

Maritime Rules

Part 20 - Operating Limits

Effective 4 September 2008

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History of Part 20

This part first came into force on 1 February 1998 and now incorporates the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Maritime Rules Amendments Parts 20-90

Effective date

27 May 2004

Summary of amendments

Part Objective - inserted new paragraph

Appendix 1 - amended "Auckland" and "Barrier" sections

Amendment 2

Maritime Rules Amendments Rules Parts 20-91

Effective date

4 September 2008

Summary of amendments

20.6 - revoked and substituted new rule

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Part objective

Part 20 defines the different operating limits which will determine the standards that will be applied in respect of ships, their equipment, and the qualifications and number of persons crewing those ships.

Common limits are being applied to both fishing ships and non-fishing ships.

The less exposed waters of the harbours and internal waters of New Zealand are referred to as "enclosed waters" and are fully defined in this Part. "Inshore" limits, often extending to the 12 nautical mile limit, have been defined for those areas of the New Zealand coast where there are greater numbers of restricted limits ships operating. "Inshore" limits may be prescribed elsewhere for a particular boat by a surveyor, provided it does not extend beyond the 12 nautical mile limit. Restricted limits will be confined to the "enclosed waters" and "inshore" limits.

"Coastal" limits has been defined for the purposes of the rules which will allow suitable smaller ships to circumnavigate the North and South Island coasts without going too far offshore. Other maritime rules include requirements permitting ships which operate within restricted limits to make approved single voyages in coastal limits for such purposes as repairs, dry docking and relocating. A surveyor may prescribe "restricted coastal" limits to a ship which would permit that ship to operate in a defined sector of the "coastal" limits, provided it met any maritime rule requirements made for restricted coastal ships. It is envisaged that the area prescribed for "coastal" limits will in due course have available national shore-based VHF radio coverage.

The 200 nautical mile limit around the North and South Islands (including Stewart Island) and the Chatham Islands plus a bulge south and north, to take in the Auckland Islands and the Kermadec Islands respectively, has been set as "offshore" limits. "Offshore" limits will apply to larger ships engaged in the New Zealand coastal trade, fishing ships, and other miscellaneous ship types meeting maritime rule requirements for that limit.

In the maritime rules, ships which go beyond the defined "offshore" limits will be operating in the "unlimited" area.

Existing ships entering a safe ship management system may maintain their present survey limits until 1 February 2000. Generally such ships will be assigned new limits which correspond to their previous ones, but the surveyor must be satisfied that the ship is fit to ply in the prescribed operating limits. It is intended to maintain, in general, the present requirements such as those for equipment, crewing and construction, in the corresponding limits. However, if this is not considered appropriate, where the effective area of operation is increased, the relevant maritime rule will provide for a phase-in period.

The following table is indicative of the type of ship which may be assigned the operating limits defined by Part 20:

RESTRICTED LIMITS	ENCLOSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passenger ships - Non-passenger ships - Fishing ships
	INSHORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passenger ships - Non-passenger ships - Fishing ships
BEYOND RESTRICTED LIMITS	RESTRICTED COASTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passenger ships less than 45 metres in length - Non-passenger ships less than 45 metres in length
	COASTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restricted limit ships and restricted coastal ships on one off voyages, subject to special conditions - Berthed passenger ships less than 45 metres - Non-passenger ships of less than 45 metres in length - Fishing ships
	OFFSHORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passenger ships - Non-passenger ships - Fishing ships
	UNLIMITED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passenger ships complying with SOLAS - Non-passenger ships - Fishing ships

NOTE: Within restricted limits, a passenger ship is one carrying any passengers.

Outside restricted limits, a passenger ship is one carrying more than 12 passengers.

Part 20 covers -

- New Zealand ships which are commercial ships.
- Foreign ships operating commercially in New Zealand waters.
- Foreign fishing ships registered under the Fisheries Act 1983 or the Fisheries Act 1996.

Part 20 does not cover -

- Pleasure craft.
- Foreign ships visiting New Zealand ports, New Zealand offshore terminals or transiting New Zealand waters.
- New Zealand ships which have current SOLAS certificates and are therefore already entitled to operate in unlimited waters. Limits do not need to be assigned to these ships.

Part 20 is made pursuant to the sections 17(4)(a), 34, and 36(j) of the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

Maritime Rules are subject to the Regulations (Disallowance) Act 1989. Under that Act, the rules are required to be tabled in the House of Representative. The House of Representatives may, by resolution, disallow any rules. The Regulations Review Committee is the select committee responsible for considering rules under this Act.

