

No. 7477

**AFGHANISTAN, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA,
AUSTRIA, BOLIVIA, etc.**

**Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous
Zone. Done at Geneva, on 29 April 1958**

Official texts: English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.

Registered ex officio on 22 November 1964.

**AFGHANISTAN, ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIE,
AUTRICHE, BOLIVIE, etc.**

**Convention sur la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë.
Faite à Genève, le 29 avril 1958**

Textes officiels anglais, français, chinois, russe et espagnol.

Enregistré d'office le 22 novembre 1964.

No. 7477. CONVENTION¹ ON THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND
THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE. DONE AT GENEVA, ON
29 APRIL 1958

The States Parties to this Convention

Have agreed as follows :

PART I

TERRITORIAL SEA

SECTION I. GENERAL

Article 1

1. The sovereignty of a State extends, beyond its land territory and its internal waters, to a belt of sea adjacent to its coast, described as the territorial sea.

¹ In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 29, the Convention came into force on 10 September 1964, the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession. Following is a list of States on behalf of which the instruments of ratification or accession (a) were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, showing the respective dates of deposit :

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 March	1960
Cambodia	18 March	1960 (a)
Haiti	29 March	1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22 November	1960
Malaysia	21 December	1960 (a)
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	12 January	1961
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	27 February	1961
United States of America	12 April	1961
Senegal	25 April	1961 (a)
*Nigeria	26 June	1961
Venezuela	15 August	1961
Czechoslovakia	31 August	1961
Israel	6 September	1961
Hungary	6 December	1961
Romania	12 December	1961
*Sierra Leone	13 March	1962
Madagascar	31 July	1962 (a)
Bulgaria	31 August	1962
Portugal	8 January	1963
South Africa	9 April	1963 (a)
Australia	14 May	1963
Dominican Republic	11 August	1964 ✓
Uganda	14 September	1964 (a)

For declarations and reservations made upon signature, see list of signatures and for those made upon ratification, as well as for objections to certain declarations and reservations, see pp. 277 to 282 of this volume.

* * By communications received on 26 June 1961 and 13 March 1962, respectively, the Governments of Nigeria and Sierra Leone informed the Secretary-General that they consider themselves bound by the ratification by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958, which was effective for their territories prior to the attainment of independence.

2. This sovereignty is exercised subject to the provisions of these articles and to other rules of international law.

Article 2

The sovereignty of a coastal State extends to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil.

SECTION II. LIMITS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA

Article 3

Except where otherwise provided in these articles, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal State.

Article 4

1. In localities where the coast line is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

2. The drawing of such baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast, and the sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the régime of internal waters.

3. Baselines shall not be drawn to and from low-tide elevations, unless lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above sea level have been built on them.

4. Where the method of straight baselines is applicable under the provisions of paragraph 1, account may be taken, in determining particular baselines, of economic interests peculiar to the region concerned, the reality and the importance of which are clearly evidenced by a long usage.

5. The system of straight baselines may not be applied by a State in such a manner as to cut off from the high seas the territorial sea of another State.

6. The coastal State must clearly indicate straight baselines on charts, to which due publicity must be given.

Article 5

1. Waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea form part of the internal waters of the State.

2. Where the establishment of a straight baseline in accordance with article 4 has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which previously had been considered as part of the territorial sea or of the high seas, a right of innocent passage, as provided in articles 14 to 23, shall exist in those waters.

Article 6

The outer limit of the territorial sea is the line every point of which is at a distance from the nearest point of the baseline equal to the breadth of the territorial sea.

Article 7

1. This article relates only to bays the coasts of which belong to a single State.

2. For the purposes of these articles, a bay is a well-marked indentation whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to contain landlocked waters and constitute more than a mere curvature of the coast. An indentation shall not, however, be regarded as a bay unless its area is as large as, or larger than, that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation.

