

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

No. 61 of 1967.

AN ACT to amend the *Public Works Committee Act 1914.* [7 December 1967.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

Short title and citation.

1—(1) This Act may be cited as the *Public Works Committee Act 1967.*

(2) The *Public Works Committee Act 1914*, as subsequently amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

Travelling expenses.

2 Section thirty-four of the Principal Act is repealed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

No. 62 of 1967.

AN ACT to amend the *Local Government Act 1962*, the *Hobart Corporation Act 1963*, and the *Launceston Corporation Act 1963.* [20 December 1967.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

Short title and citation.

1—(1) This Act may be cited as the *Local Government Act 1967.*

(2) The *Local Government Act 1962*, as subsequently amended, is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.

The Municipal Commission.

2 Section thirteen of the Principal Act is amended by inserting, at the end of subsection (8), the words “at which those minutes were confirmed”.

3—(1) Section one hundred and forty-two of the Principal Act is amended— Health officers and inspectors.

(a) by omitting subsections (1), (2), and (3) and substituting therefor the following subsections:—

“(1) The Minister for Health may notify in the *Gazette*—

(a) a classification of the offices of medical officer of health, health inspector, and meat inspector under this Act; and

(b) the qualifications for each such class of office.

“(2) Every medical officer of health appointed under this Act shall be a legally-qualified medical practitioner and every medical officer of health, health inspector and meat inspector so appointed shall have—

(a) the qualifications so notified for the class of office to which he is appointed or those for a higher class; or

(b) such other qualifications as the Minister for Health may in the particular case approve.

“(3) Where the Minister for Health approves other qualifications under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) he may make his approval conditional on the officer's obtaining a qualification notified under subsection (1) for his office within a specified time, and if the condition is not fulfilled and the approval lapses, the officer shall not for that reason lose his office but the corporation may or shall, if the Minister so recommends, dismiss him, any other provision of this section notwithstanding.

“(3A) The corporation shall, when so required by the Minister for Health in writing, appoint a medical officer of health, and one or more health inspectors and meat inspectors, each of the class so specified by that Minister.”;

(b) by omitting from subsection (4) the words “or health inspector” and substituting therefor the words “, health inspector or meat inspector”;

(c) by omitting from subsection (6) the words “or health inspector” and substituting therefor the words “, health inspector, or meat inspector”;

(d) by omitting from subsection (7) the words “or health inspector” and substituting therefor the words “, health inspector, or meat inspector”; and

(e) by omitting from subsection (8) the words “or health inspector” and substituting therefor the words “, health inspector, or meat inspector”.

(2) Where before the commencement of this Act the Minister for Health has approved conditionally qualifications under section one hundred and forty-two of the Principal Act, the condition may be enforced under that section as amended by this section as if the conditional approval had been given after the commencement of this Act.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section and this subsection shall expire on the thirtieth day of June 1973.

Apportionment of expense when employee has served more than one municipality.

4 Section one hundred and fifty-three of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by omitting the word “Where” at its beginning and substituting therefor the symbols and words “(1) Subject to subsection (2), where”; and
- (b) by adding, at the end thereof, the following subsection:—

“(2) Where an employee has become entitled to leave of absence under section one hundred and forty-nine and has not taken it forthwith the obligation of another municipality shall be calculated as if the salary, wages, or allowance had been paid at the rate at which it or they would have been paid if the employee had taken the leave as soon as he became entitled to it.”.

Building regulations.

5 Section four hundred and twenty-five of the Principal Act is amended—

- (a) by omitting from sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (c) of subsection (4) the words “or specifications” and substituting therefor the words “, specifications, or drawings”; and
- (b) by inserting at the end of subsection (9) the words “, either generally or when used for specified purposes or in specified circumstances”.

Stopping illegal works.

6 Section four hundred and forty-six of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from subsection (5) the words “a building appeal board” and substituting therefor the words “the Building Appeal Board constituted under Division IA”.

7 Section four hundred and fifty-one of the Principal Act is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

“451—(1) In respect of an application for approval of the erection or alteration of a building or structure or of the plans and specifications therefor the corporation shall take into consideration—

- (a) the purpose and objects of the Building Regulations and the provisions thereof;
- (b) the healthiness of the building or structure in respect of both its occupants and the neighbours;

Power of corporation to refuse to approve in certain cases.
Cf. No. 41, 1919 (N.S.W.), ss. 313 and 314, 1 Geo. VI No. 73, s. 50 (8).

