

APPENDIX 2 – TABLE OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON SUBMARINE CABLES AND PIPELINES*

*This is a work-in-progress and is by no means intended to be exhaustive. Please e-mail lawtmd@nus.edu.sg if there are errors or additions.

Country	
1.	Antigua and Barbuda
	<u>Maritime Areas Act, 1982, Act No. 18 of 17 August 1982, sec. 12</u> (Antigua and Barbuda recognizes the freedom of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines within the exclusive economic zone in accordance with the principles, practice and provisions of international law) <https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/ATG_1982_18.pdf>
2.	Australia
	<u>Telecommunications Legislation Amendment (Submarine Cable Protection) Act 2014, No. 33, 2014, sec. 4(1)</u> (Schedule 3A regulates the installation of certain submarine cables that are connected to places in Australia and also establishes cable protection zones)
3.	Barbados
	<u>Marine Boundaries and Jurisdiction Act, 1978 - 3, 25 February 1978, sec. 7</u> (ships of all states are not restricted in or prohibited from the enjoyment of the freedom of the laying of cables and pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/BRB_1978_3.pdf
4.	Belgium
	<u>Royal Decree on Measures to Protect Navigation, Sea Fishing, the Environment and Other Essential Interests in the Exploration and Exploitation of the Mineral and Other Non-living Resources of the Sea-Bed and Subsoil in the Territorial Sea and on the Continental Shelf of 16 May 1974 as amended by the Royal Decree of 22 April 1983, article 2(1)</u> (installations necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil shall neither obstruct nor hinder the use of cables, oil pipelines, gas pipelines or other submarine pipelines or the laying of such devices. Any damage to cables and pipelines shall be reported immediately to the competent services.) (https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/bel_1983_protection_decree.pdf)
5.	Brazil
	<u>Law No. 8.617 of 4 January 1993, on the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf: art. 14</u> (All States are entitled to lay submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf. The delineation of the course for the laying of such cables and pipelines on the continental shelf is subject to the consent of the Brazilian Government; The Brazilian Government may establish conditions for the laying of cables or pipelines entering its territory or territorial sea)
6.	Cape Verde
	<u>Law No. 60/IV/92 of 21 December 1992, art. 21</u> (The laying, maintenance or repair of submarine pipelines or cables by third States in the maritime areas defined in article 1 [The internal sea; The archipelagic waters; The contiguous zone; The territorial sea; The exclusive economic zone; The continental

	shelf) may be carried out only with the prior authorization of the Republic of Cape Verde) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/CPV_1992_Law.pdf
7.	China
	<u>Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf Act, 26 June 1998</u> , art. 11 (Any State shall enjoy in the continental shelf of the People's Republic of China freedom of laying submarine cables and pipelines. The laying of submarine cables and pipelines must be authorized by the competent authorities of the People's Republic of China)
8.	Comoros
	<u>Law No. 82-005 relating to the delimitation of the maritime zones of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros of 6 May 1982</u> , art. 8(a) (In the exclusive economic zone of the Comoros, all States shall enjoy the freedom of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/COM_1982_Law.pdf
9.	Cook Islands
	<u>Maritime Zones Act 2018, No. 01, 23 Feb 2018</u> , sec. 19(4) (All States may lay submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf in accordance with international law) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/Maritime%20Zones%20Act%202018.pdf
10.	Croatia
	<u>The Maritime Code, 1994</u> , art. 46(3) (the Ministry shall approve and supervise the laying and maintenance of submarine cables and pipelines in the continental shelf of the Republic of Croatia that enter into the area of the Croatian territorial sea, and the approval for the direction of laying submarine pipelines that are laid in the continental shelf of the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia and do not enter the area of the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia shall be given by the Republic of Croatia) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/HRV_1994_Code.pdf
11.	Cyprus
	The Submarine Cables Regulations of 2014: The Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf Laws of 2004 and 2014, sec. 5(1) (license to lay or use a cable in continental shelf) < http://un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/Annex_II_SUBMARINE_CABLES.pdf >.
12.	Denmark
	Order no. 939 of 27 November 1992 on the protection of submarine cables and submarine pipelines (see whole order) https://www.dma.dk/Vaekst/Rammevilkaar/Legislation/Orders/Order on the protection of submarine cables and pipelines
13.	Djibouti
	<u>Law No. 52/AN/78 concerning the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone, the maritime frontiers and fishing, 9 Jan. 1979</u> , art. 14 - the Republic guarantees all States freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines in its exclusive economic zone) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DJI_1979_Law.pdf
14.	Dominica

	Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic and Fishery Zones Act, 1981, Act No. 26 of 25 August 1981, art. 10(2) (Dominica shall recognize the freedom of laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the exclusive economic zone) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DMA_1981_Act.pdf
15. Fiji	
	Marine spaces Act, 1977, Act. No. 18 of 15 December 1977, as amended by the Marine Spaces (Amendment) Act 1978, Act No. 15 of 6 October 1978, sec. 9A(6) (all States and their nationals shall enjoy, in the exclusive economic zone, the high seas freedom of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/FJI_1978_Act.pdf
16. Gabon	
	Act No. 9/84 establishing an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles, art. 12 (establishment of the exclusive economic zone shall not affect the freedom of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/GAB_1984_Act.pdf
17. Guatemala	
	Legislative Decree No. 20-76 of 9 June 1976 concerning the breadth of the Territorial Sea and the establishment of an Exclusive Economic Zone, art. 4 (Guatemala recognizes within its exclusive economic zone the right of other States, whether coastal or land-locked, to freedom of the laying of cables and pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/GTM_1976_Decree.pdf
18. Germany	
	Act of 24 July 1964 on provisional determination of rights relating to the continental shelf as amended on 2 September 1974, art. 2(4) (conditions for granting or extension of authorization for installation of a transit pipeline) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEU_1974_Act.pdf
19. Grenada	
	Grenada Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act 25 of 1989, sec. 14(1) (Grenada shall not impede the laying of submarine cables or pipelines on the continental shelf); (3) the delineation of the course for the laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the continental shelf is subject to consent of the Minister) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/grd_act_25_1989.pdf
20. Guyana	
	Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10 of 30 June 1977, sec. 14 and 20 (Guyana shall not impede the laying of submarine cables or pipelines on the continental shelf); (3) the delineation of the course for the laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the continental shelf is subject to consent of the Minister)
21. Honduras	

	Act on Honduran Maritime Areas Decree No. 172-99, 12 Nov. 1999, art. 8(3) (The establishment of this zone shall not affect other rights, such as the right to lay submarine cables and pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletinE49.pdf
22.	India
	The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, Act No. 80 of 28 May 1976, sec. 6(7) (Central Government may not impede the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipelines on the continental shelf by foreign States: Provided that the consent of the Central Government shall be necessary for the delineation of the course for the laying of such cables or pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IND_1976_Act.pdf
23.	Indonesia
	• <u>Act of Republic of Indonesia on the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone: Article 4 (3)</u> - Within the Indonesian exclusive economic zone, the freedom of international navigation and overflight, as well as the freedom of laying submarine cables and pipelines, shall be respected in accordance with the principles of the international law of the sea; Article 9: Whoever conducts any activity in violation of the provisions of the statutory regulations of the Republic of Indonesia and international law in relation to artificial islands, installations or other structures within the Indonesian exclusive economic zone and causes loss shall be liable for such loss and shall pay indemnity to the owner of such artificial islands, installations and/or other structures. • <u>Act No. 6 of 8 August 1996 Regarding Indonesian Waters:</u> Article 9 1. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 4, the Indonesian Government shall respect and honour the existing approvals and agreements with other countries which concern the part of the waters which constitutes its archipelagic waters. 2. The terms and conditions for the implementation of the rights and activities as referred to in paragraph 1, including the nature, the scope and the region in which said rights and activities are effective, at the request of one of the countries concerned, shall be regulated by bilateral agreement. 3. The rights as referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be transferred or partly given to a third country or its nationals. 4. The submarine telecommunication cable already installed by a foreign country or legal entity crossing the Indonesian waters without entering the land side shall be respected/honoured. 5. The Indonesian Government shall allow the maintenance and replacement of cables as referred to in paragraph 4, after a notification has been received as appropriate concerning the location and the intention to repair and replace said cables. Article 22: 1. If a part of the waters of the Indonesian Archipelago is located between two territorial parts of a neighbouring country which is directly adjacent, Indonesia shall respect/honour the existing rights and other legal interests conducted traditionally by the country concerned in said waters through a bilateral agreement. 2. The Indonesian Government respects/honours the installation of a sea cable and shall permit the maintenance and replacement of already existing cables by prior appropriate notification. • <u>Government Regulation No. 52 of 2000 Regarding Telecommunications Operations</u>