Extent of consultation

The operating limits in Part 20 have resulted from a review of the former limits undertaken in consultation with representatives of the fishing industry and restricted limit ship operators. The review sought responses to a discussion document and was followed up with a series of meetings throughout New Zealand with local owners of ships.

The operating limits defined in Part 20 reflect the nature of New Zealand's current restricted limit and coastal shipping operations. In reviewing the limits, consideration was given to future trends and anticipated future operations.

Because the operating limits are defined within the maritime rules, the obligatory consultation process provides for industry participation in defining and amending the operating limits.

Formerly operating limits were defined in a piecemeal manner over many years, primarily at the instigation of individuals rather than the relevant industry sectors. New shipping operations were forced to utilise existing limits which had not been set with that particular operation in mind. This often led to boats being used which were not subject to regulation and possibly less suitable for the conditions.

Part 20 requirements are considered more flexible and give the surveyor more discretion in determining the operating limits that may be assigned to a particular ship, whilst taking into account its intended use and other factors.

Common operating limits for fishing and non-fishing ships will assist with the planned introduction of transferable nautical qualification units for seafarers engaged in both industries.

On 4 September 1996 the Maritime Safety Authority published in each of the daily newspapers in the four main centres of New Zealand a notice inviting comments on the proposed Part 20. A notice was also published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on 5 September 1996. The Authority then made its Invitation to Comment, draft Part 20 and draft Advisory Circular available to the public with 109 copies being sent automatically to interested parties. Comments on the Part were requested to be made by 31 October 1996.

Twenty-two submissions were received on Part 20. All submissions and any verbal comments were considered, and where appropriate, the proposed rules were amended to take account of the comments made.

Commencement

Part 20 as amended was referred to and signed by the Minister of Transport.

Part 20 will come into force on 1 February 1998.

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General

20.1 Entry into force

Part 20 shall come into force on 1 February 1998.

Definitions

20.2 Operating limits defined

For the purposes of the maritime rules and the marine protection rules –

"**Coastal limits**" means the limits set out in Appendix 2:

"**Enclosed water limits**" means –

- (a) the enclosed water limits set out in Appendix 1; and
- (b) all New Zealand inland waters:

"**Inshore limits**" means –

- (a) the inshore limits set out in Appendix 1; and
- (b) in relation to a ship, any defined section of the coastal limits not beyond the limit of the territorial sea of New Zealand which has been assigned to that ship by a surveyor under rule 20.5(1), subject to rule 20.5(4):

"**New Zealand inland waters**" means all rivers and other inland waters of New Zealand, which are navigable:

"**Offshore limits**" means the area not more than 200 miles from the coast of the North Island or the South Island or Stewart Island or any of the islands in the Chatham Island group;

and includes the area enclosed by the 12 mile New Zealand territorial limit around the Auckland Island group;

and inside the following two lines commencing at the position 27°49'S,177°34'W;

the line bearing 204° to the New Zealand 200 mile limit

the line bearing 180° for 100 miles then 201° to the New Zealand 200 mile limit:

"**Operating Limits**" means the limits defined in rule 20.2:

"**Restricted coastal limits**", in relation to a ship, means any defined section of the coastal limits which has been assigned to that ship by a surveyor under rule 20.5(1):

"**Restricted limits**" means —

- (a) enclosed water limits; and
- (b) inshore limits:

"**Unlimited area**" means the sea area outside offshore limits.

20.3 Other definitions

In Part 20 —

"**Act**" means the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

"**Approved safe ship management system**" has the meaning given to it by rule 21.11:

"**Bearing**" means a true bearing:

"**Certificate of survey**" means —

- (a) a certificate of survey issued under section 219 of the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952 and deemed to be issued or recognised as a maritime document under Part V of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 pursuant to section 468(5) of the Act; or
- (b) a certificate of survey issued under section 143 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 and saved under section 468(8) of the Act:

"**Commercial ship**" means a ship that is not —

- (a) a pleasure craft; or
- (b) solely powered manually; or
- (c) solely powered by sail:

"**Director**" means the person who is for the time being the Director of Maritime Safety under section 439 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

"**Existing ship**" means a ship for which there is —

- (a) a valid certificate of survey issued under section 219 of the Shipping and Seaman Act 1952 and deemed to be issued or recognised as a maritime document under Part V of the Act pursuant to section 468(5) of the Act; or
- (b) a valid certificate of survey issued under section 143 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994;

at 31st January 1998, or at the time the ship enters an approved safe ship management system prior to 1 February 1998:

"Foreign ship" means any ship that is not a New Zealand ship:

"Master" means any person (except a pilot) having command or charge of any ship:

"Mile" means a standard nautical mile:

"New Zealand ship" means a ship that is registered under the Ship Registration Act 1992; and includes a ship that is not registered under that Act but is required or entitled to be registered under that Act:

"Organisation" means a partnership, a corporation sole, a body of persons whether corporate or unincorporate, or any other entity that is managing a safe ship management system, and that represents any party and the shipowners belonging to that safe ship management system, or solely the shipowners belonging to that system:

"Owner", –

- (a) in relation to a ship registered in New Zealand under the Ship Registration Act 1992, means the registered owner of the ship:
- (b) in relation to a ship registered in any place outside New Zealand, means the registered owner of the ship:
- (c) in relation to a fishing ship, other than one to which paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this definition applies, means the person registered as the owner under section 57 of the Fisheries Act 1983:
- (d) in relation to a ship to which paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of this definition applies, where, by virtue of any charter or demise or for any other reason, the registered owner is not responsible for the management of the ship, includes the charterer or other person who is for the time being so responsible:

- (e) in relation to an unregistered ship or registered ship that does not have a registered owner, means the person who is for the time being responsible for the management of the ship:

"**Part**" means a group of rules made under the Maritime Transport Act 1994:

"**Passenger**" means any person carried on a ship, other than –

- (a) the master and members of the crew, and any other person employed or engaged in any capacity on board the ship on the business of the ship:
- (b) a person on board the ship either in pursuance of an obligation laid upon the master to carry shipwrecked, distressed, or other persons, or by reason of any circumstances that neither the master nor the owner nor the charterer (if any) could have prevented or forestalled:
- (c) a child under the age of 1 year:

"**Rules**" includes maritime rules and marine protection rules:

"**SOLAS certificates**" mean the certificates issued to a SOLAS ship under Part 46:

"**SOLAS ship**" means any ship to which the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 applies; namely –

- (a) a passenger ship engaged on an international voyage; or
- (b) a non-passenger ship of 500 tons gross tonnage or more engaged on an international voyage

"**Survey limits**" means, in rules 20.5 and 20.6, the limits assigned to a ship under the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952 or the Maritime Transport Act 1994, as recorded on the ship's certificate of survey:

"**Surveyor**" means any suitably qualified person who –

- (a) has been recognised by the Director under rule 46.29 as a surveyor entitled to undertake the particular functions referred to in Part 20; and
- (b) holds a valid maritime document as a surveyor issued under section 41 of the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

Assigning operating limits and operating within assigned limits

20.4 Application

Part 20 applies to any commercial ship which is –

- (a) a New Zealand ship which does not have current SOLAS certificates;
- (b) a foreign ship to which rule 46.28 applies.

20.5 Assigning operating limits

- (1) Subject to rule 20.5(3), the owner of any ship to which this rule applies must ensure that the ship has operating limits assigned to it by a surveyor.
- (2) The operating limits assigned to a ship under rule 20.5(1) must be clearly recorded by the surveyor on –
 - (a) the certificate required by rule 21.13(2)(a); or
 - (b) the statement required by rule 21.13(4); or
 - (c) the certificate required by rule 21.13(19)(a); or
 - (d) the certificate required by rule 46.14; or
 - (e) the certificate issued under rule 46.24; or
 - (f) the certificate issued under rule 46.28;

whichever is applicable.

- (3) Any ship to which rule 21.13(2)(b) is applicable may maintain the survey limits shown on its certificate of survey at the time it enters an approved safe ship management system until 1 February 2000.
- (4) Where a surveyor assigns inshore limits to a ship which include a defined section of the coastal limits not beyond the limit of the territorial sea of New Zealand, these limits must not allow the ship to undertake a voyage across Cook Strait.
- (5) Any surveyor assigning limits to a ship must comply with any applicable restrictions and requirements for assigning limits to that type of ship specified in any maritime rule

20.6 Requirement to operate within assigned limits

Except as provided in rule 20.7, the owner and the master of a ship to which this rule applies must operate within whichever is the lesser of –

- (a) the operating limits that are assigned to that ship under rule 20.5(1) and that are recorded in accordance with rule 20.5(2); or
- (b) the operating limits that are assigned to the master under any maritime rule

20.7 Conditions under which permission may be given for single voyages outside restricted limits

(1) An organisation operating an approved safe ship management system may permit single voyages to be made within the coastal limit by a ship to which this rule applies which –

- (a) belongs to that organisation's approved safe ship management system; and
- (b) has been assigned restricted limits under rule 20.5;

provided that there are no passengers on board and the voyage is –

- (i) a delivery voyage; or
- (ii) for repair, inspection, drydocking or slipping, trials or tests; or
- (iii) for repositioning between different restricted limits; or
- (iv) not for hire or reward.