3. For the purpose of measurement, the area of an indentation is that lying between the low-water mark around the shore of the indentation and a line joining the low-water marks of its natural entrance points. Where, because of the presence of islands, an indentation has more than one mouth, the semi-circle shall be drawn on a line as long as the sum total of the lengths of the lines across the different mouths. Islands within an indentation shall be included as if they were part of the water areas of the indentation.

4. If the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay does not exceed twenty-four miles, a closing line may be drawn between these two low-water marks, and the waters enclosed thereby shall be considered as internal waters.

5. Where the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay exceeds twenty-four miles, a straight baseline of twenty-four miles shall be drawn within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.

6. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to so-called "historic" bays, or in any case where the straight baseline system provided for in article 4 is applied.

Article 8

For the purpose of delimiting the territorial sea, the outermost permanent harbour works which form an integral part of the harbour system shall be regarded as forming part of the coast.

Article 9

Roadsteads which are normally used for the loading, unloading and anchoring of ships, and which would otherwise be situated wholly or partly outside the outer limit of the territorial sea, are included in the territorial sea. The coastal State must clearly demarcate such roadsteads and indicate them on charts together with their boundaries, to which due publicity must be given.

Article 10

1. An island is a naturally-formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high-tide.

2. The territorial sea of an island is measured in accordance with the provisions of these articles.

Article 11

1. A low-tide elevation is a naturally-formed area of land which is surrounded by and above water at low-tide but submerged at high-tide. Where a low-tide elevation is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island, the low-water line on that elevation may be used as the baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.

2. Where a low-tide elevation is wholly situated at a distance exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island, it has no territorial sea of its own.

Article 12

1. Where the coasts of two States are opposite or adjacent to each other, neither of the two States is entitled, failing agreement between them to the contrary, to extend its territorial sea beyond the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of each of the two States is measured. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply, however, where it is necessary by reason of historic title or other special circumstances to delimit the territorial seas of the two States in a way which is at variance with this provision.

2. The line of delimitation between the territorial seas of two States lying opposite to each other or adjacent to each other shall be marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal States.

Article 13

If a river flows directly into the sea, the baseline shall be a straight line across the mouth of the river between points on the low-tide line of its banks.

SECTION III. RIGHT OF INNOCENT PASSAGE

SUB-SECTION A. RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL SHIPS

Article 14

1. Subject to the provisions of these articles, ships of all States, whether coastal or not, shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea.

2. Passage means navigation through the territorial sea for the purpose either of traversing that sea without entering internal waters, or of proceeding to internal waters, or of making for the high seas from internal waters.

3. Passage includes stopping and anchoring, but only in so far as the same are incidental to ordinary navigation or are rendered necessary by *force majeure* or by distress.

4. Passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal State. Such passage shall take place in conformity with these articles and with other rules of international law.

5. Passage of foreign fishing vessels shall not be considered innocent if they do not observe such laws and regulations as the coastal State may make and publish in order to prevent these vessels from fishing in the territorial sea.

6. Submarines are required to navigate on the surface and to show their flag.

Article 15

1. The coastal State must not hamper innocent passage through the territorial sea.

2. The coastal State is required to give appropriate publicity to any dangers to navigation, of which it has knowledge, within its territorial sea.

Article 16

1. The coastal State may take the necessary steps in its territorial sea to prevent passage which is not innocent.

2. In the case of ships proceeding to internal waters, the coastal State shall also have the right to take the necessary steps to prevent any breach of the conditions to which admission of those ships to those waters is subject.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the coastal State may, without discrimination amongst foreign ships, suspend temporarily in specified areas of its territorial sea the innocent passage of foreign ships if such suspension is essential for the protection of its security. Such suspension shall take effect only after having been duly published.

4. There shall be no suspension of the innocent passage of foreign ships through straits which are used for international navigation between one part of the high seas and another part of the high seas or the territorial sea of a foreign State.

Article 17

Foreign ships exercising the right of innocent passage shall comply with the laws and regulations enacted by the coastal State in conformity with these articles and other rules of international law and, in particular, with such laws and regulations relating to transport and navigation.