- (c) the disposal of—
- (i) faeces and sullage water within the meaning of the *Sewers and Drains Act 1954*; and
 - (ii) industrial wastes and effluents, if any, from the building or structure and its site;
- (d) the provision of water for the building or structure;
- (e) the means of access to the building or structure generally and with particular reference to the purposes mentioned in section five hundred and thirty-two; and
- (f) the likely effect of the building or structure on—
- (i) traffic and parking in its vicinity;
 - (ii) the value of property in its vicinity; and
 - (iii) the skyline and appearance of the city or town or the landscape of the countryside, as the case may be.

“(2) Subject to Division IA, the corporation shall not approve such an application unless the building or structure will comply with this Act and the Building Regulations and may refuse to approve by reason of anything which it is required by subsection (1) to take into consideration.”.

8 Section four hundred and sixty-one F of the Principal Act is amended— Panel.

- (a) by omitting from paragraph (b) of subsection (1) the word “Institution” and substituting therefor the word “Institute”; and
- (b) by omitting from paragraph (c) of that subsection the word “Institute” and substituting therefor the word “Institution”.

9 Section four hundred and sixty-one K of the Principal Act is amended by inserting in subsection (3), after the word “section”, the words “or under any other enactment”. Jurisdiction.

10 Section four hundred and sixty-seven of the Principal Act is amended by inserting in paragraph (d) of subsection (1), after sub-paragraph (iii), the following sub-paragraph:— General requirements.

“(iiiia) littoral or riparian reserves;”.

11 Section four hundred and seventy of the Principal Act is amended— Subdivisions not for building purposes.

- (a) by inserting in subsection (1), after the word “given”, the words “the Commissioner and”;
- (b) by omitting, from that subsection, the words “corporation may” and substituting therefor the words “Commissioner and the corporation may severally”; and

(c) by adding at the end thereof the following subsections:—

“(5) If the Commissioner of Crown Lands is of opinion that a proposed subdivision of which notice has been given to the Town and Country Planning Commissioner under this section will make likely trespass to or misuse of lands of the Crown he may by order under his official seal forbid the proposed subdivision and may cause the order to be entered of record in the Supreme Court.

“(6) If an order made and entered under subsection (5) is served on the owner proposing to subdivide, it may be enforced as a perpetual injunction made by the Supreme Court in an action but the owner may move the Court to set aside the order.

“(7) On a motion to set aside an order under subsection (6) the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall be required to show that in an action by the Attorney-General for an injunction to the same effect some injunction would be granted, and the Court may set aside or vary the order accordingly and provide for the costs of the motion, it being presumed that where land of the Crown lies between residential blocks and a road or foreshore trespass will occur unless access is provided or blocked.

“(8) The Commissioner of Crown Lands may in like manner vary or discharge an order under this section.”.

Limitation
on power
to require
recreation
spaces and
gardens.

12 Section four hundred and seventy-three of the Principal Act is amended—

(a) by omitting from subsection (3) the symbols and numerals “(17)” and substituting therefor the symbols and numerals “(20)”; and

(b) by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:—

“(5) For the purposes of this section land shall be valued as at the date of lodgement of the proposal plan.”.

13 After section four hundred and seventy-three of the Principal Act the following sections are inserted:—

Foreshore
reserves.

“473A—(1) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (iii*a*) of paragraph (*d*) of subsection (1) of section four hundred and sixty-seven the littoral or riparian reserves that may be required are reserves of up to one hundred feet in from—

(a) the shore of the sea; or

(b) the bank of a river, rivulet, or lake.

“(2) Where the reserve that might be required under subsection (1) is other than flat a wider reserve may be required, subject to subsection (7).

“(3) Where a reserve is created that has or might have been required under the sub-paragraph mentioned in subsection (1) its purpose, as mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section four hundred and sixty-eight, shall be—

- (a) an esplanade, in the case of flat land; and
- (b) public recreation, in the case of other land.