	Article 85 Anyone who works within the telecommunications operation environment shall safeguard and protect the facilities and infrastructures of telecommunications and the information delivered through the telecommunications networks.
24.	Jamaica
	<u>Maritime Areas Act of 1996</u>, sec. 7 (Where, at the commencement of this Act, there are submarine cables which have been laid by a foreign State and which pass through the archipelagic waters without making a landfall, such cables shall remain in place; and the maintenance and replacement thereof shall be authorized by the competent authority upon the competent authority being notified of their location and the intention to repair or replace them) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/JAM_1996_Act.pdf
25.	Kenya
	<u>Chapter 371 The Maritime Zones Act 1989</u>, art. 6 (all states shall enjoy laying of submarine cables and pipelines in the exclusive economic zone) <https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KEN_1989_Maritime.pdf>
26.	Malaysia
	• <u>Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984</u>: 22. (1) No person shall lay submarine cables or pipelines in the exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf without the consent of the Government as to the delineation of the course for the laying of such cables and pipelines. (2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), the Government may impose such conditions as it may consider necessary for the laying or maintenance of such cables and pipelines in the exercise of its right to take reasonable measures for the exploration of the continental shelf, the exploitation of natural resources and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from such cables or pipelines. 23. The owner of any submarine cable or pipeline which has fallen into disuse or is beyond repair shall forthwith inform the Government thereof and shall, if so directed by the Government, remove such cable or pipeline within such period of time as the Government may direct. • <u>Fisheries Act 1985</u> Power of Minister to make regulations 61. The Minister may make regulations specifically or generally for the proper conservation, development and management of maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries in Malaysian fisheries waters and in respect of related industries, for the proper conservation, development, management and regulation of turtles beyond the jurisdiction of any State in Malaysia, and for the implementation of the provisions of this Act, including but not restricted to regulations for all or any of the following purposes: (ab) to provide for compensation payable to Malaysian citizens, the Government of Malaysia or the Government of a State in Malaysia in the event of any loss or damage caused by foreign fishing vessels to local fishing vessels, their fishing appliances or catches, or to cables, pipelines or other property belonging to Malaysian citizens, the Government of Malaysia or the Government of a State in Malaysia;

	- Continental Shelf Act 1966 6. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may make regulations for— (j) prohibiting or restricting any exploration of the continental shelf or any specified part thereof or any exploitation of its natural resources which in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong could result in any unjustifiable interference with navigation, fishing, or the conservation of the living resources of the sea, or could interfere with national defence or with oceanographic or other scientific research or with submarine cables or pipelines; <u>Penal Code</u> Mischief by injury to telegraph cable, wire, etc. 431A. Whoever commits mischief by cutting or injuring any electric telegraph cable, wire, line, post, instrument or apparatus for signalling, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both. Explanation--The injuring here must be of such a nature as to prevent the use of the electric telegraph cable, wire or line, for telegraphing, otherwise the offence will be punishable under section 426.
27.	Malta
	<u>Chapter 194 Continental Shelf Act 29 July 1966: sec. 8(1) (license required to lay or maintain any submarine cable or pipeline on continental shelf)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/MLT_1966_Act.pdf
28.	Marshall Islands
	<u>Marine Zones (Declaration) Act 1984, 17 Aug. 1984, sec. 11(6).</u> Rights of other States in marine waters (all States and their nationals shall enjoy in the exclusive economic zone the high seas freedom of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/MHL_1984_Act.pdf
29.	Mauritius
	<u>Maritime Zone Act 2005 Act No. 2 of 2005: S 21(1) (b)</u> – The Prime Minister may make regulations to regulate the laying of pipelines or cables in the continental shelf
30.	Mexico
	<u>Federal Act relating to the Sea, 8 January 1986, art. 48</u> (In the exclusive economic zone, the Federal Executive Power shall respect the enjoyment, on the part of foreign States, of the freedom of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with international law) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/MEX_1986_Act.pdf

