

Division II

THE CONTINENTAL SHELF¹

1. ARGENTINA

(a) ACT NO. 20,489 OF 23 MAY 1973 REGULATING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY FOREIGNERS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS²

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by article 5 of the Statute of the Argentine Revolution,

The President of the Argentine Nation approves and promulgates with the force of law:

Article 1. Scientific and technical research activities contemplated by foreign physical or legal persons or international organizations in waters subject to national sovereignty and in the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine zones adjacent to Argentine territory to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters permits the exploitation of the natural resources of such zones may be carried out only with the prior authorization of the National Executive Power.

Article 2. The authorization shall be granted through the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. Whenever the research activities are, because of their nature, within the competence of other State, national or provincial agencies, the authorization shall be granted through them, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy shall be notified in the interest of the safety of navigation and defence and shall be empowered, to that end, to supervise any activities carried out.

Article 3. The agency through which an authorization is granted in pursuance of the foregoing articles shall receive a copy of the data or samples produced and shall have access to all the information derived from the scientific and technical research carried out in the maritime zones referred to in article I, and to its interim and final results and it may appoint representatives to observe the operations and make certain that they comply with the conditions and limitations laid down by such agency.

Article 4. The agency through which the Executive Power grants the authorization may require that Argentine experts with instructions to attend or take part in the work shall be carried on board the components used in the research activities.

¹ See also *supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX. Most of the texts reproduced there are of relevance also in relation to the continental shelf.

² Spanish text provided by the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, in a note verbale of 28 June 1973. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 5. The scientific and technical research activities shall be carried out in such a way as not to damage the marine natural resources or unnecessarily to endanger or hamper the exploitation of such marine resources, navigation or existing services or works of any kind.

Article 6. Infringements of the provisions of this Act and the regulations made under it and of the conditions, limitations and time-limits laid down in the relevant authorization may result in the revocation of the authorization, without prejudice to the imposition of the penalties provided for in this Act.

Article 7. Those responsible for the scientific and technical research activities who commit the offences referred to in article 6 shall be liable to a fine, and until such time as the fine is paid the components and equipment used for the work shall be impounded. Fines shall be imposed after summary proceedings arranged by the Executive Power through the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy have taken place at the Argentine Naval Prefecture; the amounts of the fines shall range from a minimum of \$US 500 (five hundred) to a maximum of \$US 100,000 (one hundred thousand) or their equivalent in another currency. The persons concerned may appeal against the fines imposed in conformity with the provisions of Act No. 19,549.

Article 9. A decree¹ embodying regulations shall establish the requirements, procedures, time-limits and conditions for the granting of authorizations and shall lay down the period during which the authority granting the authorization may not divulge information supplied to it by the researchers with a view to safeguarding their right to priority in publishing such information.

(b) DECREE NO. 4,915 OF 23 MAY 1973 REGULATING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY FOREIGNERS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS²

Considering Act No. 20,489³ and

Considering that it is necessary to establish regulations under the Act on scientific and technical research carried out in waters subject to national sovereignty, in the sea-bed and subsoil of those waters and on the Argentine continental shelf,

The President of the Argentine Nation decrees:

Article 1. The persons concerned shall apply for the prior authorization to which articles 1 and 2 of the said Act refer to the Ministry of External Relations and Worship through their diplomatic representatives in Argentina or at the Argentine Embassy in their own countries. The Ministry of External Relations and Worship shall transmit the application to the competent State agency, depending on the nature of the research, and shall receive from it for

¹ See Decree No. 4,915 of 23 May 1973, reproduced *infra* (b).

² Spanish text provided by the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations in a note verbale of 28 June 1973. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

³ Reproduced *supra* (a).

transmission to the applicant the decision of the Executive Power on the matter.

Article 2. The application for prior authorization shall be submitted to the Ministry of External Relations and Worship of the Argentine Embassy at least 180 days before the date on which activities are to begin. The Executive Power shall rule on it within 60 days of receiving the application through the Ministry of External Affairs and Worship. An applicant who has received no reply to his request within the period indicated above must regard it as rejected.

Article 3. Foreign nationals undertaking scientific and technical research activities under a contract concluded with or instructions issued by a State, national or provincial agency for the conduct of those tasks shall be exempt from the procedure laid down in the foregoing articles. In such cases the application shall be submitted directly by the public agency responsible for the contract or instructions to the agency competent to grant the authorization 90 days in advance.

Article 4. The application for prior authorization shall specify in the greatest possible detail:

(a) The physical and/or moral person or international organization under whose responsibility the research will be carried out;

(b) The physical and/or moral person or the international and/or private organization financing the research for which authorization is being sought;

(c) The physical person under whose direction the research in the maritime zones referred to in article 1 of the Act is to be carried out, and the scientific and technical staff who will participate, with a statement of their qualifications;

(d) The scientific and technical research operations to be carried out in the maritime zones referred to in article 1 of the Act and the land-based operations, with a time-table for their execution;

(e) The equipment and techniques which are to be used;

(f) The area of the maritime zones referred to in article 1 of the Act in which it is desired to carry out the research, which shall be defined by geographical co-ordinates, the places at which it is desired to carry out land-based activities, the Argentine ports which are to be called at and the itinerary in waters under Argentine jurisdiction;

(g) The dates between which it is desired to conduct the activities in the areas for which authorization is sought and the dates of stay on land and in Argentine ports;

(h) Description of the vessels from which the research is to be conducted, their sources of energy for propulsion and equipment, communication equipment, radio frequencies on which they will operate and international call-signs. In the case of semi-fixed platforms, a statement of the stabilizing systems and, for the towing vessel, the data mentioned above, photographs of all the components to be used;

(i) Accommodation available, in the components to be used, for Argentine observers and experts.

Article 6. The person who is to be responsible for the components from which the research is to be conducted shall be obliged to provide adequate accommodation and food, for such time as they remain on board, for the personnel assigned to them as observers or experts by instruction of the authority granting the authorization.

Article 7. Foreign vessels which are authorized to conduct research activities in waters within Argentine jurisdiction shall comply with the instructions of the Navigational Safety Communications Service and report their midday position in the official Argentine time-zone through the stations of that Service. They shall also, if they are covered by the provisions of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, meet at all times the standards specified by that Convention. If they are not covered by it, they shall hold a certificate of satisfying requirements for the Safety of Life at Sea issued by the maritime authority of their respective countries. Compliance with this requirement may be verified by the Argentine maritime authorities when they deem it necessary. Failure to comply with this provision may result in the revocation of the authorization.

2. BURMA

(PETROLEUM RESOURCES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1957, Sections 2-7, 9 (1) and 10-12)¹

3. CAMBODIA

(a) [DECRET N° 261/72-PRK EN DATE DU 20 MAI 1972 RELATIF A L'APPLICATION DE LA LOI MINIERE]²

(b) DECRET N° 439-72/PRK EN DATE DU 1^{er} JUILLET 1972 PORTANT DELIMITATION DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL KHMER³

Article premier. En application des clauses de la Convention de Genève du 29 avril 1958 sur le Plateau continental⁴ à laquelle la République khmère⁵ a adhéré et du Traité franco-siamois du 23 mars 1907⁶ et le Procès-Verbal de délimitation de la frontière du 8 février 1908, la limite extérieure du Plateau continental de la République khmère est fixée comme l'indique la carte No 1972 de la Marine française à l'échelle 1/1 096 000 annexée au présent Kret avec les coordonnées de ses points repères suivantes :

La délimitation latérale nord entre les zones du Plateau continental relevant de la souveraineté respective de la République khmère et de la

¹ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX, 1.

² *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX, 2.

³ Texte transmis par le représentant permanent de la République khmère auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies par note en date du 11 septembre 1974.

⁴ *Recueil des Traités* de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, vol. 499, p. 311, et document ST/LEG/SER.B/15, p. 767.

⁵ Title used for the period beginning 9 October 1970 and prior to 30 April 1975.

⁶ De Martens, *Nouveau Recueil général des traités*, troisième série, tome II, No 15, p. 38.

