paragraph 1 of Article VII (liability to pay compensation for damage to cables and for loss of gear sacrificed to avoid such damage) of the Convention set out in the Schedule to that Act (which by virtue of section 2 thereof has the force of law) shall apply in relation to all submarine cables under the high seas (and not only to those to which that Convention applies) and to pipelines under the high seas; and the said section 3 shall be construed as referring to telephonic as well as telegraphic communication, and, in relation to high-voltage power cables and to pipelines, as if the words from "in such manner" to the end of subsection (1) were omitted.

(2) Sections 6 (3) (limitation of proceedings) and 13 (cesser of Act on cesser of Convention) of that Act are hereby repealed.

...

/...

IV. Prevention of pollution of the sea

/...

1. Finland

LAW CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA
(Issued at Helsinki on 5 March 1965)

According to the Parliament's decision is legislated:

Article 1

No waste or other substance shall be discharged into or sunk in the sea from Finnish territory or from a Finnish vessel if such action, either directly or after its effects have spread, causes harmful pollution of the open sea or of the territorial sea of another State. The same shall apply to mining activities or activities similar thereto carried out in Finnish territory or on the continental shelf belonging to Finland if such action has the aforementioned consequences.

Article 2

Discharge in the sea of untreated radiated nuclear fuel and of the radioactive waste developed in the connexion of the first phase of the chemical separation of its nuclear fission products shall be prohibited.

Article 3

Discharge of radioactive materials, other than provided in article 2, from the territory of Finland or from a Finnish ship, in a way which can harm the human beings, the environment or the living resources of the sea or expose them to danger, is prohibited.

Radioactive materials packed in containers or solid radioactive materials shall be disposed in the sea only at a depth more than two thousand metres.

Article 4

Permission for the sinking of radioactive material in the sea, irrespective of whether the sinking thereof has the consequences referred to in chapter 1, article 19, of the Water Rights Act, shall be sought from the competent water rights court. If the action is to be carried out beyond the territorial sea of

/...

Finland, the matter shall be dealt with by the water rights court of West Finland.

Permission for the sinking of such material may be granted save as otherwise provided in this Act and if the conditions in respect of Finnish territory laid down in chapter 10, article 24, of the Water Rights Act are present. The permission and the procedural matters relating thereto shall in other respects be subject, mutatis mutandis, to the provisions governing the grant of the permission referred to in the aforementioned article of the Water Rights Act.

In addition to the foregoing provisions, the special regulations governing the handling of radioactive material shall be complied with.

Article 5

The provisions of the present law relating to vessels shall also apply to the aircrafts.

Article 6

Any breach against the present law or the prescriptions issued by virtue thereof will be punished, unless a severer punishment has been prescribed elsewhere in the law, mutatis mutandis, in conformity to the provisions of the Water Rights Act concerning the punishment for causing pollution of waters, however, taking into consideration that legal proceedings against an action being committed outside the territory of Finland shall be brought before the Water Rights Court of Western Finland.

Article 7

More detailed instructions for the execution and application of the present law will be issued, when needed, by a decree.

/...

2. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT 1964

An Act to make provision as to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf; to enable effect to be given to certain provisions of the Convention on the High Seas done in Geneva on 29 April 1958; and for matters connected with those purposes.

(15 April 1964)

...

Discharge
of oil

5. (1) If any oil to which section 1 of the Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1955^{1/} applies or any mixture containing not less than one hundred parts of such oil in a million parts of the mixture is discharged or escapes into any part of the sea:

(a) from a pipe-line; or

(b) (otherwise than from a ship) as the result of any operations for the exploration of the sea-bed and subsoil or the exploitation of their natural resources in a designated area.

The owner of the pipe-line or, as the case may be, the person carrying on the operations shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves, in the case of a discharge from a place in his

1/ Oil in Navigable Waters Act 1955:

...

(2) This section applies:

(a) to crude oil, fuel oil and lubricating oil, and

(b) to heavy diesel oil, as defined by regulations made under this section by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation (in this Act referred to as "the Minister"),

and shall also apply to any other description of oil which may be prescribed by the Minister, having regard to the provisions of any subsequent Convention in so far as it relates to the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil, or having regard to the persistent character of oil of that description and the likelihood that it would cause pollution if discharged from a ship into a prohibited sea area.

/...

occupation, that it was due to the act of a person who was there without his permission (express or implied) or, in the case of an escape, that he took all reasonable care to prevent it and that as soon as practicable after it was discovered all reasonable steps were taken for stopping or reducing it.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable, on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, and on conviction on indictment to a fine.

...

/...

V. Prohibition of broadcasting from ships, aircraft and
marine structures

1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MARINE, ETC., BROADCASTING (OFFENCES) ACT 1967

AN ACT to suppress broadcasting from ships, aircraft and certain marine structures

(14 July 1967)

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) It shall not be lawful for a broadcast to be made from a ship or aircraft while it is in or over the United Kingdom or external waters, nor shall it be lawful for a broadcast to be made from a ship registered in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands or an aircraft so registered while the ship or aircraft is elsewhere than in or over the United Kingdom or external waters.