“(4) Lands reserved as mentioned in subsection (3) are reserved in perpetuity, except that the Governor may in accordance with the *Crown Lands Act 1935* change a purpose in whole or in part from esplanade to highway.

“(5) Lands which might under subsection (4) become reserved for highway purposes may be so created such reserves in the first instance.

“(6) For the purposes of section four hundred and seventy-three, littoral or riparian reserves required under this Division shall be deemed to be required for public recreation spaces or public gardens.

“(7) Where by reason of subsection (6) the corporation would be bound to purchase excess land under section four hundred and seventy-three, the corporation shall purchase only so much as is actually required for public recreation spaces or public gardens on the basis that the excess is divided between such spaces or gardens and littoral or riparian reserves in the same proportion as the total area is divided between them, but shall pay a purchase price as if it were purchasing the whole excess and be entitled to be reimbursed by Her Majesty’s Treasurer the difference between the purchase price paid by it and so much of the purchase price as is attributable to the land actually purchased, which amount if not agreed on may be determined as a disputed claim for compensation under the *Lands Resumption Act 1957*.

“473B—(1) Instead of requiring an owner to increase the area for public recreation space or public gardens, the corporation may before approving the scheme of a building estate or a plan of subdivision require security for the payment of any sum not in excess of a sum bearing the same ratio to the value of the whole area comprised in the scheme or plan as one-twentieth of that area, less—

- (a) the area, if any, provided for public recreation space or public gardens in the proposal plan and still provided therefor in the final plan; and
- (b) the area, if any, created by the final plan of the littoral or riparian reserve,

bears to that whole area.

Payment in lieu of public recreation space, &c.

“(2) If the owner and the corporation cannot agree on the sum to be secured the difference should be determined as a disputed claim for compensation under the *Public Authorities' Land Acquisition Act 1949*.

“(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) the security that may be required is—

(a) a bond by the owner of an amount clearly in excess of any possible demand thereon to secure payment of—

(i) the sum agreed as mentioned in subsection (2); or

(ii) the sum determined as mentioned in that subsection,

within ninety days after demand made therefor after the final plan has taken effect; and

(b) a guarantee by—

(i) a bank; or

(ii) a guarantee, money-lending, insurance, or trading corporation approved by the corporation,

guaranteeing all moneys payable on the bond.

“(4) The corporation shall receive any sum payable under this section upon trust to lay it out on the acquisition of land for public recreation space or public gardens for the benefit of future inhabitants of the land in respect of which it was received and of lands in the vicinity.

“(5) For the purposes of this section land shall be valued as at the date of lodgement of the proposal plan.”.

Adhesion orders.

14 Section four hundred and seventy-seven A of the Principal Act is amended—

(a) by inserting, after subsection (2), the following subsection:—

“(2A) Where a person—

(a) owns a block that comprises two parcels or more that may, without the approval of any plan by the corporation, lawfully be sold separately; and

(b) seeks the approval of the council for building on that block so that if any parcel thereof were in other ownership approval could be refused,

the corporation may notify him that if approval is given an adhesion order may be made in respect of the parcel proposed to be the site of building and the parcel mentioned in paragraph (b) and if he obtains approval after being so notified the corporation may make such an order.”; and

- (b) by inserting in subsections (4) and (6), after the words "subsection (1)", the words "or subsection (2A)".

15 Section four hundred and eighty of the Principal Act is amended— Corporation may recover its expenses.

- (a) by omitting from subsection (1) the words "or section four hundred and sixty-nine" and substituting therefor the words "; section four hundred and sixty-nine, or section four hundred and seventy-seven B"; and
- (b) by omitting from subsection (2) the word "these" and substituting therefor the word "those".

16 Section four hundred and eighty-nine of the Principal Act is amended by inserting in paragraph (c) of subsection (2), after the word "cemetery", the words "or part thereof". Duties and powers of corporations.

17 After section five hundred of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

"500A—(1) Where in a public cemetery or a part of a public cemetery for thirty years or more no burials have been done at all or with no vault tombstone or monument other than a flat slab flush with the ground, the corporation may exercise the powers conferred by section five hundred as if— Disuse of public cemeteries.