31.	<u>Myanmar</u>
	Myanmar Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 14, 2017), sec. 21 (In the exclusive economic zone, all States may enjoy the right of freedom of laying of submarine cable, pipelines and its related facilities) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/Myanmar_MZL_2017.pdf
32.	<u>New Zealand</u>
	Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Act 1996: relating to criminal and civil liability for damage to cables
33.	<u>Niue</u>
	Maritime Zones Act 2013, 10 May 2013, sec. 16(4) (all States may lay submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf in accordance with international law) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/niu_maritime_zones_act_2013.pdf
34.	<u>Pakistan</u>
	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (of 22 December 1976), sec. 5(6) (the Federal Government may not impede the laying of submarine cables or pipelines on the sea-bed of the Continental Shelf by foreign States: Provided that the consent of the Federal Government shall be necessary for the delineation of the course for the laying of such cables or pipelines) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/PAK_1976_Act.pdf
35.	<u>Papua New Guinea</u>
	Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Act (Adopted), Chapter 247 < http://www.paclii.org/pg/legis/consol_act/scappa445.pdf/
36.	<u>Philippines</u>
	• <u>Presidential Decree No. 1599 of 11 June 1978 Establishing An Exclusive Economic Zone and for Other Purposes</u>: Section 4 - Other States shall enjoy in the exclusive economic zone freedoms with respect to navigation and overflight, the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea relating to navigation and communications. • <u>Revised Penal Code of the Philippines 1930</u> Art. 324. Crimes involving destruction. — Any person who shall cause destruction by means of explosion, discharge of electric current, inundation, sinking or stranding of a vessel, intentional damaging of the engine of said vessel, taking up the rails from a railway track, maliciously changing railway signals for the safety of moving trains, destroying telegraph wires and telegraph posts, or those of any other system, and, in general, by using any other agency or means of destruction as effective as those above enumerated, shall be punished by reclusion temporal if the commission has endangered the safety of any person, otherwise, the penalty of prison mayor shall be imposed. Art. 330. Damage and obstruction to means of communication. — The penalty of prison correctional in its medium and maximum periods shall be imposed upon any person who shall damage any railway, telegraph or telephone lines. If the damage shall result in any derailment of cars, collision or other accident, the penalty of prison mayor shall be imposed, without prejudice to the criminal liability of the offender for the other consequences of his criminal act.

	For the purpose of the provisions of the article, the electric wires, traction cables, signal system and other things pertaining to railways, shall be deemed to constitute an integral part of a railway system.
37.	<u>Portugal</u>
	<u>Decree-Law No. 49-369 of 11 November 1969, art. 6(1) (authorization required for any activity on continental shelf</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/PRT_1969_Decree.pdf)
38.	<u>Russia</u>
	<u>Federal Law on the Continental Shelf of the Russian Federation, adopted by the State Duma on 25 October 1995, art. 6(20) (Determination of the course and conditions for the laying of submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf) and art. 22, Laying of submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/RUS_1995_Law.pdf
39.	<u>St. Kitts & Nevis</u>
	<u>The Maritime Areas Act, 1984, Act No. 3 of 30 August 1984, sec. 13, Rights to lay cables and pipelines, ((1) Subject to subsection (2), every foreign State may exercise, in accordance with international law, the right to lay cables and pipelines on the continental shelf. (2) The right, under subsection (1), to lay cables or pipelines-(a) shall not be exercised on any occasion unless there has first been obtained any consent required by or under the Regulations or any enactment in relation to the delineation of the course of the cables or pipelines to be laid on that occasion;(b) shall be exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations, and any enactment, for or with respect to the prevention, reduction and control, of pollution from pipelines; and(c)is subject to the exercise of rights or jurisdiction pursuant to section 12 for or with respect to the control or prevention of the laying of cables or pipelines in connection with the exploration for or exploitation of, resources, or the use of artificial islands, installations or structures)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/KNA_1984_Act.pdf
40.	<u>Saint Lucia</u>
	<u>Maritime Areas Act, No. 6 of 18 July 1984, art. 13 ((1) Subject to subsection (2), every foreign State may exercise, in accordance with international law, the right to lay cables and pipelines on the continental shelf. (2)The right, under subsection (1), to lay cables or pipelines (a)shall not be exercised on any occasion unless there has first been obtained any consent required by or under the Regulations or any enactment in relation to the delineation of the course of the cables or pipelines to be laid on that occasion:(b)shall be exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations, and any enactment, for or or with respect to the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from pipelines: and (c) is subject to the exercise of rights or jurisdiction pursuant to section 12 for or with respect to the control or prevention of the laying of cables or pipelines in connection with the exploration for or exploitation of, resources, or the use of artificial islands, installations or structures.)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/LCA_1984_Act.pdf
41.	<u>Sao Tome & Principe</u>
	<u>Law No. 1/98 on delimitation of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone, 11 March 1998, art 7, Rights of other States (1. All remaining States may enjoy the freedom of installation of submarine cables, tubes. 2. The installation of submarine cables and tubes shall be undertaken under arrangement</u>