Prohibition of
broadcasting
from ships and
aircraft.

(2) If a broadcast is made from a ship in contravention of the foregoing subsection, the owner of the ship, the master of the ship and every person who operates, or participates in the operation of, the apparatus by means of which the broadcast is made shall be guilty of an offence; and if a broadcast is made from an aircraft in contravention of that subsection, the operator of the aircraft, the commander of the aircraft and every person who operates, or participates in the operation of, the apparatus by means of which the broadcast is made shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) A person who procures the making of a broadcast in contravention of subsection (1) above shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) In subsection (2) above -

(a) "master", in relation to a ship, includes any other person (except a pilot) having command or charge of the ship;

(b) "operator", in relation to an aircraft, means the person for the time being having the management of the aircraft.

2. (1) It shall not be lawful for a broadcast to be made from -

Prohibition of broadcasting from marine structures.

(a) a structure in external waters or in tidal waters in the United Kingdom, being a structure affixed to, or supported by, the bed of those waters and not being a ship; or

(b) any other object in such waters, being neither a structure affixed or supported as aforesaid nor a ship or aircraft;

and if a broadcast is made in contravention of the foregoing provision, every person who operates, or participates in the operation of, the apparatus by means of which the broadcast is made shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who procures the making of a broadcast in contravention of the foregoing subsection shall be guilty of an offence.

3. (1) If a broadcast is made -

- (a) from a ship other than one registered in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands while the ship is on the high seas; or
- (b) from an aircraft other than one so registered while the aircraft is on or over the high seas; or
- (c) from a structure on the high seas, being a structure affixed to, or supported by, the bed of those seas and not being a ship; or
- (d) from any other object on those seas, being neither a structure affixed or supported as aforesaid nor a ship or aircraft;

Prohibition of acts connected with broadcasting from certain ships and aircraft, and from marine structures outside United Kingdom.

any of the persons mentioned in subsection (3) below who operates, or participates in the operation of, the apparatus by means of which the broadcast is made shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who procures a broadcast to be made as mentioned in the foregoing subsection shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The persons referred to in subsection (1) above are the following, namely:

- (a) a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies;
- (b) a British subject by virtue of section 2 of the British Nationality Act 1948 (continuance of certain citizens of the Republic of Ireland, therein referred to as Eire, as British subjects); 1948 c. 56.
- (c) a British subject without citizenship by virtue of section 13 or section 16 of that Act (which relate respectively to British subjects whose citizenship has not been ascertained at the commencement of that Act and to persons who had ceased to be British on loss of British nationality by a parent);
- (d) a British subject by virtue of the British Nationality Act 1965; and 1965 c. 34.
- (e) a British protected person (within the meaning of the British Nationality Act 1948). 1948 c. 56.

4. (1) A person who does any of the acts mentioned in subsection (3) below, while satisfying the condition as to knowledge or belief mentioned in the case of that act, shall be guilty of an offence if -

Prohibition of acts facilitating broadcasting from ships, aircraft, etc.

- (a) he does the act in the United Kingdom or external waters or in a ship registered in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands or an aircraft so registered while the ship or aircraft is elsewhere than in or over the United Kingdom or external waters; or
- (b) being a person mentioned in section 3 (3) of this Act, he does the act on or over the high seas.

(2) A person who, in the United Kingdom procures another person to do, outside the United Kingdom, anything which, if it had been done in the United Kingdom by the last-mentioned person, would have constituted an offence under the foregoing subsection, shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The acts, and conditions as to knowledge or belief, referred to in subsection (1) above are the following, namely:

- (a) furnishing or agreeing to furnish to another a ship or aircraft knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that broadcasts are to be made from it in contravention of section 1 (1) of this Act or while it is on or over the high seas;
- (b) carrying or agreeing to carry in a ship or aircraft wireless telegraphy apparatus knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that by means thereof broadcasts are to be made from the ship or aircraft as aforesaid;
- (c) supplying to, or installing in, a ship or aircraft wireless telegraphy apparatus knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that by means thereof broadcasts are to be made from the ship or aircraft as aforesaid;
- (d) supplying any wireless telegraphy apparatus for installation on or in, or installing any such apparatus on or in, any structure or other object (not being, in either case, a ship or aircraft) knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that by means of that apparatus broadcasts are to be made from the object in contravention of section 2 (1) of this Act or while the object is on the high seas;
- (e) repairing or maintaining any wireless telegraphy apparatus knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that, by means thereof, broadcasts are made, or are to be made, in contravention of

section 1 (1) or 2 (1) of this Act or as mentioned in section 3 (1) of this Act;

(f) knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, in the case of a ship or aircraft, that broadcasts are made, or are to be made, from it in contravention of section 1 (1) of this Act or while it is on or over the high seas -

(i) supplying any goods or materials for its operation or maintenance, for the operation or maintenance of wireless telegraphy apparatus installed therein or for the sustentation or comfort of the persons on board of it;

(ii) carrying by water or air goods or persons to or from it;

(iii) engaging a person as an officer or one of the crew of it;

(g) knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe in the case of a structure or other object (not being, in either case, a ship or aircraft) that broadcasts are made, or are to be made, from it in contravention of section 2 (1) of this Act or while it is on the high seas -

(i) supplying any goods or materials for its maintenance, for the operation or maintenance of wireless telegraphy apparatus installed therein or thereon or for the sustentation or comfort of the persons therein or thereon;

(ii) carrying by water or air goods or persons thereto or therefrom;

(iii) engaging a person to render services therein or thereon.