Thaïlande est constituée par une ligne droite joignant le point frontière "A" sur la côte au plus haut sommet de l'île de Koh Kut "S" et se prolongeant jusqu'au point P; ces points A et P sont définis ci-après :

	<i>Longitudes est Greenwich</i>	<i>Latitudes nord</i>
POINT A		
Ce point étant le point frontière sur la côte (Traité de Bangkok du 23 mars 1907)	102° 54' 81	11° 38' 88
POINT P		
Point équidistant de la base cambodgienne A- flot Kusrovie et de la ligne de base thaïlandaise opposée	101° 20' 00	11° 32' 00

Article 2. La délimitation de la ligne médiane (direction Nord-Sud) est constituée par une ligne brisée partant du point P et passant successivement sur les points

$$P_{ck1} - P_{ck2} - P_{ck3} - P_{ck4} - P_{ck5} - P_{ck6} - P_{ck7} - \\ P_{ck8} - P_{ck9} - P_{ck10} - P_{ck11} - P_{ck12} - P_{ck13}$$

et B point frontière avec le Sud-Vietnam ci-après définis et reportés sur la carte jointe en annexe :

	<i>Longitudes est Greenwich</i>	<i>Latitudes nord</i>
P_{ck1} Point équidistant d'une part de l'flot cambodgien de Kusrovie et d'autre part des points thaïlandais suivants : flot Koh Charn et point 8 Area 2 (Hin Bai).	101° 13' 00	10° 16' 00
P_{ck2}	101° 29' 00	10° 16' 50
P_{ck3}	101° 36' 00	9° 05' 00
P_{ck4}	101° 57' 50	8° 31' 00
P_{ck5}	102° 59' 50	7° 42' 00
P_{ck6}	103° 21' 00	7° 34' 00
P_{ck7}	104° 08' 00	9° 01' 00
P_{ck8}	104° 01' 00	9° 18' 00
P_{ck9}	104° 08' 50	9° 38' 50

	<i>Longitudes est Greenwich</i>	<i>Latitudes nord</i>
P _{ck10}	104° 16' 50	9° 56' 00
P _{ck11}	104° 15' 00	10° 01' 00
P _{ck12}	104° 10' 50	10° 05' 00
P _{ck13}	104° 09' 00	10° 12' 00
B point frontière avec Sud-Vietnam	104° 26' 63	10° 25' 23

Article 3. La carte marine No 1972 de la Marine française – Edition 1949 à l'échelle 1/1 096 000 est jointe au présent Kret.

Toute référence au Kret implique en même temps une référence à la carte No 1972.

Article 4. Toutes dispositions contraires au présent Kret sont purement et simplement abrogées.

Article 5. Le Ministre des affaires étrangères et le Ministre de l'industrie, des ressources minières et des pêches maritimes sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Kret.

4. DENMARK

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 141 OF 13 MARCH 1974 BY THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS CONCERNING PIPELINE INSTALLATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE DANISH CONTINENTAL SHELF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF HYDROCARBONS¹

In pursuance of Article 4 and article 5, paragraph 3, of Act No. 259 of 9 June 1971 concerning the continental shelf,² as amended by Act No. 278 of 7 June 1972,³ it is hereby provided as follows:

Article 1. (1) The establishment and operation of pipeline installations in the area of the Danish continental shelf for the transport of hydrocarbons may only take place on the basis of a permit issued by the Minister for Public Works.

(2) This Executive Order shall not apply to local pipelines which form an integral part of an installation used for the extraction of hydrocarbons from the Danish continental shelf, or to other pipelines leading from such installations where they are situated inside a safety zone surrounding the installation.

¹ Came into force immediately in accordance with Article 7. Danish text transmitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a note verbale of 20 December 1974. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

² Reproduced in document ST/LEG/SER.B/16, pp. 138-140.

³ *Idem.*

Article 2. A permit in pursuance of article 1 may be subject to such conditions as the following:

(1) That the pipeline installation is used only for the transport of specific categories of hydrocarbon,

(2) That further provisions to ensure the implementation of reasonable measures for the exploration of the continental shelf and utilization of its natural resources are complied with,

(3) That the pipeline is buried in the sea-bed so that its presence does not cause unwarranted interference with navigation and fisheries,

(4) That, where the pipeline is to cross existing pipelines or cables, the permit-holder reaches an appropriate agreement with the owner of such lines or cables to ensure indemnification of the owner in connexion with such crossing,

(5) That the pipeline installation is marked in accordance with directives to be laid down by the Directorate of Maritime Affairs, at no charge to the Danish State,

(6) That safety requirements to be prescribed in the permit or at a subsequent stage after the granting of the permit concerning the construction, establishment and operation of the pipeline installation are complied with,

(7) That the pipeline installation, both at the installation stage and during operation, is subject to inspection by Danish authorities, to be specified subsequently, whose orders and instructions shall be carried out,

(8) That the expenses connected with such inspection are refunded by the permit-holder,

(9) That the permit-holder establishes an emergency service to deal with the consequences of leakage of hydrocarbons and

(10) That the pipeline is maintained and inspected in accordance with the directives laid down on the subject by the inspecting authorities.

Article 3. An applicant for a permit in pursuance of article 1 may be required by the Minister for Public Works to communicate all information considered to be of importance for the processing of the application.

Article 4. (1) The permit-holder shall compensate for damage occasioned by the activities carried out on the basis of the permit, even if the damage is accidental.

(2) Where the injured party wilfully or through gross negligence contributes to the damage, the compensation may be reduced or may lapse.

(3) The permit-holder may be required, in the permit, to take out insurance for the full or partial coverage of liability for damages as provided in paragraph 1.

Article 5. Offences against article 1, paragraph 1, shall be punishable by a fine.

Article 6. Any disputes that may arise between the Danish State and the permit-holder on any question concerning the permit, shall be settled by the Danish courts. The venue, unless otherwise specified by the Minister for Public Works shall be Copenhagen.

5. FRANCE

DECRET No 71-361 DU 6 MAI 1971 PORTANT DISPOSITIONS PENALES POUR L'APPLICATION DE LA LOI No 68-1181 DU 30 DECEMBRE 1968 RELATIVE A L'EXPLORATION DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL ET A L'EXPLOITATION DE SES RESSOURCES NATURELLES ET DU DECRET No 71-360 DU 6 MAI 1971 PRIS POUR SON APPLICATION¹

Le Premier Ministre,

...

Vu la loi No 68-1181 du 30 décembre 1968² relative à l'exploration du plateau continental et à l'exploitation de ses ressources naturelles, ensemble le décret No 71-360 du 6 mai 1971³ portant application de ladite loi;

Vu l'article R. 25 du code pénal;

...

Décrète :

Art. 1er. Les personnes énumérées au premier alinéa de l'article 11 de la loi susvisée du 30 décembre 1968 ne peuvent mettre en oeuvre aucun équipement susceptible d'être confondu avec une marque de signalisation maritime ou de nuire à l'observation d'une telle marque par les navigateurs.

Toute contravention au présent article sera punie d'un emprisonnement de six jours à un mois et d'une amende de 400 à 2 000 F ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement.

Art. 2. La personne assumant la conduite des travaux d'exploration et d'exploitation à bord des installations et dispositifs visés à l'article 3-1° de la loi susvisée du 30 décembre 1968 est tenue, sous peine d'une amende de 180 à 1 080 F, de faire mentionner, par l'autorité maritime, sur le permis de circulation prévu à l'article 10 de la loi précitée, le nom et les qualifications de chacune des personnes dont la présence à bord est obligatoire en application des textes sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer.

Art. 3. Lorsque le registre des hydrocarbures prévu à l'article 27 du décret susvisé du 6 mai 1971 n'est pas tenu conformément aux prescriptions réglementaires ou comporte des mentions fausses, la personne assumant la conduite des travaux d'exploration ou d'exploitation à bord des installations ou dispositifs visés à l'article 3-1° de la loi susvisée du 30 décembre 1968 sera punie d'une amende de 1 000 à 2 000 F. En cas de récidive, un emprisonnement de 10 jours à un mois pourra, en outre, être prononcé.

Les mêmes peines seront applicables si le responsable refuse de communiquer le registre ou s'oppose au contrôle de celui-ci par les autorités compétentes.

Art. 4. Le présent décret est applicable dans les territoires d'outre-mer.

...

¹ *Journal officiel*, 15 mai 1971.

² Reproduite partiellement dans ST/LEG/SER.B/15, p. 356-359.

³ Reproduit partiellement dans ST/LEG/SER.B/16, p. 146-150.

6. GHANA

- (a) [MINERALS ACT, 1962, AS AMENDED UP TO 1968, Sections 1, 2 (1) and (3), 5 and 12]¹
- (b) [MINERALS (OFFSHORE) REGULATIONS, 1963, AS AMENDED IN 1968, Regulations 1-3, 5-7, 7A, 8-12, 14, 16-19 (1)-(3), 20 (1), 21, 21A, 22 and the First Schedule]²
- (c) [TERRITORIAL WATERS AND CONTINENTAL SHELF DECREE, 1973, Sections 3 and 5]³

7. GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- (a) [EXCERPT FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF 6 APRIL 1968 AS MODIFIED BY THE LAW OF 7 OCTOBER 1974]⁴
- (b) PROCLAMATION OF 26 MAY 1964 BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF ALONG THE BALTIC SEA COAST OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC⁵

The exploration and utilization of the natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the Baltic Sea Coast of the German Democratic Republic outside the territorial sea are an unlimited sovereign right of the German Democratic Republic which derives from the generally recognized principle of international law of the rights of States over the natural resources of the continental shelf extending from their coasts.

