

**OFFENCES ON MARITIME PETROLEUM PLATFORM ACT,  
B.E. 2530 (1987)**

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BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX.

Given on the 31<sup>st</sup> Day of October B.E. 2530;

Being the 42<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Present Reign.

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej is graciously pleased to proclaim that:  
Whereas it is expedient to have a law on the offences on maritime petroleum platform;  
Be it, therefore, enacted by the King, by and with the advice and consent of the National  
Legislative Assembly, as follows:

**Section 1.** This Act is called the “Offences on Maritime Petroleum Platform Act, B.E. 2530 (1987)”.

**Section 2.** This Act shall come into force on the day following the date of its publication in Government Gazette.

**Section 3.** All laws, regulations and any other imperatives in so far as they deal with matters provided herein or inconsistency with the provision in this Act shall be replaced by this Act.

**Section 4.** In this Act:

“petroleum” means petroleum according to the law of petroleum.

“maritime petroleum platform” means a single installation or more built or installed temporarily or permanently in the exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Thailand, in order to produce or be advantageous to produce petroleum, including to a ship, a floating dock, or any other structure which is stationary and part of production or advantageous to produce petroleum in the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf aforementioned.

“safety zone” means the area around a maritime petroleum platform for five hundred metres distance measured from each point of its outer edge accordance with the international law.

“preliminary investigation” means in search of facts and evidence, collecting evidence, or executing whatsoever in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which a naval officer has done

about an alleged offence in order to get facts or details or prove the offence, or to send the alleged offence to the inquiry officer.

“sabotage” means sabotage in accordance with the law on civil disaster prevention.

“naval officer” means any commissioned naval officer holding the position of the Commanding Officer, Commander of Task Unit, Commander of Task Group, Commander of Task Force, Commander of Royal Thai Marine Corps, Commander-in-Chief of Royal Thai Fleet or Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy or other positions published in the Government Gazette by the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy as the equivalent thereof, and the commissioned naval officers specifically appointed and published in the Government Gazette by the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy.

**Section 5.** The Ministry of Energy shall have the power to declare for

(1) setting up and recanting a settlement area and a safety zone of a maritime petroleum platform;

(2) setting up and recanting an area of pipelines including pipelines’ fixtures used in the petroleum production processing linking between maritime petroleum platforms outside safety zones.

The declaration in paragraph one shall be enacted in the Government Gazette.

**Section 6.** A maritime petroleum platform and its safety zones shall be regarded as in the Kingdom of Thailand.

Offences ex lege Thai law committed on, above or under a maritime petroleum platform or within the safety zone shall be regarded as in the Kingdom of Thailand.

An inquiry officer under the Criminal Procedure Code shall have the power to investigate all criminal cases of paragraph two. The inquiry officer, in any locality, as the responsible inquiry officer to conduct investigation shall be determined by the Minister of Interior.

**Section 7.** A naval officer shall have the power of preliminary investigation to prevent and refrain from sabotaging on a maritime petroleum platform.

**Section 8.** As for the execution under section 7, a naval officer shall have the power of preliminary investigation on offences, in accordance with the Criminal Law Code, committed on, above or under a maritime petroleum platform or in a safety zone, for the following offences:

(1) offences relating to public administration under the provisions of section 136 to section 146;

(2) offences relating to public order under the provisions of section 209 to section 216;

(3) offences relating to public security under the provisions of section 217 to section 226, and section 231;

(4) offences against life and body under the provisions of section 288 to section 290, and section 295 to section 298;

(5) offences against liberty and reputation under the provisions of section 309, section 310, section 313 to section 315, and section 322 to section 324;

(6) offences against property under the provisions of section 334, section 335, section 336 to section 339, section 340, section 340 ter, section 357 to section 360, section 362, section 364, and section 365.

**Section 9.** Navigation in a safety zone shall be permitted in writing by the Director – General, Department of Mineral Resources or a person authorized by the Director – General, Department of Mineral Resources, unless there is necessity due to any force majeure or serious peril.