5. (1) A person who does any of the acts mentioned in subsection (3) below, and, if any intent or circumstances is or are specified in relation to the act, does it with that intent or in those circumstances, shall be guilty of an offence if -

Prohibition of acts relating to matter broadcast from ships, aircraft, etc.

- (a) he does the act in the United Kingdom or external waters or in a ship registered in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands or an aircraft so registered while the ship or aircraft is elsewhere than in or over the United Kingdom or external waters; or
- (b) being a person mentioned in section 3 (3) of this Act, he does the act on or over the high seas.

(2) A person who, in the United Kingdom procures another person to do, outside the United Kingdom, anything which, if it had been done in the United Kingdom by the last-mentioned person, would have constituted an offence under the foregoing subsection, shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) The acts, and where relevant, the intent and circumstances, referred to in subsection (1) above are the following namely:

- (a) supplying a cinematograph film or a record with intent that a broadcast of the film or, as the case may be, the recording embodied in the record may be made in contravention of section 1 (1) or 2 (1) of this Act or as mentioned in section 3 (1) thereof;
- (b) making a literary, dramatic or musical work with intent that a broadcast of the work may be made as aforesaid;
- (c) making an artistic work with intent that the work may be included in a television broadcast made as aforesaid;

- (d) participating in a broadcast made as aforesaid, being actually present as an announcer, as a performer or one of the performers concerned in an entertainment given, or as the deliverer of a speech;
- (e) advertising by means of a broadcast made as aforesaid or inviting another to advertise by means of a broadcast to be so made;
- (f) publishing the times or other details of any broadcasts which are to be so made, or (otherwise than by publishing such details) publishing an advertisement of matter calculated to promote, directly or indirectly, the interests of a business whose activities consist in or include the operation of a station from which broadcasts are or are to be so made.

(4) For the purposes of this section if, by means of a broadcast made in contravention of section 1 (1) or 2 (1) of this Act or as mentioned in section 3 (1) thereof, it is stated, suggested or implied that any entertainment of which a broadcast is so made has been supplied by, or given at the expense of, a person, he shall, unless he proves that it was not so supplied or given, be deemed thereby to have advertised.

(5) For the purposes of this section advertising by means of a broadcast shall be deemed to take place as well wherever the broadcast is received as where it is made.

(6) In this section "speech" includes lecture, address and sermon, and references in this section to a cinematograph film, a record and a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work shall be construed in like manner as references thereto in the Copyright Act 1956.

1956 c. 74.

6. (1) A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable -

- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £400, or to both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or to both.

(2) Where an offence under this Act which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

(3) Proceedings for an offence under this Act may be taken, and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any place in the United Kingdom.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment relating to courts of summary jurisdiction, summary proceedings for an offence under this Act may be instituted at any time within two years from the time when the offence was committed.

(5) Proceedings for an offence under this Act shall not, in England or Wales, be instituted otherwise than by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions and shall not, in Northern Ireland, be instituted otherwise than by or on behalf of the Attorney General for Northern Ireland; but this shall not prevent the issue or execution of a warrant for the arrest of any person in respect of such an offence or the remanding in custody or on bail of any person charged with such an offence.

(6) A member of a police force shall, for the purpose of the enforcement of this Act, have in external waters all the powers, protection and privileges which he has in the area for which he acts as constable.

(7) In this section "director" in relation to a body corporate established by or under an enactment for the purpose of carrying on under national ownership an industry or part of an industry or undertaking, being a body corporate whose affairs are managed by the members thereof, means a member of that body corporate.

(8) In the application of this section to Northern Ireland, the following subsection shall be substituted for subsection (6):

"(6) A member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary shall, for the purpose of the enforcement of this Act, have in external waters all the powers, protection and privileges which he has in Northern Ireland."

7. (1) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under section 4 of this Act consisting in the carriage of goods or persons to or from a ship or aircraft it shall be a defence for him to prove -

Special defence available in proceedings for carrying goods or persons in contravention of section 4.

- (a) that the ship or aircraft was, or was believed to be, wrecked, stranded or in distress, and that the goods or persons carried were carried for the purpose of preserving the ship or aircraft, or its cargo or apparel, or saving the lives of persons on board of it; or
- (b) that a person on board of the ship or aircraft was, or was believed to be, suffering from hurt, injury or illness, and that the goods or persons were carried for the purpose of securing that the necessary surgical or medical advice and attendance were rendered to him.