This principle of international law is in conformity with the practice of States and has been confirmed specifically in the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic declares that explicit approval by the competent authorities of the German Democratic Republic is required for any measures for the exploration and utilization of the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic. The Government of the German Democratic Republic reserves the right to take appropriate measures against activities undertaken without the approval of the competent authorities of the German Democratic Republic.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic declares its readiness to enter into inter-State agreements on the delimitation of the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic with respect to the continental shelf of neighbouring States on the Baltic Sea, in accordance with

¹ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX 4 (a).

² *Ibid.*, (b).

³ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter I, 5.

⁴ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter I, 4 (a).

⁵ Legal Gazette of the German Democratic Republic, Part I, No. 6, p. 99; 26 May 1964. German text provided by the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic in a note verbale of 19 December 1974. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

the principle of delimitation laid down in the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958. It expresses its conviction that the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Baltic Sea will open new possibilities for the exploration and utilization of the resources of the sea and will also further promote friendly co-operation between the States having Baltic Sea coasts.

(c) LAW OF 20 FEBRUARY 1967 ON THE EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION AND DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF¹ AS MODIFIED BY THE LAW OF 11 JUNE 1968²

In accordance with the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958³ (hereinafter called the Convention) and for the safeguarding and protection of the rights established by the Proclamation by the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the Continental Shelf of the Baltic Coast of the German Democratic Republic of 26 May 1974,⁴ the following law is enacted:

Article 1. (1) The natural resources of the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic are the property of the people;

(2) The exploration and utilization of the natural resources referred to in paragraph 1 are subject exclusively to the internal regulations of the German Democratic Republic and require special approval by the competent central authorities.

Article 2. In accordance with article 1 of the Convention, the term "continental shelf" shall mean:

The sea-bed and the 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.

Article 3. (1) The delimitation of the continental shelf in relation to other States whose coasts are opposite the coasts of the German Democratic Republic or which are adjacent to the German Democratic Republic shall be carried out in accordance with article 6 of the Convention in such a way that the boundary is formed by the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

(2) The basis for the delimitation of the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic shall be the baseline and its co-ordinates as they were laid down in the legal provisions concerning the safeguarding of the sea-frontier of the German Democratic Republic.

¹ GB1.I, p. 5. In force on 20 February 1967, in accordance with article 7. German text provided by the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations in a note verbale of 19 December 1974. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

² GB1.I, p. 242; Ber. GB1.II, p. 827.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 499, p. 311. Also ST/LEG/SER.B/15, p. 767.

⁴ *Supra* (b).

Note: At the present time the regulation of 30 December 1961 concerning the safeguarding of the sea-frontier of the German Democratic Republic as modified on 19 March 1964 (published annually in the first issue of *Nautische Mitteilungen für Seefahrer* is in effect.

(3) The Council of Ministers may, if necessary, have the line of delimitation of the continental shelf incorporated in the charts of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 4. The protection of the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic over the natural resources of its continental shelf and the protection of the installations erected outside the territorial waters for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf shall be the responsibility of the competent State organ of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 5. (1) Any person who intentionally or negligently exploits, explores or utilizes the nationally owned natural resources of the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic contrary to the legal provisions of the German Democratic Republic, or removes any extracted nationally owned natural resources, or commits any other act which may prejudice the protection of the rights of the German Democratic Republic over the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for up to five years, by being placed on probation, or by a fine of up to 100,000 marks;

(2) It shall be a punishable offence to attempt to commit such acts;

(3) Article 56 of the Criminal Code shall apply with respect to the confiscation of property;

(4) The criminal law of the German Democratic Republic shall apply with respect to offences within the meaning of this regulation.

Article 6. The Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic shall issue, on the basis of this law, the regulations needed for the exploration, utilization and protection of the natural resources of the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 7. This law shall enter into force on its publication.

8. GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

ACT OF 24 JULY 1964 ON PROVISIONAL DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS RELATING TO THE CONTINENTAL SHELF¹, AS AMENDED ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1974.²

Article 1. Authorization shall be required for the exploration of the mineral resources of the German continental shelf as defined in the

¹ Reproduced in ST/LEG/SER.B/15, pp. 351-353.

² By the Act Amending the Act on the provisional determination of rights relating to the continental shelf, *BGBI* 1974, part I, p. 2149. In force as of 3 September 1974. Only the amended articles are reproduced here. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Declaration by the Federal Government of 20 January 1964,¹ the extraction of such mineral resources, and all research activities relating to the continental shelf undertaken *in situ*, and the installation and operation of a transit pipeline in or on the German continental shelf. The rules of international law relating to the high seas and the continental shelf shall not be affected.

Article 2. (1) Authorization for the operation referred to in article 1, first sentence, shall be granted provisionally in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (2)-(6).

(2) Pending definitive regulation of the question of competence, permits shall be issued:

1. As concerns technical and commercial mining operations, by the Central Bureau of Mines at Clausthal-Zellerfeld;
2. With regard to the regulation of the utilization of the superjacent waters of the continental shelf and the air space above those waters by the German Hydrographical Institute. Research activities which, by their nature, are manifestly not directed towards prospecting for mineral resources shall require only a permit in accordance with clause 2 of the first sentence; in other cases, such a permit may be issued only if the permit under clause 1 of the first sentence is produced.

(3) The permit may be issued subject to restrictions and conditions and may be subject to cancellation; conditions may also be imposed retrospectively. The permit shall be issued for a maximum period of three years and may, if the Act referred to in article 16, paragraph (2), has not yet come into force when the period expires, be renewed, provided that its total duration shall not exceed five years. A legal right to the granting or extension of authorization for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources or for any research activities relating to the continental shelf undertaken *in situ* does not exist.

(4) The granting or extension of authorization for the installation and operation of a transit pipeline may be denied only where there is reason to fear a danger to human life or health or to material property, or a threat to overriding public interests, which cannot be prevented or removed by means of conditions or restrictions. A threat to overriding public interests shall exist, in particular, if the installation or operation of a transit pipeline would:

1. Hinder or impair the orderly exploration of the German continental shelf, the exploitation of its natural resources, navigation, fishing, the conservation of the living resources of the sea or the protection and use of underwater cables or pipelines;
2. Give reason to fear pollution of the sea; or
3. Create a threat to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(5) Any restrictions and conditions attached to a permit issued in accordance with clause 1 of the first sentence of paragraph (2) must in

¹ Reproduced in ST/LEG/SER.B/15, p. 351.

substance conform at least to such provisions of Part Three, Section Two, and Part Nine, Section Two, of the General Mines Act for the Prussian States of 24 June 1865 (*Gesetzesammlung*, p. 705) and of orders made pursuant to article 197 thereof as are in force in *Land* Lower Saxony.

(6) The issue of a permit for the extraction of mineral resources in accordance with clause 1 of the first sentence of paragraph (2) may be subject to payment of a consideration. The amount of the consideration shall be assessed on the basis of the mining dues which would customarily be payable at the point in German territorial waters nearest to the place of extraction. The option provided for in the first sentence shall be exercised where the competitive position of enterprises engaged in mining in German territorial waters would otherwise be substantially affected. The consideration shall be paid to the Central Bureau of Mines at Clausthal-Zellerfeld; the party to whom the Central Bureau of Mines shall transfer moneys thus received shall be specified in the Act envisaged in article 16, paragraph (2).

9. IRAQ

[INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SOVEREIGNTY OVER IRAQ'S
TERRITORIAL WATERS AND ITS CONTINENTAL SHELF]¹

10. IRELAND

(a) CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT, 1968²

1. In this Act—

“designated area” means an area standing designated for the time being by order under section 2 of this Act;

“the Minister” means the Minister for Industry and Commerce.

2. (1) Any rights of the State outside territorial waters over the sea bed and subsoil for the purpose of exploring such sea bed and subsoil and exploiting their natural resources are, subject to subsection (2) of this section, hereby vested in the Minister and shall be exercisable by the Minister.

(2) Whenever the Government so think fit and so direct, any rights referred to in subsection (1) of this section and specified in the direction shall be vested in and exercisable by a Minister of State specified in the direction other than the Minister.

(3) The Government may by order³ designate any area as an area within which the rights referred to in subsection (1) of this section are exercisable.

(4) The Government may by order revoke or amend an order under this section, including an order under this subsection.

¹ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter I, 7.

² Act No. 14 of 11 June 1968. Text provided by the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations in a note verbale of 17 April 1974.

³ Reproduced *Infra*, (b).

