

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

First Regular Session

22 JUL -7 P2:07

SENATE Senate Bill No. 78

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Introduced by Senator Aquilino "Koko" Pimentel III

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES TO ESTABLISH THE ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES IN PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGIC WATERS, PRESCRIBING THE OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT EXERCISING ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES PASSAGE THROUGH THE DESIGNATED ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Republic Act No. 9522, otherwise known as *An Act to Amend Certain Provisions of Republic Act No. 3046, as Amended by Republic Act No. 5446, to Define the Archipelagic Baselines of the Philippines, and for Other Purposes,* made the country's archipelagic baselines system conform with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to which the Philippines is a state party. R. A. No. 9522 attests to the continued commitment of the Philippines as an archipelagic State to harmonize its domestic legislation with UNCLOS.

Under UNCLOS, an archipelagic State has sovereignty over its archipelagic waters and the airspace above it, as well as its seabed and subsoil. All ships and aircraft, however, may exercise archipelagic sea lanes passage or the exercise of navigation and overflight solely for the

purpose of continuous, expeditious, and unobstructed transit between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone and another part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone. The archipelagic State may designate sea lanes and air routes suitable for the continuous and expeditious passage of ships and aircraft through or over its archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea. In case the archipelagic State does not designate archipelagic sea lanes, the archipelagic sea lanes passage may be exercised through the routes normally used for international navigation pursuant to UNCLOS.

With its waters linked to important and busy navigational routes, it is imperative that the Philippines designate its archipelagic sea lanes in consideration of its own security, economic, and environmental interests. The exercise of archipelagic sea lanes passage within the country's archipelagic waters can be rationalized by pursuing a balance between international maritime navigation and overflight requirements and domestic considerations. Non-designation of archipelagic sea lanes has the effect of waiving the right to designate in favor of other states who could freely exercise archipelagic sea lanes passage through Philippine archipelagic waters that they think are "the routes normally used for international navigation." This obviously is detrimental to the Philippines' interest.

This bill seeks to establish archipelagic sea lanes in Philippine archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea, prescribing the obligations of foreign ships and aircraft exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage through the established sea lanes and providing for the associated measures therein.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this measure is earnestly requested.

AQUILINO "KOKO" PIMENTEL III



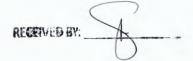
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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the "Philippine Archipelagic Sea Lanes Act."

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SEC. 2. State Policy. – The State in the exercise of its duty to protect its maritime domain shall implement and adhere to the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and relevant international conventions to which the Philippines is a party.

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SEC. 3. Scope of Application. – This Act shall govern the exercise of archipelagic sea lanes passage through designated archipelagic sea lanes by foreign ships and aircraft; *Provided*, That pending designation of the said archipelagic sea lanes, ships and aircraft passing through

routes normally used for international navigation shall comply with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. *Definition of Terms.* – As used in this Act, the following terms are defined in accordance with the UNCLOS:

a) Archipelagic sea lanes shall refer to the designated sea lanes and air routes in the archipelagic waters through which foreign ships or aircraft may exercise archipelagic sea lanes passage;

b) Archipelagic sea lanes passage shall refer to the exercise of navigation and overflight in the normal mode solely for the purpose of continuous, expeditious, and unobstructed transit between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and another part of the high seas or an EEZ;

c) Archipelagic waters shall refer to the waters on the landward side of the archipelagic baselines except those delineated as internal waters;

d) Hydrographic survey shall refer to a survey having for its principal purpose the determination of data relating to bodies of water. A hydrographic survey may consist of the determination of one or several of the following classes of data: depth of water; configuration and nature of bottom; directions and force of currents; heights and times of tides and water stages; and location of topographic features and fixed objects for survey and navigation purposes;

e) *Internal waters* shall refer to the waters inside the archipelagic baselines which are delineated from the archipelagic waters based on Article 50, in relation to Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the UNCLOS;

f) Oceanographic survey shall refer to a study or examination of any physical, chemical, biological, geological, or geophysical condition in the ocean, or any part of it;

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- Right of innocent passage shall refer to the right of g)continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships through the territorial seas that is not prejudicial to the peace, good order, or security of the coastal State. Passage includes stopping and anchoring, but only insofar as the same are incidental to ordinary navigation or are rendered necessary by force majeure or distress or for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or in distress. Passage shall be considered as prejudicial to the peace, good order, and security of the coastal State if in the territorial sea. the ship engages in any of the activities enumerated in Article 19 of the UNCLOS. This right of innocent passage applies to archipelagic waters as provided in Article 52 of the UNCLOS; and
- h) Territorial sea shall refer to the belt of sea measured twelve (12) nautical miles from the baselines.

SEC. 5. Archipelagic Sea Lanes Passage of Foreign Ships and Aircraft. – Foreign ships and aircraft may exercise archipelagic sea lanes passage in accordance with the provisions of UNCLOS in order to navigate or fly from one part of the high seas or an EEZ to another part of the high seas or an EEZ through or over the Philippine archipelagic waters and its adjacent territorial sea. Such sea lanes shall be defined by a series of continuous axis lines from the entry points of passage routes to the exit points.

