

N° 3191.

ITALIE ET TURQUIE

Convention pour la délimitation des
eaux territoriales entre les côtes
d'Anatolie et l'île de Castellorizo.
Signée à Ankara, le 4 janvier 1932.

ITALY AND TURKEY

Convention for the Delimitation of
the Territorial Waters between
the Coasts of Anatolia and the
Island of Castellorizo. Signed at
Ankara, January 4, 1932.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 3191. — CONVENTION² BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY FOR THE DELIMITATION OF THE TERRITORIAL WATERS BETWEEN THE COASTS OF ANATOLIA AND THE ISLAND OF CASTELLORIZO. SIGNED AT ANKARA, JANUARY 4, 1932.

French official text communicated by the Italian and Turkish Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Convention took place May 24, 1933.

THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF ITALY represented by His Excellency Baron Pompeo ALOISI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Turkey, of the one part; and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC represented by His Excellency Dr. Tevfik RÜSTÜ Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Izmir, of the other part;

Being desirous of maintaining and strengthening still further the relations of sincere friendship which happily exist between them, have decided to settle by a direct agreement the dispute which has arisen between Italy and Turkey concerning the sovereignty over the islets situated between the Anatolian coast and the island of Castellorizo and also over the island of Kara-Ada, and to delimit the territorial waters surrounding the said islets, the ownership of which has given rise to a dispute between them in consequence of the interpretation of the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne relevant thereto.

The undersigned, having shown their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following points:

Article 1.

The Italian Government recognises the sovereignty of Turkey over the following islets:

Volo (Çatal-Ada), Ochendra (Uvendire), Fournachia (Furnakya), Kato Volo (Kato-volo), Prassoudi (Prasudi) (south-east of Catovolo). The islets of Tchatallota, Pighi, Nissi-Tis-Pighi, Agricelia reef, Proussecliss (rock), Pano Makri, Kato Makri (including the rocks), Marathi, Roccie Voutzaky (Rocci Vutchaki), Dacia (Dasya), Nissi-Tis Dacia, Prassoudi (north of Dacia), Alimentarya (Alimentaria), Caravola (Karavola).

Article 2.

The islet of Kara-Ada, situated in the Bay of Bodrum, shall likewise belong to Turkey.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Rome, April 25, 1933.

Article 3.

On the other hand, the Turkish Government recognises Italian sovereignty over the islets situated in the zone delimited by a circle having for its centre the dome of the Church of the town of Castellorizo and for its radius the distance between that centre and Cape San Stephano (windward side), namely : Psoradia, Polyphados, St. George (two islands included in the English map No. 236 : St. George being the island to the south and Agrielaia the island to the north).

Psomi (Strongylo, English map 236), Cutsumbora (Koutsoumbas) (Rocks), Mavro Poinaki (Mavro Poinachi), Mavro Poinis (Mavro Poini).

In addition to these islets included in the above-mentioned circle, the islets of St. George (Rho) Dragonera, Ross and Hypsili (Stronghyli) shall likewise belong to Italy.

Article 4.

It is clearly understood that all the islands and all the islets and rocks on both sides of the line of demarcation of the waters laid down in the present Convention, whether their names are mentioned therein or not, shall belong to the State under whose sovereignty the zone in which the said islands and islets and rocks are situated is placed.

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties have also agreed to delimit the territorial waters as follows :

To the East :

From a point situated halfway between Cape San Stephano (windward side) and Cape Gata ;

Thence in a straight line to a point situated halfway between Psomi and Proussecliss (Prussekli) ;

From this point in a straight line to a point situated halfway between Mavro-Points and Proussecliss ;

From this point in a straight line to a point situated halfway between the Niphtis Promontory and the Proussecliss Rock ;

From this latter point in a straight line to a point situated halfway between the north-east coast of the island of Hypsili (Stronghyli) and the south-west coast of the island of Nissi-Tis Dacia ;

From this point, in a straight line, to a point three miles south of Tugh-Burnu.

To the South :

From this latter point the line runs to a point situated three miles south of the South Hypsili promontory where it joins the maritime frontier which is not under discussion.

To the North :

From the point situated halfway between Cape San Stephano (windward side) and Cape Gata the line of demarcation runs in a straight line to a point situated halfway between Cape San Stephano (windward side) and Cape Vathy ;

From this point in a straight line to a point situated halfway between the Cape of Limenari and the Voutzaki rocks (Rocci Vutzaki) ;

From this latter point to a point situated halfway between the Dragonera island and the Voutzaki rocks (Rocci Vutchaki) ;

From this latter point the line runs northwards to a point situated halfway between the north-east point of the St. George island (Rho) and the nearest point of the Anatolian coast north of that island ;

From this point to a point situated halfway between Prassoudi and the south-west point of the St. George island (Rho) ;

From the latter point in a straight line to a point situated three miles south of the island of Volo where it joins the maritime frontier which is not under discussion.

The line of demarcation described in the present Article, which has been fixed by the High Contracting Parties with a view to determining the ownership of the islands and islets on either side of that line, joins in an easterly direction at a point situated three miles south of Tugh Burnu, and in a westerly direction at a point situated three miles south of the island of Volo, the general maritime frontier which is not under discussion between Turkey and Italy.

Article 6.

The names of the places mentioned have been taken from the Italian map (624), the French map (555r) and the English map (236).

The High Contracting Parties agree that in case of divergence between the text of the present Convention and the maps¹ annexed thereto, the text shall prevail.

Article 7.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rome as soon as possible.

It shall come into force fifteen days after the date of the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Ankara, June 4, 1932.

(L. S.) ALOISI.

(L. S.) T. RÜSTRÜ.

¹ Not reproduced here.