continental Shelf Boundary between India & Indonesia (St.)

क्रमा भीर गणनंर महोक्य से सूद सात क्रमंगा । गवर्गर महोक्य ने मुझ से दात कहा धी कि उनको हो मत्युकों की सुचना मिली है इसलिमें उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसको एना-उत्स करना बाहता है तो मैंने कहा धापको निवचन हो तो सवश्य करिये। मुझे परम्परा का स्मरण नहीं था। इसके लिये मैं प्रवश्य बात करूंबा बीर मैं चाहता हं इस विषय में दो प्रकार के नियम न हों।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there were reports that tea was sold at Re. 1.

MR SPEAKER: This has taken # double the time. I am not going to tolerate it. Please sit down.

13.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Forty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AGREEMENT ON THE DELIMITATION OF CONTI-NENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY BET-WEEN INDIA AND INDONESIA.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): An Agreement on the delimitation of the continental shelf boundary between India and Indonesia was signed at Jakarta on the 8th August, 1974, in course of my visit there in connection with the fifth annual meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

A draft of the Agreement had been initialled in Delhi on the 7th February, 1974, at the end of the talks between the Delegations of experts and officials of the two countries

The Agreement will come into force upon the exchange of instruments of Ratification which will take place in Delhi shortly.

The Agreement constitutes an important landmark in relations between India and Indonesia who have an unbroken history of peace and friendship from time immemorial characterises furthermore the earnest desire and resolve of the two countries not merely to avoid any possible disputes in the future at sea but to extend the area of cooperation between them.

The boundary so far delineated extends for 48 nautical miles, joining four points which are equidistant from the outermost island belonging to either country, and constitutes true median line. The distance between Great Nicobar (India) Sumatra (Indonesia) is approximately 90 nautical miles.

With the signing of the Agreement with Indonesia each side can now proceed with its plans for developing the seabed resources on its side of the boundary line. It has also been agreed that where any geological structure or field of natural gas petroleum or other mineral stretches across the boundary line, the two sides shall exchange information and reach agreement on exploitation and equitable sharing of benefits accruing from

This Agreement will contribute towards bringing India and Indonesia still closer together and towards the maintenance and promotion of the traditional ties of amity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

With your permission, Sir, I lay a copy of the Agreement on the Table of the House. A copy of the map which forms an annexure to the Agreement has also been placed in the Library. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8188/741.