(2) The owner and the master of a ship to which this rule applies which has been assigned restricted limits under rule 20.5 and is making a single voyage into coastal limits as permitted under rule 20.7(1), must ensure that –

- (a) any maritime rules applying to voyages in restricted limits are fully complied with; and
- (b) any additional safety requirements required by the maritime rules for that type of ship for that type of voyage are fully complied with.

Appendix 1

RESTRICTED LIMITS

Area	Enclosed water limits
Akaroa	Inside a straight line from Timutimu Head to Truini Point.
Aotea	Inside a straight line from Potahi Point to Kahua Point.
Auckland	Within that area enclosed by straight lines from Rangitoto Island to the opposite shore in a 270° direction through Rangitoto beacon; from the northern point of Motutapu Island to the Northern Point of Rakino Island; from the north-eastern point of Rakino Island to the northern point of Owhanake Bay (Waiheke Island); from Waiheke Island to Pakatoa Island across the eastern entrance to Waiheke Channel at its narrowest point; from Pakatoa Island to Rotoroa Island at their nearest points; from Rotoroa Island to Ponui Island at their nearest points and from Ponui Island in a 180° direction to Raukura Point on the opposite shore.
Awanui	Inside straight lines from Blackney Point to the outer Motutara Rock, from there in a 260° direction to the opposite shore.
Bay of Islands	Inside straight lines joining the north points of Wairoa Bay, the eastern Black Rock, Motuarohia Island, Moturua Island, Motukeikei Island, the west point of Urupukapuka Island (Te Areako Point) and from the point on Urupukapuka Island nearest to Round Island to Te Hue Point.
Bligh Sound	Inside a straight line from Tommy Point to Chasland Head.
Bluff	Inside a straight line from Stirling Point to Tiwai Rocks.
Breaksea and Dusky Sounds	Inside straight lines from the north point of Resolution Island near Stevens Cove in a 033° direction to the opposite shore, and from the north point of Pickersgill Harbour in a 018° direction to the shore of Resolution Island.

Area	Enclosed water limits
Caswell Sound	Inside a straight line from Hansard Point in a 270° direction to the opposite shore.
Catlins River	Inside a straight line from Hayward Point in a 067° direction to the opposite shore.
Chalky Inlet	Inside a straight line from Breaker Point to Stripe Point.
Charles Sound	Inside a straight line from Hawes Head in a 090° direction to the opposite shore.
Chatham Islands, Te Whanga Lagoon	Inside a straight line across the banks at Hikurangi Channel.
Clutha River	Inside the Clutha River entrances.
Coromandel	Inside straight lines commencing at the southernmost tip of Tokotarea Point, from there 239° for 4.4 miles, and from there 170° to the shore at Deadmans Point.
Dagg Sound	Inside a straight line from Castoff Point in a 180° direction to the opposite shore.
Doubtful and Thompson Sounds	Inside straight lines from Febrero Point to South West Point Secretary Island, and from Colonial Head to Shanks Head.
Dusky and Breaksea Sounds	Inside straight lines from the north point of Resolution Island near Stevens Cove in a 033° direction to the opposite shore, and from the north point of Pickersgill Harbour in a 018° direction to the shore of Resolution Island.
French Pass	Inside straight lines from Clay Point to Halfway Point and from Okuri Point to Sauvage Point.

Area	Enclosed water limits
Invercargill	Inside a straight line from Entrance Point to Steep Head.
Kaiapoi	Inside a straight line across the entrance to the Waimakariri River.
Kaipara	Inside a straight line from North Head in a 125° direction to the opposite shore.
Kawau	Inside straight lines from Mullet Point to Point Elizabeth, and from Kawati Point lighthouse in a 000° direction to the opposite shore.
Kawhia	Inside a straight line from Tauratahi Point to Urawhitiki Point.
Lyttelton	Inside a line from Sumner Head to the position 045° half a mile from Sumner Head, to the position 045° half a mile from Baleine Point, to Baleine Point.
Mahurangi	Inside straight lines from Sadler Point to the north point of Te Haupa Island and from the south point of Te Haupa Island to South Head.
Maketu	Inside the entrance to the Kaituna River and the Maketu Estuary.
Manukau	Inside a straight line from the South point of Paratutai Island in a 120° direction to the shore.
Manawatu	Inside the entrance to the Manawatu River.
Mangawhai	Inside a straight line from the point on Mangawhai North Head nearest to Sentinel Rock lighthouse in a 180° direction to the opposite shore.
Mangonui	Inside a straight line from Rangitoto Point to Rangikapiti Head.