	with the State of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe] https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/STP_1998_Law.pdf
42.	Seychelles
	Maritime Zones Act, 1999 (Act No. 2 of 1999), 16 March 1999, art. 14 ((1) Seychelles shall: (a) Respect submarine cables laid by any foreign State before the coming into operation of this Act and passing through archipelagic waters without making a landfall. (3) Nothing in subsection (2) shall operate to prejudice: (b) The right of Seychelles to establish conditions for cables and pipelines entering its territory or to exercise its jurisdiction over cables and pipelines constructed or used in connection with the exploration of the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf or the exploitation of its natural resources, or the operation of artificial islands, installations and structures under its jurisdiction) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/SYC_1999_Act2.pdf
43.	Sierra Leone
	The Maritime Zones (Establishment) Decree, 1996, 28 March 1996, art. 10(c), Use of EEZ by other States (other States may exercise in the exclusive economic zone the freedom of (c) laying of submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf subject to the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone over such cables and pipelines and the right of Sierra Leone over such cables and pipelines and the right of Sierra Leone to establish conditions for their laying) < https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/SLE_1996_Decree.pdf >
44.	Singapore
	- Guidelines on deployment of submarine cables into Singapore https://www.imda.gov.sg/-/media/Imda/Files/Regulation-Licensing-and-Consultations/Codes-of-Practice-and-Guidelines/SubCableLanding.pdf - Telecommunications Act: s 41 - Any person who intending — (a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission or delivery of any message; (b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message; or (c) to commit mischief, damages, removes, tampers with or touches any installation or plant or any part thereof used for telecommunications belonging to a public telecommunication licensee or interferes with the radio- communication service or system of a public telecommunication licensee shall be guilty of an offence. - Electricity Act 2001: s 85A – Damage to submarine electricity cables, etc 85A. Any person who wilfully, recklessly or negligently — (a) does any act, or causes or permits any act to be done, which damages or is likely to damage any submarine electric line or electricity cable in the territorial waters of Singapore that belongs to or that is under the management or control of an electricity licensee; or

	(b) omits to do anything required to prevent any damage to any such submarine electric line or electricity cable, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2 million or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both. • <u>Penal Code 1871 (as amended in 2019): s 427 - Punishment for committing mischief causing disruption to key service, etc:</u> (1) Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which causes, or which he knows is likely to cause, a disruption to — (a) the provision of any key service; or (b) the performance of any duty or function of, or the exercise of any power by the Government or a public agency, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years, or with fine, or with both. [15/2019] (2) In subsection (1) — “key service” means any of the following services: (a) a service directly related to the provision to the general public of water, sewerage, drainage, gas, electricity, waste collection and disposal, newspapers, broadcasting, telecommunications and other traditional forms of mass media communication (including radio and television services);...
45.	Suriname
	<u>Act of 7 April 2017 Act regulating the Maritime Zones of the Republic of Suriname and amending the Offshore Fisheries Act 1980 and the Mining Decree (Maritime Zones Act), art. 18 (All States, with due regard to international law, have the freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/DEPOSIT/sur_mzn131_2018.pdf
46.	Tanzania
	<u>Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989, art. 11 (The United Republic shall recognize within its Exclusive Economic Zone the right of other States to the laying of cables and pipelines)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/TZA_1989_Act.pdf
47.	Thailand
	• <u>Act on Navigation in Thai Waters B.E 2456</u> Section 209. 95 The Master of Harbour shall fix a sign at a place that a telegram or telephone cable or wire or any other cable or pipe or structure lies or built under water in the river, canal, swamp, reservoir, lake that used as a communication route or the common use of the people, or inner sea within the Thai waters. The sign shall be a high pole with big white board in round shape at the top written with a Thai and English words “Cables,