- (a) in the case of part of a public cemetery, that part were a cemetery; and
- (b) the revenue of the cemetery or part were insufficient as mentioned in that section.

"(2) In order to make use of this section the corporation may free itself of an exclusive right of burial granted in fee—

- (a) by agreement with the holder thereof, for which purposes it may if so agreed give a similar right elsewhere and move thither any human remains, coffin, vault, tombstone, monument or other thing in or on the land subject to the right or do either of those things, subject always to section five hundred and nine; or
- (b) if it cannot reach agreement with the holder thereof, make complaint of the matter to a police magistrate, who may order that the right be extinguished upon the corporation's making compensation to the holder and reasonable provision in respect of past and future burials under the right.

"(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) the Public Trustee may represent the holder of an exclusive right where it appears to him that the corporation after diligent inquiry cannot find the holder."

18 Section five hundred and four of the Principal Act is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Power to close burial grounds when public cemetery established.
Cf. 44 Vict. No. 29, s. 1.

“504—(1) The Governor, upon being satisfied that—

- (a) for the protection of the public health, a burial ground or place of interment within a distance of five miles from a cemetery under the control of the corporation that is in use or ready for use should be closed;
- (b) that cemetery provides sufficient means of interment; and
- (c) the by-laws of the corporation sufficiently provide for permitting the burial of poor and indigent persons free of charge,

may, by proclamation to be published in a newspaper, direct that on and after a date to be specified in the proclamation, not being less than three months from the date of the proclamation, that burial ground or place of interment shall be closed.

“(2) A proclamation under this section may be made in respect of—

- (a) all burial grounds and places of interment, without specifying them, within a specified distance; or
- (b) all burial grounds and places of interment within a specified distance other than specified ones.”

Special provision for sewerage rates and charges.

19 Section five hundred and thirty-nine of the Principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (4), the following subsections:—

“(4A) Where a service rate has been made for a district in which during the period of the rate lands come to comply with paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of subsection (4) the rate book may be amended to make those lands subject to the rate from the commencement of the rate, subject to the following provisions:—

- (a) In a case to which paragraph (c) of that subsection applies an amendment may be made only if the rate is applicable under that paragraph;
- (b) The person liable to pay the rate is entitled to a proportional rebate from the commencement of the period of the rate to the day before his land came so to comply; and
- (c) If when land was subject to a construction rate when it became liable to a service rate under this section, in respect of the unexpired part of the period of the service rate after the period of the rebate under paragraph (b) the proportion of the construction rate paid in respect of the unexpired part shall be paid and received in part satisfaction of the service rate.

“(4B) If a service rate is payable under paragraph (b) of subsection (4A) but not under paragraph (c) of that subsection and the corporation has under section fifty-one or section fifty-one A of the *Sewers and Drains Act 1954* required land to be connected to a relevant common sewer, then one month after the giving of the notice, if the land has not been so connected it shall be rated as if it were so connected.”.

20 Section five hundred and fifty-eight A of the Principal Act is amended— Power to require baths, &c.

(a) by omitting from subsection (1) paragraphs (a) and (b) and substituting therefor the following paragraphs:—

“(a) there are not adequate washing facilities to install them; and

“(b) no such facilities which are within two hundred feet of a common sewer into which they are capable in law and in fact of being drained are connected to such a sewer so to connect them;” and

(b) by omitting subsection (3) and substituting therefor the following subsection:—

“(3) In this section ‘adequate washing facilities’ means—

(a) a bath of a type required or permitted by the Building Regulations with a drain therefrom; or

(b) a shower connected to a supply of water and in a place drained,

to the outside of the building in which it is.”.

21 Section six hundred and ten of the Principal Act is amended— Summary abatement of certain nuisances.

(a) by omitting from paragraph (b) of subsection (2) the words “public safety” and substituting therefor the words “safety of life or property”;

(b) by omitting from paragraph (c) of that subsection the words “immediate action is necessary for the public safety” and substituting therefor the words “action is necessary for the safety of life or property”;

(c) by inserting in subsection (5), after the word “nuisance”, the words “or from the owner or occupier of the land on which it was”; and

(d) by adding at the end thereof the following subsections:—

“(7) The powers of the corporation under this section are not affected by its having taken or not having taken action under section six hundred or section six hundred and two.