3. (1) (a) Any act or omission which—

- (i) Takes place on an installation in a designated area or any waters within five hundred metres of such an installation; and
- (ii) Would, if taking place in the State, constitute an offence under the law of the State,

shall be deemed, for all purposes relating to the offence, to take place in the State.

(b) Any act or omission which—

- (i) Takes place on any waters in a designated area (not being waters within five hundred metres of an installation), or under or above any waters or installation in a designated area, in connexion with the exploration of the sea bed or subsoil or the exploitation of their natural resources; and
- (ii) Would, if taking place in the State, constitute an offence under the law of the State,

shall be deemed, for all purposes relating to the offence, to take place in the State.

(2) (a) Any act or omission which—

- (i) Takes place on an installation or any waters within five hundred metres of such installation, in a designated area; and
- (ii) Would, if taking place in the State, constitute a wrong,

shall be deemed for all purposes relating to the wrong, to take place in the State.

(b) Any act or omission which—

- (i) Takes place on any waters in a designated area (not being waters within five hundred metres of an installation), or under or above any waters or installation in a designated area, in connexion with the exploration of the sea bed or subsoil or the exploitation of their natural resources, and
- (ii) Would, if taking place in the State, constitute a wrong,

shall be deemed, for all purposes relating to the wrong, to take place in the State.

(c) In this subsection “wrong” has the meaning assigned to it by the Civil Liability Act, 1961. (1961, No. 41)

(3) Any jurisdiction conferred on any court under this section shall be without prejudice to any jurisdiction exercisable apart from this section by that or any other court.

4. (1) The Minerals Development Acts, 1940 and 1960, shall apply in relation to minerals (within the meaning of those Acts) with respect to which the rights referred to in section 2 of this Act are exercisable as they apply in relation to those minerals in the State.

(2) The Petroleum and Other Minerals Development Act, 1960, shall apply in relation to petroleum (within the meaning of that Act) with respect

to which the rights referred to in the said section 2 are exercisable as it applies in relation to petroleum in the State.

5. (1) A person shall not construct, alter or improve any structure or works in or remove any object or material from a designated area without the consent of the Minister for Transport and Power.

(2) The Minister for Transport and Power may, as a condition of considering an application for consent under this section, require to be furnished with such plans and particulars as he may consider necessary and, on receipt of any such application, he may cause notice of the application, and of the time within which and the manner in which objections thereto may be made, to be published in such manner as he may consider appropriate for informing persons affected thereby, and, before granting his consent, may, if he thinks fit, appoint a person to hold an inquiry, and notice of the holding of the inquiry shall be given in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) If the Minister for Transport and Power is of opinion that the action in respect of which his consent was sought would cause an obstruction or danger to navigation, he shall either refuse his consent thereto or grant his consent subject to such conditions as he may think proper.

(4) All expenses incurred by the Minister for Transport and Power in holding an inquiry under this section shall, unless that Minister with the sanction of the Minister for Finance otherwise directs (in which case they shall, to the extent of the direction, be defrayed out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas), be paid by the person who applied for the consent to which the inquiry related, and the amount to the expenses shall be fixed by the Minister for Finance and shall be recoverable by the Minister for Transport and Power from the person as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) The person holding an inquiry under this section may, if he so thinks proper, order the costs and expenses incurred by any person in relation to the inquiry to be paid by any other person who appeared or was represented at the inquiry and, if the person who incurred, or the person who is liable to pay, the costs so requires, the costs and expenses shall be taxed and ascertained by a taxing-master of the High Court and the amount of such costs and expenses when so taxed and ascertained shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) Where a person erects a structure, or removes an object or materials, without the consent of the Minister for Transport and Power or fails to comply with a condition subject to which the consent of that Minister was given under this section and the erection, removal or failure constitutes, in the opinion of that Minister, an obstruction or danger to navigation, that Minister may serve a notice on the person requiring him, within such period (not being less than thirty days) as may be specified in the notice, to remove the structure or to carry out such other directions of that Minister as that Minister may think necessary, or, if it appears to that Minister urgently necessary so to do, may himself remove the structure or carry out the directions.

(7) If within the period specified in a notice under subsection (6) of this section, the person upon whom the notice is served fails to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister for Transport and Power may himself remove the structure to which the notice refers or carry out the directions contained in the notice, as the case may be.

(8) Where under subsection (6) or (7) of this section the Minister for Transport and Power removes any structure referred to in a notice under the said subsection (6) or carries out any direction contained in such a notice, that Minister may recover the expense thereof from the person upon whom the notice was served as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(9) A person who contravenes subsection (1) of this section or fails to comply with a condition subject to which a consent of the Minister for Transport and Power has been given under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—

(a) On summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds; and

(b) On conviction on indictment to a fine of such amount as the court may consider appropriate.

6. (1) The Minister may, for the purpose of protecting any installation in a designated area, after consultation with the Minister for Transport and Power and the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, by order, subject to any exceptions provided by the order, prohibit ships from entering without his consent such part of that area as may be specified in the order.

(2) If a ship enters part of a designated area in contravention of an order under this section, its owner and master shall be guilty of an offence unless it is proved that the prohibition imposed by the order was not and would not on reasonable inquiry have become known to the master.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—

(a) On summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both the fine and the imprisonment; and

(b) On conviction on indictment, to a fine of such amount as the court may consider appropriate or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both the fine and the imprisonment.

(4) The Minister may by order revoke or amend an order under this section including an order under this subsection.

7. (1) If any soil to which section 10 of the Oil Pollution of the Sea Act, 1956,¹ 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 operation for the exploration of the sea bed and subsoil or the exploitation of their natural resources in a designated area,

¹ *Infra* Division III, 6 (a).

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 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—

(a) On summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds; and

(b) On conviction on indictment to a fine of such amount as the court may consider appropriate.

8. (1) Section 3 of the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, and Article IV and the first paragraph of Article VII of the Convention set out in the Schedule to that Act shall apply in relation to all submarine cables and pipe-lines under the high seas and the said section 3 shall be construed—

(a) as referring to telephonic as well as telegraphic communication, and

(b) in relation to pipe-lines and electricity cables, as if from “to which the Convention” to the end of subsection (1) were deleted.

(2) Sections 4 and 13 of the said Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, are hereby repealed.

9. Any installation in a designated area and any waters within five hundred metres of such an installation shall be deemed, for the purposes of the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1926 and 1956, and any regulations made thereunder (subject, in the case of regulations made after the passing of this Act, to any contrary intention in the regulations), to be situated in the State.

10. The Minister for Social Welfare may by regulations make provision for—

(a) Treating as insurable employment for the purposes of the Social Welfare Acts, 1952 to 1967, any employment prescribed by the regulations which is employment in connexion with the exploitation of the resources mentioned in section 2 (1) of this Act or with the exploration of the sea bed and subsoil in any designated area notwithstanding that such employment is not employment in the State;

(b) Treating as insurable (occupational injuries) employment for the purposes of those Acts any such employment; and

(c) Modifying the provisions of those Acts in their application in the case of persons in such employment.

11. The Minister for Social Welfare may by regulations make provision—

(a) For treating as insurable employment for the purposes of the Insurance (Intermittent Unemployment) Acts, 1942 and 1963, any employment prescribed by the regulations which is employment in connexion with the exploration or exploitation of the kind mentioned in section 10 of this Act notwithstanding that such employment is not employment in the State; and

(b) For modifying the provisions of those Acts in their application in the case of persons in such employment.

12. (1) Whenever an inquiry is proposed to be held under this Act (Inquiries), notice of the holding thereof shall be given in such manner as the Minister for Transport and Power may direct.

(2) A person appointed to hold an inquiry under this Act may do all or any of the following things—

(a) Summon witnesses to attend before him at the inquiry;

(b) Examine on oath (which such person is hereby authorized to administer) witnesses attending before him at the inquiry;

(c) Require any such witnesses to produce any documents in their power or control the production of which such person considers necessary for the purposes of the inquiry.

(3) A witness at an inquiry under this Act shall be entitled to the same immunities and privileges as if he were a witness before the High Court.

(4) If a person—

(a) On being duly summoned to attend as a witness at an inquiry under this Act makes default in attending; or

(b) So being in attendance as a witness, refuses to take an oath lawfully required by the person holding the inquiry to be taken, or to produce any document in his power or control lawfully required by the person holding the inquiry to be produced by him, or to answer any question to which such authorized person may require an answer, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both the fine and imprisonment.

13. (1) Proceedings for an offence under this Act (including an offence under another Act as applied by or under this Act and anything that is an offence by virtue of section 3 (1) of this Act) may be taken, and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any place in the State.

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

(3) A member of the Garda Síochána shall in a designated area have all the powers, protection and privileges which he has in the State.