	pipes or underwater structures. No person shall anchor or drag anchor”. In an appropriate case, the Master of Harbour may also place a buoy or other sign thereat. No vessel shall anchor or drag anchor alongside or within the distance of one hundred meters alongside the two sides of such cable, pipe, or structure that lies or built under water. Section 210. 96 Any master or controller of a vessel who drops anchor within a prohibited area under this Chapter or drags anchor, net, seine or other fishing appliance or equipment across such area, shall be liable to a fine from three hundred to three thousand Baht. If such act has caused damage to any cable, pipe, or structure that lies or built under water, such person shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine from one thousand to ten thousand Baht, or to both. In this regard, he or she shall also pay damages thereto or pay expenses in repairing such damaged cable, pipe, or structure. During the proceeding regarding such offence under paragraph one, the Master of Harbour shall have power to detain a relevant vessel until the security determined by the Master of Harbour as deemed appropriate has been deposited for a fine or damages or expenses for the repair. Section 211. For the purpose of this Chapter, if any vessel has sailed across the said prohibited area without pulling its anchor above the water so that it can be seen, it shall be deemed that such vessel has dragged its anchor across the prohibited area. • <u>Telecommunications Business Act B.E 2544 (2001)</u> Section 44 Any person is prohibited from causing damage, destruction, depreciation in value, or rendering uselessness to the telecommunications network, poles, lines, ducts, transmitters, receivers, or any other equipment used for the supply of telecommunications services, or telecommunications service station. For the purpose of this Section, the Commission may prescribe in notification the measure for the protection of various objects under paragraph one, as it deems necessary. Section 72 Any person who violates Section 44 paragraph one but does not cause malfunction to telecommunications system shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Baht or to both. Section 73 Any person who causes damage, destruction, depreciation in value or renders uselessness to the sign, buoy or any other object setting up to protect telecommunications system according to the measures prescribed in notification of the Commission under Section 44 paragraph two shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding four hundred thousand Baht or to both.
48.	Trinidad and Tobago

	<u>Archipelagic Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1986, Act No. 24 of 11 November 1986,</u> Art. 10 Trinidad and Tobago shall respect existing submarine cables laid by other States and passing through its waters without entering upon its territory and shall permit the maintenance and replacement of such cables upon receiving due notice of their location and the intention to repair or replace them) Art. 20(c) (Subject to any other law in force every State enjoys in the economic zone, the freedom of: (c)Laying of submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf subject to the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago over such cables and pipelines and the right of Trinidad and Tobago to establish conditions for their laying) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/TTO_1986_Act.pdf
49.	Tuvalu
	<u>Maritime Zones Act 2012, sec. 16(6) (all States may lay submarines cables and pipelines on the continental shelf in accordance with international law)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/tuv_maritime_zones_act_2012_1.pdf
50.	Ukraine
	<u>Law of Ukraine on the exclusive (marine) economic zone of 16 May 1995, art. 6(2) (In the exclusive (marine) economic zone of Ukraine, all States, whether coastal or land-locked, shall enjoy, subject to the provisions of this Statute and other relevant legislative instruments of Ukraine, as well as the generally recognized norms of international law, the freedom of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/UKR_1995_Law.pdf
51.	United Kingdom
	• <u>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (c. 23), sec. 81, Submarine cables on the continental shelf (no license required for laying or maintaining portion of submarine cable seaward of outer limit of territorial sea)</u> https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/pdfs/ukpga_20090023_en.pdf • Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, 48 & 49 Vict., c. 49, as amended http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/48-49/49
52.	United States
	• Submarine cables 47 U.S.C. chapter 2, 1888 https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/47/chapter-2/ • NOAA national marine sanctuaries policy and permit guidance for submarine cable projects https://nmssanctuaries.blob.core.windows.net/sanctuaries-prod/media/archive/library/pdfs/subcable_final_guidance_2011.pdf • Notice to mariners, Warning - Danger from submarine cables, NTM 1 (12)20, https://msi.nga.mil/api/publications/download?key=16920954/SFH00000/UNTM/Special_Notice.pdf&type=view • Notice to mariners, Warning – Danger from submarine pipelines, NTM 1(13)20, https://msi.nga.mil/api/publications/download?key=16920954/SFH00000/UNTM/Special_Notice.pdf&type=view
53.	Uruguay