(2) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under section 4 of this Act consisting in the carriage of goods or persons to or from an object other than a ship or aircraft it shall be a defence for him to prove -

- (a) that the object was, or was believed to be, unsafe, and that the goods or persons carried were carried for the purpose of saving the lives of persons therein or thereon; or
- (b) that a person therein or thereon was, or was believed to be, suffering from hurt, injury or illness, and that the goods or persons were carried for the purpose of securing that the necessary surgical or medical advice and attendance were rendered to him.

(3) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under section 4 of this Act consisting in the carriage of a person to or from a ship or aircraft or to or from an object other than a ship or aircraft, it shall be a defence for him to prove that the person carried was visiting the ship, aircraft or object, as the case may be, for the purpose of exercising or performing any power or duty conferred or imposed on him by law.

(4) The references in subsections (1) (a) and (2) (a) above to persons having been carried for the purpose of saving lives shall not be construed so as to exclude the persons whose lives it was the purpose to save and the references in subsections (1) (b) and (2) (b) above to persons' having been carried as therein mentioned shall not be construed so as to exclude the person who was, or was believed to be, suffering as so mentioned.

8. Nothing in this Act shall render it unlawful to do anything under and in accordance with a wireless telegraphy licence, or to procure anything to be so done.

Saving for things done under wireless telegraphy licence.

9. (1) In this Act -

Interpretation.

"broadcast" means a broadcast by wireless telegraphy of sounds or visual images intended for general reception (whether the sounds or images are actually received by any person or not), but does not include a broadcast consisting in a message or signal sent in connexion with navigation or for the purpose of securing safety;

"external waters" means the whole of the sea adjacent to the United Kingdom which is within the seaward limits of the territorial waters adjacent thereto;

"the high seas" means the seas outside the seaward limits of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom or to any country or territory outside the United Kingdom;

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation;

"wireless telegraphy", "wireless telegraphy apparatus" and "wireless telegraphy licence" have the same meanings respectively as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949.

1949 c. 54.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the seaward limits of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom shall be determined by reference to the baseline established by the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 or by any subsequent Order of Her Majesty made in Council under Her Royal prerogative for establishing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured.

/...

10. (1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that this Act shall extend to the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands, with such exceptions, adaptations and modifications as may be specified in the Order.

Power to extend Act to Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

(2) An Order in Council under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order of Her Majesty in Council.

11. (1) This Act may be cited as the Marine, etc., Broadcasting (Offences) Act 1967.

Short title and commencement.

(2) This Act shall not come into operation before the expiry of one month beginning with the day on which it is passed, but subject thereto it shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by Her Majesty in Council.

VI. List of national laws, orders and regulations comprising exploration
and exploitation procedures and safety practices

1. Australia

- (a) Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967.
- (b) Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Royalty) Act, 1967.
- (c) Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Exploration Permit Fees) Act, 1967.
- (d) Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Production License Fees) Act, 1967.
- (e) Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Pipeline License Fees) Act, 1967.
- (f) Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Registration Fees) Act, 1967.

2. Canada

- (a) Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C., 1952, amended by 1955, c.17, 1957, c.36.
- (b) Public Lands Grants Act, R.S.C., 1952, c.224, amended by 1952, c.52.
- (c) Canada Oil and Gas Drilling and Production Regulations, 28 June 1961.
- (d) Canada Oil and Gas Land Regulations, established by P.C. 1961-797, amended by P.C. 1963-408, P.C. 1964-1614, P.C. 1966-552, P.C. 1966-1370, P.C. 1966-1477, P.C. 1966-2020, P.C. 1966-2343, P.C. 1967-1310, P.C. 1967-1452, P.C. 1967-2316.
- (e) Oil and Gas Land Order No. 1-1961 made 12 October 1961, amended 1 December 1961.
- (f) Oil and Gas Land Order No. 2-1961 made 12 October 1961, amended 22 December, 1964.
- (g) Oil and Gas Land Order No. 1-1962 made 17 September 1962, amended 22 December 1964, 5 May, 1967.
- (h) Canada Mining Regulations established by P.C. 1961-325 and amended by P.C. 1962-968, P.C. 1963-1777, P.C. 1966-214, P.C. 1966-663.

3. Denmark

- (a) Act No. 181 of 8 May 1950 concerning prospecting for and exploitation of raw materials in the sub-soil of the Kingdom of Denmark.
- (b) Order No. 372 of 7 November 1963 concerning an exclusive concession for the prospecting and exploitation of hydrocarbons and the like in the sub-soil of Denmark.
- (c) Act No. 166 of 12 May 1965 concerning Mineral Raw Materials in Greenland.

4. Ecuador

- (a) Maritime Fishing and Hunting Act, 30 August 1961.

5. France
 - (a) Act No.66-400 of 18 June 1966 concerning maritime fishing and the exploitation of marine products in the French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

6. Italy
 - (a) Act No. 1658 of 8 December 1961 (Surveying and production of oil and gas in the territorial sea and continental shelf).