14. Every order and regulation made under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made, and if a resolution annulling the order or regulation is passed by either House within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat after the order or regulation is laid before it, the order or regulation shall be annulled.

accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

15. The expenses incurred by the Minister or any other Minister of State in the administration of this Act shall, to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance, be paid out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas.

16. This Act may be cited as the Continental Shelf Act, 1968.

(b) CONTINENTAL SHELF (DESIGNATED AREAS) ORDER, 1974¹

The Government, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 2 (3) of the Continental Shelf Act, 1968,² hereby order as follows:

...

2. The areas set out in the Schedule to this Order are hereby designated as areas within which the rights of the State outside the territorial seas over the sea bed and subsoil for the purpose of exploring such sea bed and subsoil and exploiting their natural resources may be exercised.

SCHEDULE

1. The area bounded by a line joining the following co-ordinates:

(1)	56° 00' N.	9° 24' W.
(2)	56° 00' N.	9° 48' W.
(3)	55° 40' N.	9° 48' W.
(4)	55° 40' N.	10° 24' W.
(5)	55° 20' N.	10° 24' W.
(6)	55° 20' N.	10° 48' W.
(7)	54° 50' N.	10° 48' W.
(8)	54° 50' N.	11° 12' W.
(9)	54° 50' N.	11° 12' W.
(10)	54° 40' N.	11° 24' W.
(11)	54° 30' N.	11° 24' W.
(12)	54° 30' N.	12° 00' W.
(13)	54° 20' N.	12° 00' W.
(14)	54° 20' N.	12° 12' W.
(15)	54° 10' N.	12° 12' W.
(16)	54° 10' N.	13° 36' W.
(17)	54° 00' N.	13° 36' W.
(18)	54° 00' N.	11° 00' W.
(19)	54° 40' N.	11° 00' W.
(20)	54° 40' N.	10° 24' W.
(21)	55° 00' N.	10° 24' W.
(22)	55° 00' N.	10° 12' W.
(23)	55° 20' N.	10° 12' W.
(24)	55° 20' N.	9° 36' W.
(25)	55° 50' N.	9° 36' W.
(26)	55° 50' N.	9° 24' W.
(27)	56° 00' N.	9° 24' W.

¹ S.I. No. 36 of 15 February 1974. Text provided by the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations in a note verbale of 17 April 1974.

² Reproduced *Supra*, (a).

2. The area bounded by a line joining the following co-ordinates:

(1)	54° 00' N.	13° 36' W.
(2)	54° 00' N.	14° 24' W.
(3)	53° 50' N.	14° 24' W.
(4)	53° 50' N.	14° 36' W.
(5)	53° 40' N.	14° 36' W.
(6)	53° 40' N.	14° 48' W.
(7)	53° 30' N.	14° 48' W.
(8)	53° 30' N.	15° 00' W.
(9)	53° 20' N.	15° 00' W.
(10)	53° 20' N.	15° 12' W.
(11)	53° 10' N.	15° 12' W.
(12)	53° 10' N.	15° 24' W.
(13)	51° 00' N.	15° 24' W.
(14)	51° 00' N.	15° 00' W.
(15)	50° 50' N.	15° 00' W.
(16)	50° 50' N.	14° 36' W.
(17)	50° 30' N.	14° 36' W.
(18)	50° 30' N.	14° 24' W.
(19)	50° 20' N.	14° 24' W.
(20)	50° 20' N.	14° 12' W.
(21)	50° 10' N.	14° 12' W.
(22)	50° 10' N.	14° 00' W.
(23)	50° 00' N.	14° 00' W.
(24)	50° 00' N.	13° 48' W.
(25)	49° 50' N.	13° 48' W.
(26)	49° 50' N.	13° 36' W.
(27)	49° 20' N.	13° 36' W.
(28)	49° 20' N.	13° 24' W.
(29)	49° 10' N.	13° 24' W.
(30)	49° 10' N.	13° 12' W.
(31)	49° 00' N.	13° 12' W.
(32)	49° 00' N.	13° 00' W.
(33)	48° 50' N.	13° 00' W.
(34)	48° 50' N.	12° 36' W.
(35)	48° 40' N.	12° 36' W.
(36)	48° 40' N.	11° 48' W.
(37)	48° 50' N.	11° 48' W.
(38)	48° 50' N.	11° 36' W.
(39)	49° 00' N.	11° 36' W.
(40)	49° 00' N.	11° 00' W.
(41)	50° 00' N.	11° 00' W.
(42)	50° 00' N.	12° 00' W.
(43)	53° 00' N.	12° 00' W.
(44)	53° 00' N.	13° 36' W.
(45)	54° 00' N.	13° 36' W.

11. MADAGASCAR

[ORDONNANCE No 73-060 DU 28 SEPTEMBRE 1973 FIXANT LES LIMITES DE LA MER TERRITORIALE ET DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL DE LA REPUBLIQUE MALGACHE, article 2]¹

¹ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter I, 10.

12. PHILIPPINES

[CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC, Article 1]¹

13. TOGO

[RENSEIGNEMENTS CONCERNANT LA LEGISLATION
SUR LE DROIT DE LA MER]²

14. TONGA

CONTINENTAL SHELF ACT 1970³

...

2. (1) Any rights exercisable by the Kingdom either inside or outside the limits of the Kingdom with respect to the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources are hereby vested in His Majesty.

(2) In relation to any petroleum outside the limits of the Kingdom and with respect to which those rights are exercisable, the Petroleum Mining Act 1969⁴ shall apply, subject to this Act, as it applies in relation to petroleum inside the limits of the Kingdom.

(3) In relation to minerals outside the limits of the Kingdom and with respect to which those rights are exercisable, the Minerals (Temporary Provisions) Act 1949-1968 shall apply, subject to this Act, as it applies in relation to minerals inside the limits of the Kingdom.

(4) His Majesty may from time to time by Order-in-Council designate any area as an area within which the rights mentioned in subsection (1) of this section are exercisable, and any area so designated is in this Act referred to as a designated area.

(5) In this section "petroleum" has the same meaning as in the Petroleum Mining Act 1969 and "minerals" has the same meaning as in the Minerals (Temporary Provisions) Act 1949-1968.

3. (1) The Premier may for the purpose of protecting any installation in a designated area by order published in the Gazette prohibit ships, subject to any exceptions provided by the order, from entering without his consent such part of that area as may be specified in the order.

(2) If any ship enters any part of a designated area in contravention of any order made under this section its owner or master shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pa'anga or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both, unless he proves that the

¹ *Ibid.*, 15.

² *Ibid.*, 17 (a).

³ Act No. 6 of 24 August 1970. Given Royal assent on 1 December 1970. Text transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Acting Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tonga, in a letter dated 25 June 1974.

⁴ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX, 5.

prohibition imposed by the order was not, and would not on reasonable inquiry have become, known to the master.

(3) Any order made under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent order, and any order may be annulled by the Legislative Assembly.

4. (1) Any act or omission which—

(a) Takes place on, under or above an installation in a designated area outside the limits of the Kingdom or any waters within five hundred metres of such an installation; and

(b) Would, if taking place inside the limits of the Kingdom, constitute an offence under the law in force inside those limits,

shall be treated for the purposes of that law as taking place inside those limits.

(2) His Majesty may by Order-in-Council make provision for the determination of questions arising out of acts or omissions taking place in a designated area, or in any part of such an area, in connexion with the exploration of the seabed or subsoil or the exploitation of their natural resources, and for conferring jurisdiction with respect to such questions on courts in the Kingdom.

(3) Any jurisdiction conferred on any court under this section shall be without prejudice to any jurisdiction exercisable apart from this section by that or any other court.

(4) Any Order-in-Council under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order-in-Council and such an Order may be annulled by the Legislative Assembly.

5. (1) No person shall without the consent in writing of the Premier in any designated area—

(a) Construct, alter or improve any works on, under or over any part of the seabed; or

(b) Remove any object or any material from any part of the seabed, so that any obstruction or danger to navigation is caused or is likely to result.

(2) Any application made to the Premier for such consent shall be supported by such plans and particulars as the Premier may consider necessary.

(3) If the Premier is of opinion that any operation in respect of which an application is made to him under this section will cause or is likely to result in any obstruction or danger to navigation he shall either refuse his consent or give his consent subject to such conditions as he may think fit having regard to the nature and extent of the obstruction or danger which it appears to him would otherwise be caused or be likely to result.

(4) A consent of the Premier under this section may be given so as to continue in force, unless renewed, only if the operation for which the consent is given is begun or completed within such period as may be specified in the consent; and any renewal of the consent may be limited in the like manner.

6. (1) Any person who—

(a) Carries out any operation in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) of section 5 of this Act; or

(b) Fails to comply with any condition subject to which a consent of the Premier has been given under the section,

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand pa'anga.