“(8) The corporation may act on a report of a nuisance as set forth in subsection (2) without other investigation.

“(9) If a person affected by a report as set forth in subsection (2) or by municipal action thereon brings an action for damages against the person making it he may succeed therein only if he proves that the defendant made the report without believing it to be true and with intent to injure him.”.

22 After section six hundred and seventeen of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

Accumulation of sawdust.

“617A—(1) To avoid an accumulation of sawdust at a mill the corporation may, by order served on the occupier thereof, require him to install within a time to be specified in the order and thereafter to use apparatus for burning sawdust made at the mill.

“(2) Such apparatus shall be so constructed as not to create a nuisance or a danger of fire.”.

Franchise of slaughtering.

23 Section six hundred and fifty-eight of the Principal Act is amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following subsections:—

“(9) A franchise under this section may be leased by the grantee thereof on terms and conditions approved by the Minister for Health.

“(10) Upon conviction of the lessee of a franchise under subsection (7) of section eight hundred and forty-four in respect of a municipal meat inspector exercising his function at the slaughter-house the subject of the franchise, the lease shall be at an end, and if the corporation has been privy to the offence the franchise may be revoked.”.

Petition for water district.

24 Section six hundred and sixty-two of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from subsection (2) the word “sixty” and substituting therefor the word “twenty-one”.

25 After section six hundred and ninety of the Principal Act the following section is inserted:—

Preservation orders.
No. 82 of 1963, s. 220.
No. 83 of 1963, s. 210.

“690A—(1) The corporation may on the recommendation of the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania), a company registered under the *Companies Act* 1959, given under its common seal by order—

- (a) prohibit the demolition of a building that is by itself or with others of historical or architectural interest or of special beauty;
- (b) prohibit the alteration of or adding to the building except as the council may approve; and
- (c) require the owner thereof to keep the building in good and tenantable repair.

“(2) An order under this section—

- (a) shall be known as a preservation order;
- (b) may extend to the grounds of the building; and

- (c) if it so extends may prohibit the destruction of specified vegetation and the alteration of the appearance of the grounds.

“(3) A landowner in respect of whose building a preservation order is made—

(a) is entitled to—

- (i) compensation for any expenditure made worthless by the order, in accordance with Part III of the *Public Authorities' Land Acquisition Act 1949*; and
- (ii) if the cost of maintenance to comply with the order is excessive in relation to the annual value of the building, to be subsidized by the corporation; and
- (b) may apply to a police magistrate, by way of complaint against the corporation, and, if he shows that the order has caused or will cause him financial hardship, obtain an order that the corporation shall purchase the building and such of its appurtenances as the magistrate thinks fit, at a price to be agreed upon or in default of agreement to be determined as a disputed claim for compensation under the *Public Authorities' Land Acquisition Act 1949*.

“(4) A subsidy under subsection (3) shall be—

- (a) of such amount as may be agreed between the owner and the corporation or in default of agreement as may be determined by a police magistrate on the complaint of the owner;
- (b) payable yearly for a specified term; and
- (c) negotiable or determinable afresh at the end of each term, or if there has been a material change of circumstances causing undue hardship to the owner.

“(5) A preservation order—

- (a) operates as a covenant between the owner and the corporation that the owner his executors administrators and assigns will comply with the order;
- (b) runs with the land in equity; and
- (c) is enforceable by the corporation as if it were lord of all other lands in the municipality and the tenants in chief thereof were natural persons holding of the corporation for life.

“(6) Where a preservation order is made in relation to land under the *Real Property Act 1862*, the corporation may cause a sealed copy of the order and a certificate of the clerk identifying the volume and folio of the register book relating to that land to be lodged in the office of the Recorder of Titles.

“(7) Upon receipt of a sealed copy and certificate under subsection (6) the Recorder of Titles shall register the preservation order by entering a memorial thereof on the folio of

the register book identified by the certificate and shall endorse the like memorial upon the grant or certificate of title affected when next produced to him.