Area	Enclosed water limits
Milford Sound	Inside a straight line from St Anne Point lighthouse in a 078° direction to the opposite shore.
Mokau	Inside the entrance to the Mokau River.
Nancy Sound	Inside a straight line from Burnett Point to Anxiety Point.
Napier	Inside a straight line from the northern extremity of the east breakwater in a 270° direction to the shore.
Nelson	Inside straight lines joining the outer ends of the main entrance moles and from the south point of Haulashore Island in a 135° direction to the opposite shore.
Ngunguru	Inside the entrance to the Ngunguru River.
Oamaru	Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the breakwater and the north mole.
Ohiwa	Inside a straight line across Ohiwa Harbour entrance at its narrowest point.
Opotiki	Inside a straight line across the Opotiki Harbour entrance from the western extremity of Hikuwai Beach in a 240° direction.
Parengarenga	Inside a straight line from Ngamaru Point in a 200° direction to the opposite shore.
Patea	Inside a straight line joining the seaward extremities of the Patea River breakwaters.

Area	Enclosed water limits
Picton	Inside straight lines from East Head to West Head, Tory Channel and from Cooper Point to Kempe Point.
Port Chalmers	Inside a straight line from Taiaroa Head to the seaward end of the North Mole.
Porirua	Inside a straight line from the west point of Onehunga Bay in a 042° direction to the opposite shore.
Port Taranaki	Inside a straight line joining the north ends of the Main and Lee breakwaters.
Port Underwood	Inside a straight line from Robertson Point to the south point of Ocean Bay.
Preservation Inlet	Inside straight lines from Cavern Head to Sandfly Point Coal Island and across Otago Retreat at its narrowest width.
Raglan	Inside a straight line from Rangitoto Point in a 180° direction to the opposite shore.
Riverton	Inside a straight line from Talls Point in a 000° direction to the opposite shore.
Stewart Island	Inside straight lines commencing at the southern extremity of West Head, Port William, from there 110° for 3.2 miles, and from there 160° to Anglem Point.
Sumner	Inside a straight line from Cave Rock in a 330° direction to the opposite shore.
Sutherland Sound	Inside a straight line from Jagged Rocks in a 060° direction to the opposite shore.

Area	Enclosed water limits
Tairua	Inside a straight line from Te Huruhuru Point in a 230° direction to the opposite shore.
Tarakohe	Inside a straight line joining the seawards ends of the eastern and western breakwaters.
Tauranga	Inside straight lines across Katikati Entrance at its narrowest point and from Northwest Rock in a 270° direction to Matakana Island.
Thames	Inside a straight line from Opani Point in a 075° direction to the opposite shore.
Thompson and Doubtful Sounds	Inside straight lines from Febrero Point to South West Point Secretary Island, and from Colonial Head to Shanks Head.
Timaru	Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the Outer North Mole and the Eastern Extension Mole.
Tutukaka	Inside a straight line from the southern extremity of Tutukaka Head in 220° direction to the opposite shore.
Waikato	Inside a straight line from Trig 71 on the Waikato River entrance south head in a 350° direction to the opposite shore.
Wairau	Inside a straight line across the entrance to the Wairau River.
Waitara	Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the breakwaters.
Wanganui	Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the north and south moles.

Area	Enclosed water limits
Wellington	Inside a straight line from Pencarrow Head lighthouse to Palmer Head.
Westport	Inside a straight line joining the seaward ends of the breakwaters.
Whakatane	Inside a straight line across the Whakatane River entrance at its narrowest point.
Whangamata	Inside a straight line from the southern point at Te Karaka in a 250° direction to the opposite shore.
Whanganui Inlet	Inside a straight line from Bar Point to South Head Cone.
Whangape	Inside a straight line from Taupeke Point in a 320° direction to the opposite shore.
Whangarei	Inside a straight line from Marsden Point to Busby Head.
Whangaroa	Inside a straight line from North Head to South Head.
Whangaruru	Inside straight lines commencing at North Head, from there to the north point of Henry Island, and from there to the south point of Oakura Bay.
Whitianga	Inside a straight line from Whakapenui Point lighthouse in a 270° direction to the opposite shore.