(2) Without prejudice to any proceedings under subsection (1) of this section, where any person has constructed, altered or improved any works in contravention of the provisions of section 5 of this Act or has failed to comply with any condition subject to which a consent of the Premier was given under that section, the Premier may serve a notice on that person requiring him within such period, not being less than thirty days, as may be specified in the notice, to remove the works or make such alterations therein as may be specified in the notice, or, if it appears to the Premier urgently necessary so to do, the Premier may himself arrange for the works to be removed or altered, as the case may be.

(3) If within the period specified in any notice under subsection (2) of this section the person upon whom the notice is served fails to comply therewith, the Premier may himself arrange for the works to be removed or altered, as the case may be.

(4) In any case in which the Premier, exercising the powers conferred by either subsection (2) or subsection (3) of this section, arranges for works to be removed or altered, he shall be entitled to recover as a civil debt the expenses thereof, as certified by him, from the person by whom the works were constructed, altered or improved.

7. (1) If any oil 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 pipeline; or

(b) (Otherwise than from a ship) as a result of any operations for the exploration of the seabed and subsoil or the exploitation of their natural resources in a designated area,

the owner of the pipeline 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 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) This section applies to crude oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil and heavy diesel oil, as the same may be defined by the Premier by order made under this section, and to any other description of oil which may be so defined by the Premier having regard to the persistent character of that oil and the likelihood that it would cause pollution if discharged or allowed to escape into the sea.

Penalty: Two thousand pa'anga or imprisonment for two years or both.

8. (1) No person shall unlawfully and wilfully, or by culpable negligence, break or injure any submarine cable or pipeline to which this section applies:

Provided that in the application of this subsection to any submarine cable which is not a high voltage power cable this subsection shall have effect as if there were added thereto immediately after the word "applies" the words "in such manner as might interrupt or obstruct in whole or in part telegraphic or telephonic communication."

(2) Any person who acts or attempts to act in contravention of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—

(a) If he acted wilfully, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding five thousand pa'anga or to both such imprisonment and fine;

(b) If he acted by culpable negligence, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pa'anga or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) Where a person does any act with the object of preserving the life or limb of himself or of any other person, or of preserving the vessel to which he belongs or any vessel, and takes all reasonable precautions to avoid injury to a submarine cable or pipeline, that person shall not be deemed to have acted unlawfully and wilfully within the meaning of subsection (1) of this section.

(4) A person shall not for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section be deemed to have unlawfully and wilfully broken or injured any submarine cable or pipeline, where in the bona fide attempt to repair another submarine cable or pipeline injury has been done to such first-mentioned cable or pipeline, or the same has been broken; but this subsection shall not apply so as to exempt such person from any liability arising whether by virtue of subsection (5) of this section or otherwise, to pay the cost of repairing such breakage or injury.

(5) In relation to any submarine cable or pipeline to which this section applies the provisions of Article IV and paragraph 1 of Article VII of the Submarine Telegraphs Convention set out in the Schedule to the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885 (United Kingdom) as in force in Tonga shall have effect as those provisions have effect in relation to submarine cables to which that Act (as so in force) applies.

(6) In this section "vessel" means every description of vessel used in navigation, in whatever way it is propelled; and any reference to a vessel shall include a reference to a boat belonging to such vessel.

(7) This section applies to any submarine cable or pipeline laid in a designated area.

9. The Premier with the prior approval of His Majesty in Council may enter into agreements with or grant licenses to any person for the exploration by that person of the seabed or subsoil or the exploration of the resources thereof in any designated area upon such terms and conditions not

inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to the Premier to be proper.

10. (1) Proceedings for any offence under this Act (including an offence under any other law applied by or under this Act and anything which is an offence by virtue of subsection (1) of section 4 of this Act) may be taken, and such offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, inside the limits of the Kingdom.

(2) Where a body corporate is guilty of such an offence and the offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any 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 the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(3) In the last preceding subsection, "director" in relation to any statutory corporation, the affairs of which are managed by its members, means a member of that corporation.

(4) A police officer shall on any installation in a designated area outside the limits of the Kingdom have all the powers, protection and privileges which he has inside the limits of the Kingdom.

15. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(a) REGULATIONS OF 11 JANUARY 1974 FOR SAFEGUARDING THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OF THE USSR¹

1. The purposes of safeguarding the continental shelf of the USSR shall be to defend the sovereign rights of the USSR over the continental shelf of the USSR with a view to exploring and exploiting its natural resources, which are the State property of the USSR, and to ensure that the conduct of research, the exploration and exploitation (harvesting and extraction) of natural resources and the conduct of other operations on the continental shelf of the USSR (hereinafter designated as "operations") shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the USSR and of the Union Republics and with the agreements of the USSR and the Union Republics with other countries.

2. The conduct of operations on the continental shelf of the USSR shall be permitted after the same have been registered in the manner prescribed by the laws of the USSR.

The registration of operations conducted on the continental shelf of the USSR shall be effected by:

(a) The authorities of the Ministry of Geological Surveys of the USSR, in the case of research and exploration relating to the mineral and other non-living resources of the shelf;

¹ Decision No. 24 of 11 January 1974 of The Council of Ministers of the USSR. *Legislative Series of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, 1974, No. 3, p. 18. Russian text provided by the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations in a note verbale of 14 January 1975. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

(b) The authorities of the State Office of the USSR for the Supervision of Mining Technology (insofar as the issue of mining claims is concerned), in the case of the exploitation of the mineral and other non-living resources of the shelf;

(c) The fishery conservation authorities of the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR, in the case of research concerning, and the exploration and harvesting of, living organisms on the shelf belonging to the sedentary species.

Compliance with the prescribed procedure for the registration of operations conducted on the continental shelf of the USSR shall not exempt foreign individuals and bodies corporate or Soviet organizations from the obligation to obtain the appropriate permit for the conduct of the operations in cases where such permit is required under the laws in force.

3. Protection of the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR shall be the responsibility of the fishery conservation authorities.

Where necessary, the frontier guard shall assist the fishery conservation authorities in their activities for the protection of the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR.

Those authorities of the Ministry of Geological Surveys of the USSR, the State Office for the Supervision of Mining Technology, the State Office for Sanitary Supervision and the Central Office of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Council of Ministers of the USSR that are responsible for state supervision of operations conducted on the continental shelf of the USSR shall provide the fishery conservation authorities, at their request, with the information required to ensure protection of the natural resources of the shelf, and shall take part in protecting the natural resources of the shelf in accordance with the State supervisory duties assigned to them.

4. For the purposes of protecting the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR, fishery conservation officials shall:

(a) Verify documents authorizing the conduct of operations on the shelf, and take action to terminate such operations in cases where they have not been registered in the prescribed manner;

(b) Take action to suspend operations on the shelf if the organizations and persons conducting the operations fail to comply with binding instructions to suspend the same given by authorities responsible for State supervision of the conduct of operations on the continental shelf of the USSR;

(c) Take offenders into custody and seize vessels, fishing gear and other technical equipment used by the offenders, and everything illegally harvested or extracted, and convey all of the aforesaid to an open port of the USSR;

(d) Draw up inspection and seizure reports and, where necessary, bring charges for the prosecution of offenders in accordance with the laws in force.

Instructions given by fishery conservation officials within the scope of their authority to protect the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR shall be binding on all organizations and nationals of the USSR and on foreign individuals and bodies corporate conducting operations on the continental shelf of the USSR.

5. The fishery conservation authorities shall be empowered to bring actions against State enterprises, organizations and establishments, collective farms and other co-operative and public organizations, against USSR nationals, and against foreign individuals and bodies corporate for the recovery of damages by the State for the harm, resulting from violations of the laws relating to the continental shelf of the USSR, done to living organisms belonging to the sedentary species.

The amount of the fines for damage done by the USSR nationals or by foreign individuals and bodies corporate as a consequence of the illegal harvesting of living organisms belonging to sedentary species shall be determined according to the prescribed schedule of fines.

In other cases, the amount of the fines for such damage shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the USSR Ministry of Fisheries in consultation with the USSR Ministry of Finance and the other organizations concerned.

6. State supervision of operations conducted on the continental shelf of the USSR shall be exercised by:

The authorities of the Ministry of Geological Surveys of the USSR, as regards compliance with the regulations for the conduct of research and the exploration of the mineral and other non-living resources of the shelf;

The authorities of the State Office for the Supervision of Mining Technology, as regards compliance with the regulations and requirements relating to the exploitation and protection of mineral and other non-living resources and to safety in the conduct of research and in the exploration and exploitation of the said resources of the shelf;

The fishery conservation authorities, as regards compliance with the regulations for the conduct of research and for the exploration, harvesting and protection on the shelf of living organisms belonging to the sedentary species;

The authorities of the State Office for Sanitary Supervision, as regards compliance with the requirements relating to the microbiological and hydrobiological composition of the waters above the shelf and of ground deposits (in areas where the water is used for human consumption);

The Central Office of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as regards compliance with the requirements relating to the composition of the waters above the shelf and of ground deposits, including the degree of chemical and radioactive pollution thereof (the authorities responsible for the registration of operations relating to the conduct of research and the exploration and exploitation of the mineral and other non-living resources of the shelf shall inform the Central Office of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of the nature and location of such operations).