Any condition can be regulated in the permission.

The provisions of paragraph one shall not be enforced to officer vessels, vessels of any petroleum concessionaire within the area, and vessels of any contractor signing a contract of services with a petroleum concessionaire within the area.

**Section 10.** In case there is a declaration of setting up and recanting an area of pipelines including pipelines' fixtures used in the petroleum production processing under the provisions of section 5 (2), or there is a declaration of setting up an area of pipeline petroleum transportation system ex lege the Petroleum Act; no one shall anchor or drag an anchor or execute by some means which may cause damages to the pipelines used in petroleum production system or the pipelines used in petroleum transportation system from a maritime petroleum platform to the shore, or pipelines used or being part of petroleum production system linking between maritime petroleum platforms outward the safety zones including pipelines' fixtures aforementioned.

No one shall navigate across the pipelines and their fixtures under the provisions of paragraph one unless the anchor is above the sea surface and in sight.

Offences under this section shall be regarded as committed in the Kingdom of Thailand.

Investigation on the offences under this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* the provisions of section 6 paragraph three.

**Section 11.** A naval officer shall have the power of preliminary investigation on the offences under section 9 and section 10.

**Section 12.** A naval officer shall have the power to order or force a vessel or an aircraft used or which there is a reasonable suspicion of being used in sabotage maritime petroleum

platform or a vessel or an aircraft used or which there is a reasonable suspicion of being used for the offences under section 8, or a vessel violating or which there has been ground to suspect of violating section 9 or section 10 to stop, or proceed to somewhere, or land at the airport or any temporary airfield.

In case that it is necessary for executing under the provisions of paragraph one, a naval officer shall have the power to use weapons of ship or aircrafts.

**Section 13.** When a naval officer has ordered or forced a vessel or an aircraft to stop, or proceed to somewhere, or land at the airport or any temporary airfield under the section 12, the naval officer shall have the power of execution to the vessel or the aircraft, or the shipmaster or the pilot in command, and the crews as follows:

- (1) inspecting and searching the vessel or the aircraft;
- (2) investigating the shipmaster or the pilot in command and the crews;
- (3) in case the searching or the investigation shows reasonable suspicion that there will be sabotage, or there has been sabotage, or there is a reasonable suspicion of offenses committed under section 8 or violating section 9 or section 10, a naval officer shall have the power to confine the alleged offender for investigate including to seize the vessel or the aircraft and articles going to be used or having been used for an offense.

It is forbidden to restrain the vessel or the aircraft, the shipmaster or the pilot in command or the crews more than is necessary of circumstances in the case.

**Section 14.** A naval officer shall have the power to pursuit a foreign vessel when there is reasonable suspicion that the vessel had been used for sabotage on a maritime petroleum platform, or had been used for the offences under section 8 or violating section 9 or section 10.

A warship or military aircraft, or a ship or an aircraft clearly marked as being a government service and authorized by the Commander-in-Chief of Royal Thai Navy or the Commander-in-Chief of Royal Thai Navy especially entrusts for pursuit shall have the right of pursuit.

The authorization under paragraph two shall be in writing or in words, or any condition may be concerned.

**Section 15.** The pursuit by any warship or the ship under the provisions of section 14 paragraph two shall be exercised for the purpose of forcing to the vessel to stop or proceed to somewhere; anyhow, it shall be in accordance with the following rules:

- (1) the pursuit must be commenced when the foreign vessel or one of its boats or other ship working as a team and using the foreign vessel as a mother ship is within a safety zone;

(2) the pursuing ship has been given any stop signal visibly with the eyes or audibly with the ears at a distance which the foreign vessel can see or hear, but it is not necessary that while giving an order to stop, the ship giving the order must be in the maritime boundary of the Kingdom;

(3) the pursuit may only be continued outside the maritime boundary of the Kingdom if the pursuit has not been interrupted, but the pursuit ceases as soon as the vessel pursued enters the territorial sea of a third state.

