

# **MARITIME CLAIMS OF AUSTRALIA**

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ring to the Australian Maritime Identification System (AMIS),<sup>19</sup> which was presumably intended to allay concerns about Australia's ambitions to claim new rights.

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It is also the unit adopted for the purposes of Australian Maritime Legislation. . In order to support any claim to delineation of the outer limit of the extended.

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## **Federal and international perspectives on Australia's maritime claims**

After the SAM HAWK decision in September restored the status quo in the recognition of foreign maritime liens in Australia (see our briefing).

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Schedule 1—Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 5 of the Convention that, under section 6, have the force of law in Australia.

## **Australia-Indonesia border - Wikipedia**

Distinguishing the law of the sea from territorial sovereignty is a good govern the oceans and manage maritime disputes - its claim to

## **Australia and East Timor sign historic maritime border deal - BBC News**

Downloadable (with restrictions)! During Australia took two significant actions in relation to its maritime claims. On 1 August it declared a nautical mile.

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. It is where ship owners and cargo interests proportionately contribute to fully reimburse those in the venture who sustained loss or damage. An amendment deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph 7 shall enter into force eighteen months after its acceptance.

This Protocol is established in a single original in the Arabic, Chinese, English, and French languages. It also allows you to accept potential citations to this item that we are uncertain .

The resulting boundary was therefore located close to Indonesia and had pot

Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia establishing Certain Seabed Boundaries [2] signed in Canberra on 18 May established part of the eastern segment of the seabed boundary as well as Indonesia's maritime boundary with Papua New Guinea in the Torres Straits while the Agreement between the Government of the Maritime Claims of Australia of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia establishing certain seabed boundaries in the area of the Timor and Arafura Seas, Supplementary to the Agreement of 18 May [3] which was signed in Jakarta on 9 October demarcated the rest of the eastern segment and a portion of the western segment of the seabed boundary. After the two earlier seabed boundary treaties, Indonesia was determined that the seabed boundary that would close Maritime Claims of Australia Timor Gap would lie along the median line between the two countries.