7. Officials of the authorities responsible for State supervision of operations conducted on the continental shelf of the USSR shall be empowered to:

(a) Visit and inspect without hindrance structures, installations, vessels and other means of transport (hereinafter designated as "vessels") which are

used in the conduct of operations on the shelf. Visits to areas and facilities subject to special arrangements shall be carried out in the prescribed manner;

(b) Obtain from organizations (persons) conducting operations on the shelf any information required and scrutinize documents relating to matters falling within the competence of the authority responsible for State supervision;

(c) Verify compliance with the appropriate regulations and requirements relating to the conduct of operations on the shelf and obtain explanations concerning any violations thereof;

(d) Give binding instructions for the elimination of such violations of the regulations and requirements relating to the conduct of operations on the shelf as are discovered, and, if such violations endanger human life, are apt to lead to accidents or are apt to cause substantial damage to the natural resources of the shelf or to the living resources of the sea, give binding instructions for the suspension of such operations, and, where necessary, submit to the appropriate authorities recommendations for the suspension thereof;

(e) Draw up inspection reports and institute administrative proceedings in the prescribed manner against offenders or bring charges against them before other authorities in accordance with the laws in force.

Officials of the authorities responsible for State supervision shall also have such other powers as are provided in the regulations concerning the various types of State supervision, the regulations (statutes) concerning the relevant authorities and other laws and regulations in force.

8. The authorities responsible for the protection of the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR and for State supervision of the conduct of operations on the shelf shall be guided in the performance of their duties by the provisions of the present Regulations, the regulations concerning the various types of State supervision and the regulations (statutes) concerning the relevant authorities, and by the provisions of other laws and regulations of the USSR and of the Union Republics and the provisions of the agreement of the USSR and the Union Republics with other States.

9. Organizations (persons) conducting operations on the continental shelf of the USSR shall be required, at the request of the fishery conservation authorities and the authorities responsible for State supervision of the conduct of operations on the continental shelf of the USSR, to provide for the transport of officials of those authorities to and from the place where the operations are being conducted.

10. Fishery conservation officials and officials of the authorities responsible for State supervision of the conduct of operations on the continental shelf of the USSR shall, in the performance of their official duties, carry the requisite official credentials.

Vessels of the fishery conservation authorities being used to protect the natural resources of the continental shelf of the USSR shall wear the pennant of the fishery conservation authorities of the USSR.

11. In order to stop a vessel in the cases provided for in these Regulations, vessels of the fishery conservation authorities shall give the signals prescribed by the International Code of Signals.

A vessel that has been signalled to stop shall do so. It may proceed after obtaining the necessary permission from the fishery conservation authorities.

12. The taking of offenders into custody and the seizure of vessels, fishing gear and other technical equipment and of everything illegally harvested or extracted shall be effected by the fishery conservation officials on their own initiative and at the request of the authorities responsible for State supervision of the conduct of operations on the continental shelf of the USSR.

13. In order to assist the fishery conservation authorities, the frontier guard, in the areas where they are serving, shall keep under observation the waters of the high seas which constitute the superjacent waters of the continental shelf of the USSR.

The frontier guard shall notify the fishery conservation authorities of all vessels found to be conducting operations on the shelf. The fishery conservation authorities shall notify the frontier guard of the time, place and type of operations permitted to be conducted on the shelf.

14. Where necessary, ships and other vessels of the frontier guard, in the areas where they are serving, shall assist the fishery conservation authorities, at their request, in seizing Soviet vessels that fail to comply with demands relating to the application of these Regulations which are made by officials of the said authorities.

15. Foreign non-military vessels that violate the regulations for the use of the continental shelf of the USSR and fail to obey the instructions of, or offer resistance to, officials of the fishery conservation authorities may, at the request of those authorities, be stopped by a ship or other vessel of the frontier guard.

The commanding officer of a ship or other vessel of the frontier guard shall, in such cases, be empowered to demand, at the request of the fishery conservation authorities, that the master of the foreign non-military vessel allow officials of the fishery conservation authorities on board to carry out an inspection, to stop illegal operations on the shelf and to proceed to an open port of the USSR. The commanding officer of the ship or other vessel of the frontier guard shall report to his command base any failure by a foreign non-military vessel to comply with such a demand and shall act in accordance with the instructions he receives.

16. Offenders whose identity cannot be immediately established, and vessels, fishing gear and other technical equipment which are used to conduct operations on the continental shelf of the USSR and whose ownership cannot be determined on inspection shall be taken into custody or seized, as the case may be, and be taken to an open port of the USSR for identification of the offenders and determination of the ownership of the vessels, fishing gear and other technical equipment seized.

17. On the occasion of the inspection, as provided in these Regulations, of vessels, structures and installations, examination may be made of: the ship's papers, navigational documents and documents relating to crew, passengers and cargo; working areas and cargo areas; technical and other

equipment used to conduct the operations; and everything harvested on or extracted from the shelf.

The inspection shall be carried out in the presence of the master of the vessel or of other crew members designated by him, or in the presence of a representative of the administration in charge of the operations on the shelf.

18. Inspection or seizure reports drawn up in accordance with these Regulations shall be signed by officials of the fishery conservation authorities or of the authorities responsible for State supervision of operations conducted on the continental shelf of the USSR and by the master of the vessel or a representative of the administration in charge of the operations on the shelf. Such reports shall be drawn up in the Russian language.

If the master of the vessel or the representative of the administration considers that the actions of the officials of the fishery conservation authorities or of the authorities responsible for State supervision of operations conducted on the continental shelf of the USSR are improper or not in accord with the contents of the report, he may make the corresponding reservation, in any language, in the report itself or in a separate document annexed thereto. If the master of the vessel or the representative of the administration refuses to sign the report, that fact shall be noted in the report.

19. Where a foreign non-military vessel is seized, the fishery conservation authorities shall take it, together with the members of its crew, any other persons on board the vessel, the fishing gear and other technical equipment used, and everything illegally harvested or extracted, to the nearest open port of the USSR.

20. The master of a seized foreign non-military vessel shall be compelled to surrender such ship's papers, navigational documents and documents relating to crew, passengers and cargo as are needed to explain the circumstances and nature of the offence. The documents so surrendered shall be recorded in a list, shall be fastened together in some secure manner, shall be sealed with the seal of the State inspector or of the master of the vessel of the fishery conservation authorities and the seal of the master of the seized vessel, and shall be attached to the report on the seizure of the vessel.

21. The fishery conservation authorities shall notify the frontier guard of the seizure of a foreign non-military vessel before the vessel crosses the State maritime frontier of the USSR, after which they shall act in concert with the frontier guard.

The fishery conservation authorities shall forthwith inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR of all cases which concern the taking into custody of individuals of foreign nationality, the examination of questions of the responsibility of foreign individuals and bodies corporate, and the seizure of vessels, fishing gear and other technical equipment used to conduct operations on the continental shelf of the USSR by foreign individuals and bodies corporate and of everything illegally harvested or extracted by them.

22. A seized foreign non-military vessel taken to an open port of the USSR shall remain there until the question of responsibility for violating the

laws relating to the continental shelf of the USSR has been settled according to the prescribed procedure.

Whenever a vessel seized by the fishery conservation authorities is taken into port, the said authorities shall so inform the harbour-master concerned.

If a seized foreign non-military vessel attempts to leave port without the necessary permission, the harbour-master shall forthwith notify the fishery conservation authorities and the frontier guard so that action can be taken to seize the vessel.

23. The responsibility for making arrangements for a seized foreign non-military vessel to be moored in a port of the USSR shall rest with the port administration.

The harbour-master shall take steps to ensure that the regulations governing the conduct of vessels in ports of the USSR are complied with by the seized vessel.

While a seized foreign non-military vessel is in a port of the USSR, the provision of necessary supplies and equipment for the vessel, and the provision of commercial and other services for persons on board, shall, at the request of the master of the vessel, be effected in the prescribed manner by the Inflat agency.

24. Crew members and other persons on board a seized foreign non-military vessel must remain on board the vessel while it is lying in a Soviet port, with the exception of persons to whom restrictive measures, taken in the prescribed manner, have been applied which preclude their being on board. In exceptional circumstances, crew members and other persons on board the vessel, in the manner provided by the laws in force, may be permitted by the frontier guard authorities to go ashore.