7. Ghana
 - (a) The Minerals Act, 1962.

8. Malaysia
 - (a) Continental Shelf Act, 1966.
 - (b) Petroleum Mining Act, 1966.

9. Netherlands
 - (a) North Sea Installations Act, 1964.
 - (b) Continental Shelf Mining Act, 1965.

10. New Zealand
 - (a) Continental Shelf Act, 1964.

11. Norway
 - (a) The Royal Decree of 9 April 1965, relating to exploration and exploitation of petroleum in the sea-bed and its sub-soil on the Norwegian Continental Shelf.
 - (b) Regulations relating to safe practice etc. in exploration for and exploitation of petroleum resources of the sea-bed and its sub-soil (Royal Decree of 25 August 1967) A/AC.135/1/Add.1.

12. Philippines
 - (a) Act. No.4003, "An Act to Amend and Compile the Laws Relating to Fish and Other Aquatic Resources of the Philippine Islands, 5 December 1932.
 - (b) Petroleum Act No. 387, 18 June 1949.

13. Sweden

- (a) Act concerning the Continental Shelf, 3 June 1966.
- (b) Regulations relating to the implementation of the Act of 3 June 1966 concerning the continental shelf.

14. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- (a) Continental Shelf Act, 1964.
- (b) The Continental Shelf (Jurisdiction) Order, 1965.
- (c) The Petroleum (Production) (Continental Shelf and Territorial Sea) Regulations, 1964.
- (d) The Petroleum (Production) Regulations, 1966.

The Bahamas Islands

- (a) The Marine Products (Fisheries) Rules, Commencement, 23 September 1954.

The Cayman Islands

- (a) The Fisheries Licensing Law, 11 November 1915.

Seychelles

- (a) The Mineral Ordinance, 1962.
- (b) The Mining (Mineral Oil) Ordinance, 1963.

15. United States of America

- (a) Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, 7 August 1953.
- (b) Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. Revised as of 1 January 1968.)
- (c) Outer Continental Shelf Mineral Deposits (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. Revised as of 1 January 1967.)

ANNEX

Synoptical table concerning the breadth and juridical status of the territorial sea and adjacent zones (1960)

Note: This synoptical table was prepared by the Secretariat for the 1960 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea (A/CONF.19/8). No changes have been made and it cannot be regarded as up to date. It is reproduced solely for the convenience of delegates in view of the fact that document A/CONF.19/8 is not easily available.

State	Breadth of territorial sea	Continental shelf	Limits for special purposes							
			Customs	Security	Criminal jurisdiction	Civil jurisdiction	Fishing	Neutrality	Sanitary regulations	
Albania	10 miles (1952)									
Argentina	3 miles (1869)	(1946) Including sovereignty over superjacent waters	12 miles (1869)	12 miles (1869)	5 miles (1889)	3 miles (1869)	10 miles (1907)	3 miles (1869)	12 miles (1869)	
Australia	3 miles (1878)	(1953) Not affecting superjacent waters Suppl. p.3 Pearl Fisheries Act (1952-53) Suppl. p.4	3 miles (1901-1954) p.63		3 miles (1878) pp.319,355	3 miles (1912-1953) p.63				
Belgium	3 miles (1929) p.74		10 km. (1852)				3 miles (1891) p.441	3 miles (1939) p.615		
Brazil	3 miles (1950) p.2	(1950) Not affecting navigation or fishing rights					12 miles (1938) p.444	3 miles (1914) p.2		
Bulgaria	12 miles (1951) p.80									
Burma										
Cambodia	5 miles ^{a/} (1957)	(1957) 50 metres. Including sovereignty over superjacent waters	12 miles (1957)	12 miles (1957)			12 miles (1957)			
Canada	3 miles		12 miles ^{b/} (1952) p.95		3 miles (1954) p.322	3 miles (1934) p.92	12 miles (1952) Suppl. p.22			
Ceylon	6 miles ^{c/} (1957)	d/	2 leagues from coast ^{e/}	Territorial waters	f/	g/	h/	Territorial waters	Territorial waters	
Chile	50 km. (1941) Suppl. p.23	(1947) 200 miles. Including sovereignty over superjacent waters, pp.4-5	100 km. (1948)	100 km. (1941) Suppl. p.23						
China	3 miles (1930) (Codification Conference)		12 miles (1934) p.113							
Colombia	6 miles (1930)		20 km. (1931) p.115				12 miles (1923) p.5		12 miles (1923) Pollution of sea	

ANNEX (continued)

State	Breadth of territorial sea	Continental shelf	Limits for special purposes					Sanitary regulations	
			Customs	Security	Criminal jurisdiction	Civil jurisdiction	Fishing		Neutrality
Costa Rica	In accordance with international law (1949) p.6	(1949) ^{i/} 200 miles incl. sovereignty over the superjacent waters	12 miles (1942) p.7	3 miles (1936)	3 miles (1936) p.334		200 miles (1939) p.462		5 miles (1936) Pollution of sea
Cuba	3 miles (1942) p.7						3 miles (1936)		
Denmark	3 miles		4 miles (1928) p.121				3 miles (1951) p.474		
Greenland							3 miles (1953) p.476		
Faroe Islands							Special limit (1959) ^{j/}		
Dominican Republic	3 miles (1952) p.11		15 miles (1952) ^{k/} p.11				15 miles (1952) ^{k/} p.11		15 miles (1952) ^{k/} p.11
Ecuador	12 miles	To a depth of 200 metres (1950)					200 miles (1955) p.490		
El Salvador	200 miles (1950) p.14	200 miles (1950) incl. sovereignty over superjacent waters, p.14					12 miles (1953) p.130		
Ethiopia	12 miles (1953) p.129								
Federation of Malaya	3 miles								
Finland	4 miles ^{m/} (1956) p.805		6 miles (1939) p.14						
France	3 miles (1888) p.497		20 km. (1948) p.135	3-6 miles (1934)			3 miles (1888) p.497	6 miles (1912)	
Germany, Federal Republic of	In accordance with international law (1956), p.17		3 miles (1939) p.139						6 miles (1914)
Greece	6 miles (1936)								12 miles (1940) p.379
Guatemala	12 miles (1934)	(1956) Not affecting free maritime and air navigation	12 miles (1934/39) p.141						