Area	Inshore limits
Auckland	Inside a straight line commencing at Kaiiti Point to Takatu Point.
Banks Peninsula	Inside a line commencing at the west bank of Lake Forsyth lake entrance from there 180° for 12 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there northwards along the coast of the South Island following New Zealand's territorial limit to 12 miles east of the north bank of the Waimakariri River mouth from there to the north bank of the Waimakariri River mouth.
Barrier	Between a line commencing at Hereheretaura Point from there 070° 18 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there northwards along the coast of the North Island following New Zealand's territorial limit to the position 065° 18.5 miles from Bream Head from there to Bream Head and a line from Kaiiti Point to Takatu Point.
Bay of Plenty	Inside a line commencing at Cape Runaway lighthouse from there 000° 12 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there westwards around the coast of the North Island following New Zealand's territorial limit to the position 065° 23 miles from Tokarahu Point from there to Tokarahu Point.
Chatham Islands	Within 12 miles from the coast inside New Zealand's territorial limit.
Fiordland	Inside a line commencing at Puysegur Point from there 235° for 12 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there northwards along the coast of the South Island following New Zealand's territorial limit to the position 305° for 12 miles from Awarua Point from there to Awarua Point.
Foveaux Strait	Inside a straight line joining Wakaputa Point (South Island) to Black Rock Point (Stewart Island) and a line from Waipapa Point (South Island) running 215° for 34.7 miles then 270° for 15.7 miles passing through White Rock to the shore on Stewart Island at 47°08'S, 167°59'E.
Kaikoura	Inside a straight line commencing at the north bank of the Conway River mouth from there 115° for 12 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there northwards along the coast of the South Island following New Zealand's territorial limit to the position 130° 12 miles from Waipapa Point from there to the shore at Waipapa Point.
Kapiti	Inside a straight line commencing at Ohau Point from there 315° for 5 miles from there 035° for 31.5 miles from there 120° to the shore.

Area	Inshore limits
Nelson/Marlborough	Inside a straight line commencing at Farewell Spit lighthouse from there 030° for 1 mile from Stephens Island lighthouse from there to the position 045° for 5 miles from Cape Koamaru from there to the position 090° for 2 miles from Brothers Island lighthouse from there 210° to shore at White Bluffs.
Northland	Inside a straight line commencing at Bream Tail from there 045° for 28.5 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there northwards along the coast of the North Island following New Zealand's territorial limit to the position 090° 12 miles from North Cape from there to a point 090° 2 miles from North Cape from there westwards along the coast of the North Island 2 miles off to a point 000° 2 miles from Hooper Point from there continuing 2 miles off Hooper Point to shore at 212° 2 miles from Hooper Point.
Mahia	Inside a straight line commencing at Red Island from there 090° for 12 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there north and east around the coast of the North Island following New Zealand's territorial limit to the position 090° 12 miles from Waikahawai Point from there to Waikahawai Point.
Otago	Inside a straight line commencing at the South Bank of the Taieri River Mouth from there 113° for 12 miles to the New Zealand territorial limit from there northwards along the New Zealand territorial limit to the position 090° 12 miles from Cornish Head from there to Cornish Head.
Wellington	Inside a straight line commencing at Turakirae Head from there 205° for 5 miles from there to the position 205° 5 miles from Karori Rock from there 025° through Karori Rock to shore.

Appendix 2

COASTAL LIMITS

- (1) Inside a line commencing 000° 30 miles from North East Island (Three Kings Islands)
joining

the position 34° S, 174°10' E

the position 045° 30 miles from East Island (East Cape)

and continuing around East Island 30 miles off to a position 090° 30 miles from East Island

then joining

the position 110° 30 miles from Gable End Foreland

the position 110° 30 miles from Portland Island lighthouse

the position 130° 20 miles from Steep Head lighthouse

the position 130° 20 miles from Cape Saunders lighthouse

and continuing 20 miles off the coast of the South Island and Stewart Island (but not outlying islands) to a position 315° 20 miles from Cascade Point

then joining

the position 300° 20 miles from Cape Foulwind lighthouse

the position 305° 20 miles from Kahurangi Point lighthouse

the position 270° 30 miles from Cape Egmont lighthouse

the position 270° 30 miles from North East Island (Three Kings Islands)

and continuing 30 miles off around North East Island to the position 000° 30 miles from North East Island.

- (2) Inside 30 miles off the coast of the Chatham Islands.