Persons against whom no charges have been brought may, with the consent of the fishery conservation authorities, leave the territory of the USSR in the manner prescribed by law.

25. Where, in the cases provided for by the laws in force, the confiscation of a foreign non-military vessel is ordered by a court, the fishery conservation authorities shall direct the persons on board the vessel, with the exception of those sentenced to imprisonment, to leave the territory of the USSR in the manner prescribed by law and shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR accordingly.

Cargo on board a confiscated vessel, if not liable to confiscation, seizure or attachment, shall be returned to the owner of the cargo at his expense.

26. Foreign non-military vessels which have been seized, other than those confiscated in the manner provided by law, shall, after payment of any sums due or after receipt of a written guarantee that they will be paid, be escorted by the frontier guard, at the request of the fishery conservation authorities—and after any documents confiscated in accordance with the present Regulations have been returned to the master of the vessel—to the boundary of the territorial sea of the USSR, and the fishery conservation authorities shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR accordingly.

Vessels owned by a foreign State shall not be subject to seizure under property claims except in the cases provided in article 61 of the Fundamentals of Civil Procedure of the USSR and the Union Republics.

27. Soviet vessels seized by the fishery conservation authorities in connexion with a violation of the laws relating to the continental shelf of the USSR shall be detained in an open port of the USSR in accordance with the general regulations governing the stay of ships in ports of the USSR.

Ships belonging to Soviet State, co-operative or public organizations may be detained in port by the fishery conservation authorities only for as long as is necessary to confiscate prohibited fishing gear and anything illegally harvested on or extracted from the shelf.

28. When found in the possession of offenders, prohibited fishing gear used on the continental shelf of the USSR, organisms belonging to the sedentary species illegally harvested on the shelf and products derived therefrom shall be confiscated by the fishery conservation officials.

Mineral and other non-living resources obtained illegally from the continental shelf of the USSR, and permitted fishing gear and other technical equipment used by offenders on the shelf—other than gear and equipment belonging to Soviet State, co-operative or public organizations—shall be placed under seal by the fishery conservation officials.

Cargo and other items which have been confiscated or placed under seal shall be kept by the fishery conservation authorities, or shall be handed over to other organizations to be kept by them, until the question of the responsibility of the offender is settled in the prescribed manner. Where illegally harvested organisms belonging to the sedentary species and products derived therefrom are highly perishable, the same shall be sold by the fishery conservation authorities at the established prices to Soviet enterprises or trading organizations. Receipts for the items sold shall be included with the other material relating to the offence.

Where the question of the responsibility of the offender is settled administratively, prohibited fishing gear shall be disposed of so that it can be used for the manufacture of permitted fishing gear or, where it cannot be used for other purposes, shall be destroyed; illegally harvested organisms belonging to the sedentary species and products derived therefrom shall be sold at the established prices to the appropriate Soviet enterprises and organizations.

29. The present Regulations shall not apply to foreign warships or military auxiliary vessels, to which special rules apply.

If a foreign warship or military auxiliary vessel is found to be engaged in operations of any kind on the continental shelf of the USSR, the fishery conservation authorities shall keep it under observation and shall report its activities to the appropriate higher authority and to the frontier guard.

(b) SCHEDULE FOR THE CALCULATION OF FINES IMPOSED FOR DAMAGE CAUSED TO LIVING ORGANISMS BELONGING TO THE SEDENTARY SPECIES, AND FORMING PART OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OF THE USSR, AS A RESULT OF THE ILLEGAL HARVESTING OF SUCH SPECIES BY NATIONALS OF THE USSR OR BY FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS OR BODIES CORPORATE¹

<i>Organisms belonging to the sedentary species</i>	<i>Amount of fine for illegal harvesting of organisms belonging to the sedentary species—per individual regardless of size, or per kg. raw weight (roubles)</i>
	<i>Per individual</i>
Crustaceans	
Kamchatka crab, blue crab, equispinous crab, arctic crab	5
Cutter crab, hairy crab, prickly crab	2
Other sedentary species of crustaceans	1
Molluscs	
Scallops	1
Oysters, mussels	0.5
Other bivalves and sedentary species of gastropod molluscs	0.4
Echinoderms	
Trepang, cucumaria	1
Sea urchins, starfish, brittle stars	0.2
Other sedentary species of echinoderms	0.1
Sedentary species of coelenterates	0.05
	<i>Per kg.</i>
Sedentary species of sponges	0.1
Sedentary species of seaweed	1
Marine grasses	0.2

**16. UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

(a) [OFFSHORE INSTALLATIONS (LOGBOOKS AND REGISTRATION OF DEATH) REGULATIONS 1972, Regulations 1 (2)-(4), 2, 5, 8 and 12 (1), (2) and (4)-(6)]²

(b) [PETROLEUM (PRODUCTION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1972]³

¹ Decision No. 831 of 25 October 1974 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. *Legislative Series of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, 1974, No. 22, p. 132. Russian text provided by the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations in a note verbale of 14 January 1975. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

² *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX, 6 (a).

³ Dated 10 October 1972. *Statutory Instruments* 1972 No. 1522. These regulations amend the Petroleum (Production) Regulations, as amended, which are reproduced in part in document ST/LEG/SER.B/15, pages 450-455 and B/16, p. 168. None of the provisions reproduced in those documents are affected by the new amendments.

- (c) [OFFSHORE INSTALLATIONS (INSPECTIONS AND CASUALTIES) REGULATIONS 1973]¹
- (d) [OFFSHORE INSTALLATIONS (CONSTRUCTION AND SURVEY) REGULATIONS 1974]²
- (e) [OFFSHORE INSTALLATIONS (DIVING OPERATIONS) REGULATIONS 1974]³
- (f) CONTINENTAL SHELF (PROTECTION OF INSTALLATIONS) (NO. 6) ORDER 1973.⁴

...

2. (1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Article, ships are prohibited from entering, without the consent of the Secretary of State, those areas (hereinafter referred to as "safety zones") specified in Schedule 2 hereto (being parts of areas designated by Orders in Council made under section 1 (7) of the Act).⁵

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply to prohibit a ship from entering a safety zone:

(a) In connection with the repair of any submarine cable or pipeline in or near that safety zone;

(b) To provide services for, to transport persons or goods to or from, or under the authority of a government department to inspect, an installation in that safety zone;

(c) If it is a ship belonging to a general lighthouse authority and it enters to perform duties relating to the safety of navigation;

(d) When carrying out movements with a view to saving or attempting to save life or property;

(e) Owing to stress of weather; or

(f) When in distress.

...

SCHEDULE 2

Safety zones

The areas within a radius of 500 metres of each of the points having the following co-ordinates:

...

¹ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX, 6 (b).

² *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX, 6 (c).

³ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, Chapter IX, 6 (d).

⁴ Dated 22 February 1973. *Statutory Instruments*, 1973, No. 284. Came into operation on 2 April 1973. This order revoked all the Continental Shelf (Protection of Installations) Orders made during 1967-1972. For the texts of these Orders, see ST/LEG/SER.B/15, pp. 455-457 and ST/LEG/SER.B/16, pp. 168-169 and 171-172.

⁵ "The Act" means the Continental Shelf Act 1964 (1964 c. 29), reproduced in part in ST/LEG/SER.B/15, pp. 445-447.

(g) CONTINENTAL SHELF (DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL AREAS)
ORDER 1974¹

...

2. The area defined in the Schedule to this Order is hereby designated as an area within which the rights of the United Kingdom outside territorial waters with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources are exercisable.

SCHEDULE

Article 2 of this Order applies to the area bounded by a line commencing at the co-ordinates numbered (42) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Additional Areas) Order 1971 and joining the following co-ordinates on European Datum:

- (1) 59° 50' 00" N.; 14° 30' 00" W.;
- (2) 57° 00' 00" N.; 19° 30' 00" W.;

and thence by a line to the co-ordinates numbered (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), (40), (41) and (42) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Additional Areas) Order 1971.²

(h) [CONTINENTAL SHELF (JURISDICTION) (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1974]³

¹ Dated 6 September 1974. *Statutory Instruments* 1974 No. 1489. Text provided by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations in a note verbale of 12 December 1974.

² Reproduced in ST/LEG/SER.B/16, p. 170.

³ Dated 6 September 1974. *Statutory Instruments* 1974 No. 1490. Came into operation on 3 October 1974. This order includes in the areas of the United Kingdom continental shelf those areas treated as Scottish areas for the purposes of the civil law of Scotland and the new areas designated as part of the shelf by the Continental Shelf (Designation of Additional Areas) Order 1974, reproduced in part *supra* (g).