ANNEX (continued)

State	Breadth of territorial sea	Continental shelf	Limits for special purposes						
			Customs	Security	Criminal jurisdiction	Civil jurisdiction	Fishing	Neutrality	Sanitary regulations
Honduras	(1957) Suppl. p.10 ^{n/}	(1957) 200 metres or to where depth admits of exploitation. Sea-bed and subsoil only Suppl. p.10	6 miles (1925) p.146					n/	
Iceland		(1948) Relates to fisheries only. p.513	4 miles (1935) p.146					12 miles ^{o/} (1958) Suppl. p.11	12 miles (1956) ^{e/}
India	6 miles (1956) p.23	(1955). Sea-bed and subsoil only. Suppl. pp.13-14	12 miles (1956) ^{e/}					100 miles (1956) ^{a/}	
Indonesia	12 miles (1957) ^{e/}								
Iran	12 miles (1959) ^{e/}	(1955). Sea-bed and subsoil only. p.25							
Iraq	In accordance with international law (1956), p.26							t/	
Ireland	3 miles (1959) ^{t/}								
Israel	6 miles (1956) p.26	(1952). Not affecting superjacent waters. Suppl. p.14			6 miles (1955) pp.26,340-2			6 miles (1937) pp.26,518	
Italy	6 miles (1942) p.162		12 miles (1940) p.172	10 miles (1912; in time of peace)				6 miles (1942) pp.162,165	
Japan	3 miles (1870)								3 miles (1870) p.29
Jordan	3 miles (1943) p.522							3 miles (1943) p.522	
Korea, Republic of		(1952). Including sovereignty over superjacent waters. ^{u/} p.30						20-200 miles (1952-1954) pp.30,523	
Lebanon			20 km. (1954) p.177		20 km. (1943) p.344			6 miles (1921) p.524	
Liberia	3 miles (for all purposes)								
Libya	12 miles (1954)								
/									
...									

ANNEX (continued)

State	Breadth of territorial sea	Continental shelf	Limits for special purposes						
			Customs	Security	Criminal jurisdiction	Civil jurisdiction	Fishing	Neutrality	Sanitary regulations
Mexico	9 miles ^{v/} (1935-1941)	(1945). Not affecting right of free navigation <u>w/</u>					See under continental shelf		
Monaco	According to international law (1955), p.32		20 km. (1948)						
Morocco							6 miles (1924) p.528		
Netherlands	3 miles (1889) p.531						3 miles (1952) p.533	3 miles (1939) p.647	
New Zealand	In accordance with international law		In accordance with international law (1913)		In accordance with international law (1953) p.346		3 miles (1908) p.540 (1935) (1934) p.597		3 miles (1956)
Nicaragua		(1950). Including sovereignty over the superjacent waters, p.35							
Norway	4 miles ^{z/} (1812)		10 miles (1932) p.35				4 miles (1906) p.549	4 miles ^{v/}	
Pakistan	3 miles (1878) p.38 <u>z/</u>	Sea-bed along the coast extending to 100 fathom contour into the open sea (1950), p.38			3 miles (1878) p.38 <u>z/</u>		Sea within a distance of 1 marine league of seacoast (1897) p.38		
Panama	12 miles (1958) <u>aa/</u>	(1946). Including sovereignty over the superjacent waters <u>bb/</u>					(1946) Extends over area of sea above continental shelf <u>cc/</u>		
Peru		(1947). 200 miles including sovereignty over the superjacent waters, p.38					(1947) 200 miles p.38		
Philippines	<u>dd/</u>								

ANNEX (continued)