**Section 16.** The pursuit by any military aircraft or the aircraft under the provisions of section 14 paragraph two shall be in accordance with the following rules:

(1) the provisions of section 15 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*;

(2) the aircraft giving the order to stop must itself actively pursue the vessel for the purpose of commanding the vessel to stop or proceed to somewhere, or until there is a takeover the pursuit for the purpose of commanding the vessel to stop or proceed to somewhere by a warship or a military aircraft, or the ship or the aircraft under the section 14 requested by the pursuing aircraft. The pursuit shall not be exercised if the aircraft about to pursue only sees an offensive or suspected of having been committed an offense vessel, but not giving an order to stop and not taking a pursuit by the aircraft or other aircraft or ship without an interruption.

**Section 17.** In case it is necessary for the purpose of investigation, a naval officer or an inquiry officer shall have the power to escort the controlled ship across the exclusive economic zone of any State or the high seas to any place without causing any right to entreat of releasing the controlled vessel.

**Section 18.** When a naval officer has already necessarily executed under the provisions of section 13, the naval officer shall send without delay the alleged offender with the articles and all the records relating to the case to the inquiry officer unless the articles are ships or aircrafts or other things which the inquiry officer cannot maintain. The naval officer shall confiscate them instead of the inquiry officer.

The inquiry officer or the naval officer shall confiscate the articles under paragraph one until there is an absolute non-prosecution order or an absolute execution. If the articles under paragraph one are easily rotten or possibly deteriorated if they are maintained, or it may unreasonably cost for maintaining, the inquiry officer or the naval officer, as the case may be, shall provide a particulars list and sell them by auction or may execute them in other means as it is appropriate. The rest of money after expenses deduction shall be confiscated instead of the articles.

**Sections 19.** If any fact appears from the preliminary investigation that the shipmaster or the pilot in command and the crews had not performed any sabotage to the maritime petroleum platform, or had not committed any offences under section 8, or had not violated section 9 or section 10, the naval officer shall release the ship or the aircraft and the shipmaster thereof as well as the persons therein without delay.

In case the naval officer had acted in good faith, the shipmaster or the pilot in command, or the vessel or the aircraft's owner shall have the response of any burden charge and expenses for maintaining the vessel or the aircraft or other articles.

**Section 20.** The execution of protection and suppression of sabotage performances under the provisions of this Act shall not cause any right to claim for damages or compensation.

**Section 21.** The execution under the provisions of this Act, a naval officer shall have the same powers and duties as administrative office or senior police officer and inquiry officer in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code.

**Section 22.** In case the naval officer sends the alleged offender to the inquiry officer to perform his duties, the time during which the alleged offender was restrained prior to such delivery shall not be included in the period for restraining the alleged offender in custody by the inquiry officer under the Criminal Procedure Code.

**Section 23.** The offences under the provisions of this Act shall be tried a case at the Criminal Court, but if the inquiry is carried out in a locality which is in the jurisdiction of a court of law, the case may also be tried at that court.

**Section 24.** A person who does not comply with section 9 paragraph one, or does not comply with the conditions permitted under section 9 paragraph two, shall be punished with imprisonment of not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding fifty thousand baht, or both.

**Section 25.** A person who violates section 10 paragraph one shall be punished with imprisonment of not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding hundred thousand baht, or both.

If the offence causes pipelines or their fixtures damage, depreciate or be useless, shall be punished with imprisonment of not exceeding ten years or fine not exceeding one million baht, or both.

**Section 26.** A person who violates section 10 paragraph two shall be punished with imprisonment of not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding fifty thousand baht, or both.

If the offence causes pipelines or their fixtures damage, depreciate or be useless, shall be punished with imprisonment of not exceeding five years or fine not exceeding five hundred thousand baht, or both.

**Section 27.** The Minister of Defence, the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Energy shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act, in relation to respective powers and duties of each Ministry.

Countersigned by

General Prem Tinsulanonda

Prime Minister