	<u>Act 17.033 of 20 November 1998 establishing the boundaries of the territorial sea, the adjacent zone, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf, art. 12 (delineation of the course for the laying of submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf shall be subject to the consent of the executive authority and shall in every case be granted)</u>
54.	Venezuela
	<u>Aquatic Areas Organic Act, Decree No. 1,446 of 17 November 2014, art. 48, Freedoms (All States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the freedom of navigation, the freedom of overflight and the freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines)</u> https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/Venezuela_ENG.pdf
55.	Vietnam
	• <u>The Law of the Sea of Viet Nam, 21 June 2012, art. 16(2) (laying of submarine cables and pipelines in EEZ are subjected to consent in writing)</u> https://vietnamnews.vn/politics-laws/228456/the-law-of-the-sea-of-viet-nam.html • <u>Law on Telecommunications No. 41/2009/QH12:</u> Article 5. Assurance of safety of telecom-munications infrastructure and information security 1. Assurance of safety of telecommunications infrastructure and information security is a responsibility of all organizations and individuals. Upon detecting acts of sabotaging or infringing upon the telecommunications infrastructure, organizations and individuals shall promptly report them to the nearest People's Committee or police office. 2. Organizations and individuals engaged in telecommunications activities may not cause harms to the environment and other socio-economic activities. In their activities, organizations and individuals may not cause harmful interferences or damage telecommunications equipment, works and networks or adversely affect operation of the telecommunications infrastructure. 3. The Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Public Security and People's Committees at all levels shall, within the ambit of their tasks and powers, protect the safety of the telecommunications infrastructure. Public telecommunications businesses, owners of exclusive-use telecommunications networks, telecommunications service agents and users shall protect telecommunications networks and their terminal equipment and take part in protecting the public telecommunications infrastructure. • <u>Penal Code</u> Article 231.- Destroying important national security works and/or facilities 1. Those who destroy communications and transport, works or facilities information-communication works or facilities, electricity and/or gas works, irrigation works or other important works relating to security, defense, economy, sciences and techniques, culture and social affairs in the circumstances other than those stipulated in Article 85 of this Code, shall be sentenced to between three years and twelve years of imprisonment 2. Committing the crime in one of the following circumstances, the offenders shall be sentenced to between ten and twenty years of imprisonment,

	life imprisonment or capital punishment: a) In an organized manner; b) Causing particularly serious consequences; c) Dangerous recidivism. 3. The offenders may also be subject to probation for one to five years. Article 241.- Breaching the regulations on safety in operating electricity works 1. Those who commit one of the following acts causing serious consequences or have been disciplined or administratively sanctioned for such act but continue to commit it shall be sentenced to non-custodial reform for up to three years or to between six months and three years of imprisonment: a) Permitting the construction of or constructing without permission, houses and works within electricity work safety corridors; b) Causing explosion, fires, burning forests for milpa building, felling trees, affecting the operative safety of electricity works; c) Digging holes, driving stakes and/or building houses on corridors designed to protect underground electric cables; d) Anchoring ships and/or boats in the corridors designed to protect of electric cables in riverbeds or sea beds, which have been warned off with notices or signboards. 2. Committing the crime and causing very serious consequences, the offenders shall be sentenced to between two and seven years of imprisonment. 3. Committing the crime and causing particularly serious consequences, the offenders shall be sentenced to between five and ten years of imprisonment. 4. Committing the crime in cases where particularly serious consequences may actually occur if not warded off in time, the offenders shall be sentenced to non-custodial reform for up to two years or between three months and two years of imprisonment. 5. The offenders may also be banned from holding certain posts, practicing certain occupations or doing certain jobs for one to five years.
56.	Yemen

15 Jan 2022

	Act No. 45 of 1977 concerning the Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf and other Marine Areas, Act. No. 45 of 17 December 1977, art. 15 (the Republic guarantees the freedom of laying of submarine cables and pipelines in its exclusive economic zone) https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/YEM_1977_Act.pdf
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