State	Breadth of territorial sea	Continental shelf	Limits for special purposes						
			Customs	Security	Criminal jurisdiction	Civil jurisdiction	Fishing	Neutrality	Sanitary regulations
Poland	3 miles (1932) p.40		6 miles (1933) p.40	6 miles (1932)					
Portugal		(1956) 200 metres. Seabed and subsoil only, not affecting superjacent waters. <u>Suppl.</u> p.16	6 miles (1885) p.811				Reciprocity (1917) p.810		6 miles (1928) Pollution by oil
Romania	12 miles (1951) <u>ee/</u> p.238								
Saudi Arabia	12 miles (1958) <u>Suppl.</u> p.29		18 miles (1958) <u>Suppl.</u> p.29	18 miles (1958) <u>Suppl.</u> p.29					18 miles (1958) <u>Suppl.</u> p.29
Spain	6 miles (1957) <u>Suppl.</u> p.30		6 miles (1948) <u>Suppl.</u> p.30				6 miles (1909/1933) <u>Suppl.</u> p.30		
Sweden	4 miles (since 1779) p.655, footnote 2		4 miles (1927) p.246					4 miles (1938) p.655	
Thailand	6 miles (1958)						12 miles (1958)		
Tunisia	3 miles (1951)						50 metres of depth of water (1951)		
Turkey									
Union of South Africa	3 miles (1935) p.42		3 miles (1955) p.254				3 miles (1955) p.571		3 miles (1919) p.253
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 miles (1909) <u>ff/</u>								
United Arab Republic	12 miles (1958)								
United Kingdom	3 miles <u>gg/</u> (1878) p.355		3 miles (1952) p.288		3 miles (1878) p.355		3 miles (1933) p.596		
Arab States under protection		(1949) Seabed and subsoil only. Not affecting superjacent waters <u>hh/</u>							

ANNEX (continued)

State	Breadth of territorial sea	Continental shelf	Limits for special purposes						
			Customs	Security	Criminal jurisdiction	Civil jurisdiction	Fishing	Neutrality	Sanitary regulations
Bahamas		(1948) Seabed and sub-soil only. Not affecting superjacent waters <u>ii/</u>							
British Guiana		(1954) " " p.48							
British Honduras		(1950) " " p.48							
Brunei		(1954) " " p.48							
Falkland Isles <u>ii/</u>		(1950) " " p.49							
Jamaica		(1948) " " p.48							
North Borneo		(1954) " " p.48							
Sarawak		(1954) " " p.48							
United States of America	3 miles (1953) p.54	(1945). Seabed and sub-soil only. Not affecting superjacent waters <u>kk/</u>	12 miles (1950) p.308						3 miles (1924) Pollution by oil p.307
Uruguay	6 miles (1950) (Codification Conference)							5 miles (1914) <u>ll/</u>	
Venezuela	12 miles (1956) <u>mm/nn/</u>	(1956). Seabed and sub-soil only. 200 metres or beyond that when depth of superjacent waters admits of exploitation of resources <u>mm/</u>	15 miles (1956) <u>mm/</u>	15 miles (1956) <u>mm/</u>			(1956) Right to establish non-exclusive conservation zones <u>mm/</u>		15 miles (1956) <u>mm/</u>
Viet-Nam, Republic of							20 km. (1936)		
Yemen									
Yugoslavia	6 miles (1948) p.314		6 miles (1949) p.317				10 miles (1950) <u>oo/</u> p.613		

a/ Measured from straight baselines.

b/ Nine marine miles beyond Canadian waters.

c/ Measured from the appropriate baseline. See Proclamation of the Governor-General, 20 December 1957 (A/CONF.19/5, under Ceylon)

d/ Exclusive sovereign rights over the sea-bed and subsoil of the continental or insular shelf adjoining the territory and beyond the territorial waters of Ceylon. The right to establish conservation zones in that part of the Indian Ocean known as the Wadge Bank and in such areas of the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters of Ceylon as are within a distance of 100 nautical miles from the outer limits of those waters. See Proclamation of the Governor-General, 20 December 1957 (A/CONF.19/5, under Ceylon).

e/ Section 65 of the Customs Ordinance of 1870, as amended (Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea, p.104). These provisions had been made prior to the Proclamation of 20 December 1957 extending the limits of the territorial waters (A/CONF.19/5, under Ceylon).

(Foot-notes to Annex continued)