The exercise of archipelagic sea lanes passage shall be through these sea lanes, or through the air above these sea lanes, as designated pursuant to this Act. **SEC. 6.** Designation of Archipelagic Sea Lanes. – The President of the Philippines is hereby authorized to designate the archipelagic sea lanes of the Philippines and, if appropriate, establish traffic separation schemes for the safe passage of ships through narrow channels in such sea lanes; *Provided*, that no more than three (3) archipelagic sea lanes shall be designated absent clear and compelling reasons to the contrary; *Provided further*, that in the identification of archipelagic sea lanes, the following factors shall be considered:

- a) National interest;
- b) Particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs);
- c) Marine Protected Areas (MPAs);
- d) Key biodiversity areas (KBAs);
- e) Safety of navigation; and
- f) Risk of pollution.

Provided furthermore, that the requirements under UNCLOS in the designation of archipelagic sea lanes shall be complied with; Provided finally, that the designation of the archipelagic sea lanes shall be given due publicity.

Ninety (90) days after the archipelagic sea lanes are designated and, if appropriate, traffic separation schemes are prescribed in accordance with this Section, foreign ships and aircraft can exercise archipelagic sea lane passage only through the designated archipelagic sea lanes and foreign ships must follow the prescribe traffic separation schemes.

When circumstances require, the President may substitute other sea lanes or traffic separation schemes for any sea lanes or traffic separation schemes previously designated; *Provided*, that in the designation of substitute sea lanes and traffic separation schemes, the requirements under the preceding paragraphs of this section shall be complied with.

SEC. 7. Exercise of Archipelagic Sea Lanes Passage. – Foreign ships and aircraft exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage shall be governed by the following rules:

a) Foreign ships and aircraft shall pass through or above the archipelagic sea lane as quickly as possible without delay and in the normal mode solely for the purpose of continuous, expeditious and unobstructed transit.

b) Foreign ships and aircraft shall not deviate more than twenty-five (25) nautical miles to either side of the axis line of the sea lane; *Provided*, that such ships and aircraft shall not navigate closer to the coast more than ten percent (10%) of the distance between the nearest points on islands bordering the sea lane.

c) Foreign ships and aircraft, including military warships and aircraft, shall refrain from any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of the Republic of the Philippines, and shall not engage in any activity in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, including, but not limited to, the conduct of military operations external to the vessel or aircraft, military war game exercises or exercises using any kind of weapons, and intelligence gathering, surveillance, or reconnaissance.

d) Except when rendered necessary by *force majeure* or by distress, foreign aircraft shall not land in Philippine territory.

e) No foreign ship shall stop, drop anchor, loiter, or move back and forth, except when rendered necessary by *force majeure* or by distress in order to render assistance to persons or ships experiencing a disaster.

- f) Foreign ships or aircraft shall refrain from activities other than those incident to their normal modes of continuous and expeditious transit, unless rendered necessary by *force majeure* or by distress.
- g) Foreign ships or aircraft shall not make covert transmissions or carry out unauthorized broadcasting or interfere with telecommunications systems and shall not establish direct communications with unauthorized persons or groups within Philippine territory.
- h) Foreign ships or aircraft shall keep their automatic identification systems turned on throughout their passage through Philippine archipelagic waters and shall duly respond to messages from the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and other agencies of the government of the Republic of the Philippines.
- SEC. 8. Prohibition Against Unauthorized Research and Survey Activities. Foreign ships or aircraft, including marine scientific research or survey ships or aircraft, while exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage, shall not conduct oceanographic or hydrographic surveys or any other research or survey activities, whether with the use of detection equipment or sample gathering equipment, unless they have obtained prior permission to do so from the appropriate agency of the government of the Republic of the Philippines.
- **SEC. 9.** Prohibition Against Fishing and Loading, Unloading of Persons, Goods or Currency. While exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage, foreign ships, including fishing vessels, shall:
 - a) Not conduct any fishing operation or exploitation of the marine resources of the Philippines;
 - b) Stow all their fishing equipment within the hold; and

c) Not load unto the ship or unload from the ship persons, 1 goods or currency in a manner that contravenes the 2 regulations laws and concerning customs. 3 immigration, fiscal matters and health, except when 4 rendered necessary by force majeure or by distress. 5 6 SEC. 10. Obligations of Foreign Ships. – While exercising 7 archipelagic sea lanes passage, foreign ships shall: 8 9 a) Comply with the generally accepted international 10 regulations, procedures and practices concerning 11 safety of navigation, including regulations relating to 12 the prevention of collisions at sea; 13 14 b) Comply with the provisions of the traffic separation 15 schemes in a sea lane where traffic separation schemes 16 have been prescribed and established in accordance 17 with this Act; 18 19 c) Not cause disturbance or damage to navigational 20 facilities or submarine cables or pipes; and 21 22 d) Not navigate within 500 meters of protected areas and 23 other prohibited zones as determined by concerned 24 agencies, and of facilities for the exploitation or 25 exploration of natural resources. 26 27 SEC. 11. Obligations of Foreign Aircraft. – 28 29 a) Foreign civil aircraft exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage 30 shall: 31 32 1) Observe the applicable rules and regulations 33 established by the Civil Aviation Authority of the 34 Philippines (CAAP) consistent with international 35 law; 36