“(8) Where a preservation order is made in relation to land not under the *Real Property Act* 1862 the corporation may register it in the Registry of Deeds by lodging a memorial thereof under the *Registration of Deeds Act* 1935, which memorial shall—

- (a) contain a copy of the preservation order;
- (b) set forth the name and addition of the owner of the land affected thereby, the name of the district or place where the land is situated, and the registration number of the last dealing with the land registered in the Registry of Deeds;
- (c) be signed by a legal practitioner on behalf of the corporation; and
- (d) be certified as ‘correct for the purposes of the *Registration of Deeds Act* 1935’ by that legal practitioner.

“(9) Where the corporation varies or revokes a preservation order the order effecting the variation or revocation may be dealt with as provided in subsections (6) and (8) and where it is dealt with under subsection (6) the Recorder of Titles shall—

- (a) register the variation in the same manner as the original order; or
- (b) give effect to the revocation by cancelling the memorial of the original order and of any variation thereof.”.

26 After section seven hundred and eight of the Principal Act the following section is inserted in Division II of Part XVII:—

Matters which may be prescribed.

“708A The corporation may prescribe any matter required or permitted to be prescribed by this Division by public notice.”.

Power of Commissioner to provisionally approve scheme.

27 Section seven hundred and twenty-seven of the Principal Act is amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following subsection:—

“(5) A health officer within the meaning of the *Public Health Act* 1962 may object to the scheme in the same manner as an owner or occupier of ratable property within the area affected by the scheme.”.

Approval of building estimates and subdivisions.

28 Section seven hundred and fifty-seven of the Principal Act is amended by inserting, after subsection (4), the following subsection:—

“(4A) The Commissioner shall use his powers under subsection (4) to require a littoral or riparian reserve as provided in section four hundred and seventy-three A, except where the

Commissioner of Crown Lands has recommended either generally or in the particular case that such a reserve be not required.”.

29 Section seven hundred and ninety-one of the Principal Act is amended by inserting after the word “name” (whenever occurring) the words “and address”.

Information as to ownership and occupation.

30 Section eight hundred and forty-four of the Principal Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:—

Offences relating to meat.

“(7) There is guilty of an offence against this Act—

(a) a person, other than the corporation, who—

(i) slaughters or has slaughtered for him any cattle; and

(ii) pays or gives directly or indirectly any money or valuable thing to a meat inspector of the municipality in which the slaughtering is done; and

(b) a municipal meat inspector who receives any money or valuable thing from a person, other than the corporation, who slaughters or has slaughtered for him in the municipality any cattle,

unless he proves that the payment or gift is made for a sufficient cause unconnected with the office of municipal meat inspector.”.

31 Section eight hundred and forty-five of the Principal Act is amended by omitting from paragraph (a) the words “prescribed coin under that Division” and substituting therefor the words “coin of the kind notified thereon”.

Offences in connection with parking meters.

32 The ninth schedule to the Principal Act is amended—

The ninth schedule.

(a) by omitting from the reference to the *Formby Water Amendment Act 1890* the words “*Formby Water Act 1889*” and substituting therefor the words “*Devonport Water Act 1889*”; and

(b) by omitting from the reference to the *Swansea Water Act 1903* the numerals “51” and substituting therefor the numerals “61”.

33 Section two hundred and twenty of the *Hobart Corporation Act 1963* is repealed.

Amendment of the Hobart Corporation Act 1963.

34 Section two hundred and ten of the *Launceston Corporation Act 1963* is repealed.

Amendment of the Launceston Corporation Act 1963.

Justices' rules.

35—(1) Until such time as other rules are made under section one hundred and forty-four of the *Justices Act 1959* the Attorney-General may make such rules as could be so made, providing for—

- (a) a defendant to plead in writing to a complaint under section seven hundred and five of the *Principal Act* before and in lieu of appearance to answer the complaint; and
- (b) any variation of normal procedure necessary or convenient for the purposes of that section.

(2) This section shall expire on the last day of December 1969.

PETROLEUM (SUBMERGED LANDS).

No. 63 of 1967.

AN ACT relating to the exploration for, and the exploitation of, the petroleum resources, and certain other resources, of certain submerged lands adjacent to the coasts of the State and its dependencies.

[20 December 1967.]

Preamble.

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

And whereas Australia is a party to the Convention on the Continental Shelf signed at Geneva on the twenty-ninth day of April 1958, in which those rights are defined:

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