- f/ Generally within territorial limits -i.e., up to the limits of the territorial waters. Extraterritorial jurisdiction exists in the following cases:
(a) In regard to offences under the Pearl Fisheries Ordinance where the Ceylonese courts have jurisdiction in regard to offences committed over the pearl banks delineated in the plan set out in the first schedule to the said Ordinance (Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea, p. 459);
(b) In regard to offences under the Chanks Ordinance where the Ceylonese courts have jurisdiction in and over the limits set out in schedule B to the said ordinance (Ibid., p.456); (c) The Ceylonese courts have jurisdiction in respect of certain offences like treason, robbery, murder, conspiracy committed on the high seas falling within Admiralty jurisdiction (section 136 of the Criminal Procedure Code) (Ibid., p. 328);
(d) Customs.
- g/ Territorial limits. But the Supreme Court has jurisdiction as extensive as the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of England under the Ceylon Courts of Admiralty Ordinance (Ibid.).
- h/ (a) Territorial Waters, Section 27 of the Fisheries Ordinance No. 24 of 1940, as amended (Ibid., p.454); (b) In regard to pearl fisheries, the Ceylon pearl banks as delineated in the plan set out in the first schedule to the Pearl Fisheries Ordinance (Ibid., p. 459); (c) In regard to the collection of Chanks beche-de-mer, coral and shells, the limits set out in schedule B to the Chanks Ordinance, amended by Act No. 12 of 1948 and Chank Fisheries Act No. 8 of 1953 (Ibid., p.456); (d) Whaling Ordinance No.2 of 1956 (Ibid., p.458); (e) Proclamation by the Governor-General of 20 December 1957 declaring rights to establish conservation zones to regulate fishing in the Wadge Bank and in the seas within 100 miles (A/CONF.19/5, under Ceylon).
- i/ Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas, vol. I, p.9.
- j/ See Order No. 130 of 27 April 1950 (A/CONF.19/5, under Denmark).
- k/ Twelve nautical miles measured from the outer limits of the territorial sea.
- l/ "The Government of Ecuador has proclaimed its paramount right to priority over all others in the exploitation of the resources of the sea near its coasts, as well as its special right, inherent in its geographical position, to conserve and protect the living resources of the sea."
- m/ Measured from straight baselines drawn between points not more than 8 miles apart.
- n/ The Decree of 19 December 1957, article 6, does not specify any limit, but reserves the right to determine such limits in the future.
- o/ Measured from straight baselines drawn between defined points.
- p/ See Presidential Proclamation of 3 December 1956 (A/CONF.19/5, under India (b)).
- q/ The Proclamation of 29 November 1956 gives the Government power to establish conservation zones within a distance of 100 nautical miles from the outer limits of territorial waters (A/CONF.19/5, under India (a)).
- r/ Measured from straight baselines drawn between the outermost points of the outermost islands or parts of islands comprising the Indonesian Archipelago.
- s/ See Act of 12 April 1959 (A/CONF.19/5, under Ireland).
- t/ See Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1959, and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1959 (Straight Baselines) Order, 1959 (A/CONF.19/5, under Ireland).
- u/ The Presidential Proclamation of 18 January 1952 provides that the "declaration of sovereignty over the adjacent seas does not interfere with the rights of free navigation on the high seas".
- v/ See Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea, addendum (ST/LEG/SER.B/6/Add.1).
- w/ Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas, vol. I, p.13.
- x/ See Royal Decree of 22 February 1812 (A/CONF.19/5, under Norway). For the system of measurement see Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case, I.C.J. Reports (1951),
- y/ During the two world wars, for practical reasons, 3 miles.
- z/ Under the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878, s.7. This is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom in force in Pakistan. For text see Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea, p. 355.
- aa/ See Act No. 58 of 18 December 1958 (A/CONF.19/5, under Panama).
- bb/ Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas, vol. I, p.15.
- cc/ Ibid., p.16.
- dd/ The position of the Philippines is given in Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1956, vol. II (United Nations publications, Sales No.: 1956.V.3, vol. II), pp.69-70.
- ee/ The Romanian People's Republic established the breadth of its territorial sea at 12 miles by Decree No. 176 of 29 September 1951. This breadth was maintained in Decree No. 39 of 28 January 1956, published in Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea, p. 238.
- ff/ Law on the Extension of the Maritime Customs Zone, 10 December 1909 (see A/CONF.19/5, under USSR).

(Foot-notes to Annex continued)

gg/ The legislation of the United Kingdom assumes, rather than specifically states, that the breadth is, in accordance with that State's view of international law, fixed at 3 miles.

hh/ Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas, vol. I, pp. 23-29.

ii/ Ibid., p. 31.

jj/ By letter dated 22 December 1959, the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations expressed the formal reservations of the Argentine Government with regard to the reference herein to the Falkland Isles as belonging to the United Kingdom. Referring to the islands in question as the "Malvinas Islands", the Argentine Government reaffirmed its claim to sovereignty over them.

kk/ By accompanying press release stated to be limited to the 100 fathom line (Department of State Bulletin, vol. 12 (1945), p.484).

ll/ Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas, vol. I, p.130.

mm/ See Act of 27 July 1956 concerning the territorial sea, continental shelf, fishery protection and air-space (A/CONF.19/5, under Venezuela).

nn/ The territorial sea is measured from straight baselines to be specified by decree, with due respect for existing treaties.

oo/ Four nautical miles measured from the outer edge of the territorial waters.

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.135/11/Corr.1
22 August 1968

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PEACEFUL
USES OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN
FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL
JURISDICTION
Second session

SURVEY OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN
FLOOR, AND THE SUBSOIL THEREOF, UNDERLYING THE HIGH SEAS BEYOND THE
LIMITS OF PRESENT NATIONAL JURISDICTION

CORRIGENDUM

1. Page 8, foot-note No. 2 (continued from previous page), article 4 of Law No. 17, 094-M.24, last line: Replace the term "natural mile" by the term "nautical mile" (affects English text only).
2. Page 8, foot-note No. 4. In the fifth line of the foot-note between the words "17 June 1961" and the words "(reply of Government)" insert the following:

"A map of the Philippines indicating the baselines for the territorial sea of the Philippines as defined in Republic Act No. 3046 and indicating the limits of the territorial sea in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 1898 and of the relevant Conventions between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and showing distances in nautical miles from the outermost points of the baselines to the maximum limits of the territorial waters of the Philippines is available in the Office of Legal Affairs and may be consulted by interested delegations."