1	2) (Observe the Rules of the Air established by the
2	Í	nternational Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
3		and
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5	3) 1	Monitor the radio frequency assigned by the
6		competent internationally designated air traffic
7	(control authority or the appropriate international
8	(listress radio frequency at all times.
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10	b) All ot	her foreign aircraft, whether government or military,
11	exercising arch	ipelagic sea lanes passage shall:
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13	1) (Observe and respect the rules and regulations
14		consistent with international law concerning flight
15	S	safety applicable to it;
16		
17	2) (Operate at all times with due regard for the safety
18	(of navigation; and
19		
20	3) (Comply with the obligations detailed in Section
21	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1(a)(3) hereof.
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23	SEC. 12. Prohibition Against Marine Pollution Foreign ships	
24	and aircraft exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage shall not:	
25		
26	a) I	Expel oil, oily wastes or other noxious substances
27	i	n Philippine territory and maritime zones;
28		
29	b) I	Dump waste in Philippine territory and maritime
30	7	zones; and
31		
32	c) (Conduct other activities in contravention of
33	I	Philippine laws and international regulations and
34		standards for the prevention, reduction, and control
35	(of marine pollution.
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SEC. 13. Foreign Warships and Aircraft Carrying Nuclear Weapons. – Foreign warships and military aircraft may exercise archipelagic sea lanes passage. However, such warships and aircraft shall respect the constitutional policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in any part of Philippine territory.

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SEC. 14. Right of Innocent Passage Applicable to Archipelagic Waters. – The provisions of Section 3, Part II of the UNCLOS on innocent passage in the territorial sea shall apply to innocent passage in archipelagic waters. Outside sea lanes or normal routes, ships must transit archipelagic waters in innocent passage subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 15. Penalties.

a) Non-compliance with any provision of this Act concerning the obligations of foreign ships and aircraft while exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage, which constitutes a crime or violation of national laws or regulations of the Philippines, such as fisheries, pollution, environment, customs, immigration, and fiscal laws and regulations, committed by foreign commercial ships or aircraft or foreign government ships or aircraft operated for commercial purposes shall be punishable by the corresponding penalties provided in the relevant laws or regulations.

b) If the non-compliance does not constitute a crime or violation of national laws or regulations of the Philippines, such as but not limited to stopping, dropping anchor, loitering, deviating from the designated archipelagic sea lane and the prescribed traffic separation schemes while exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage, and exercising archipelagic sea lanes passage outside the designated sea lanes, the same shall be punishable by Six Hundred Thousand US Dollars (US\$600,000.00) but not more

than One Million US Dollars (US\$1,000,000.00) or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

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c) The person or legal entity responsible for the actual operation of the foreign commercial ship or aircraft or foreign government ship or aircraft operated for commercial purposes shall be the one liable under this Section.

Sec. 16. Immunities of Warships or Military Aircraft or Other Government Ships or Aircraft Operated for Non-Commercial Purposes. - Nothing in this Act shall affect the immunities of warships or military aircraft or other government ships or aircraft operated for non-commercial purposes; Provided, that:

a) If any warship or military aircraft or other government ship or aircraft operated for non-commercial purposes does not comply with the laws and regulations of the Philippines concerning passage through or over the archipelagic waters and disregards any request for compliance therewith which is made to it, then it shall be required by the appropriate agency or agencies of the government of the Republic of the Philippines to immediately leave its archipelagic waters.

b) The flag State shall bear the responsibility to compensate the Philippines for any loss or damage resulting from the non-compliance by a warship or military aircraft or other government ship or aircraft operated for non-commercial purposes with this Act or with the provisions of the UNCLOS or other rules of international law.

SEC. 17. Appropriations. – The amount necessary for the immediate implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 18. Implementing Rules and Regulations. — Within three (3) months from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) shall convene an inter-agency committee for archipelagic sea lanes comprised of the Department of National Defense (DND), PCG, National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), and other agencies concerned with maritime security and law enforcement. The said inter-agency committee shall, within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act, promulgate the implementing rules and regulations (IRR) necessary to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of this Act. Such inter-agency committee shall adhere strictly to the intent of this Act.

The IRR shall include associated protective measures to regulate maritime activities for the protection of areas at risk.

SEC. 19. Separability Clause. – Should any provision or part of this Act be declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions and parts hereof, insofar as they are separable from the invalid ones, shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 20. Repealing Clause. — All laws, decrees, orders, issuances, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 21. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,