SUB-SECTION B. RULES APPLICABLE TO MERCHANT SHIPS

Article 18

1. No charge may be levied upon foreign ships by reason only of their passage through the territorial sea.

2. Charges may be levied upon a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea as payment only for specific services rendered to the ship. These charges shall be levied without discrimination.

Article 19

1. The criminal jurisdiction of the coastal State should not be exercised on board a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea to arrest any person or to conduct any investigation in connexion with any crime committed on board the ship during its passage, save only in the following cases :

(a) If the consequences of the crime extend to the coastal State; or

(b) If the crime is of a kind to disturb the peace of the country or the good order of the territorial sea; or

(c) If the assistance of the local authorities has been requested by the captain of the ship or by the consul of the country whose flag the ship flies; or

(d) If it is necessary for the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

2. The above provisions do not affect the right of the coastal State to take any steps authorized by its laws for the purpose of an arrest or investigation on board a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea after leaving internal waters.

3. In the cases provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the coastal State shall, if the captain so requests, advise the consular authority of the flag State before taking any steps, and shall facilitate contact between such authority and the ship's crew. In cases of emergency this notification may be communicated while the measures are being taken.

4. In considering whether or how an arrest should be made, the local authorities shall pay due regard to the interests of navigation.

5. The coastal State may not take any steps on board a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea to arrest any person or to conduct any investigation in connexion with any crime committed before the ship entered the territorial sea, if the ship, proceeding from a foreign port, is only passing through the territorial sea without entering internal waters.

Article 20

1. The coastal State should not stop or divert a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea for the purpose of exercising civil jurisdiction in relation to a person on board the ship.

2. The coastal State may not levy execution against or arrest the ship for the purpose of any civil proceedings, save only in respect of obligations or liabilities assumed or incurred by the ship itself in the course or for the purpose of its voyage through the waters of the coastal State.

3. The provisions of the previous paragraph are without prejudice to the right of the coastal State, in accordance with its laws, to levy execution against or to arrest, for the purpose of any civil proceedings, a foreign ship lying in the territorial sea, or passing through the territorial sea after leaving internal waters.

SUB-SECTION C. RULES APPLICABLE TO GOVERNMENT SHIPS
OTHER THAN WARSHIPS

Article 21

The rules contained in sub-sections A and B shall also apply to government ships operated for commercial purposes.

Article 22

1. The rules contained in sub-section A and in article 18 shall apply to government ships operated for non-commercial purposes.

2. With such exceptions as are contained in the provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph, nothing in these articles affects the immunities which such ships enjoy under these articles or other rules of international law.

SUB-SECTION D. RULE APPLICABLE TO WARSHIPS

Article 23

If any warship does not comply with the regulations of the coastal State concerning passage through the territorial sea and disregards any request for compliance which is made to it, the coastal State may require the warship to leave the territorial sea.

PART II

CONTIGUOUS ZONE

Article 24

1. In a zone of the high seas contiguous to its territorial sea, the coastal State may exercise the control necessary to :

(a) Prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea;

(b) Punish infringement of the above regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.

2. The contiguous zone may not extend beyond twelve miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

3. Where the coasts of two States are opposite or adjacent to each other, neither of the two States is entitled, failing agreement between them to the

contrary, to extend its contiguous zone beyond the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of the two States is measured.

PART III

FINAL ARTICLES

Article 25

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect conventions or other international agreements already in force, as between States Parties to them.

Article 26

This Convention shall, until 31 October 1958, be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention.

Article 27

This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 28

This Convention shall be open for accession by any States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 26. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 29

1. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 30

1. After the expiration of a period of five years from the date on which this Convention shall enter into force, a request for the revision of this Con-

vention may be made at any time by any Contracting Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

Article 31

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and the other States referred to in article 26 :

(a) Of signatures to this Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with articles 26, 27 and 28;

(b) Of the date on which this Convention will come into force, in accordance with article 29 :

(c) Of requests for revision in accordance with article 30.

Article 32

The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article 26.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Geneva, this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

FOR AFGHANISTAN:
POUR L'AFGHANISTAN:
阿富汗
За Афганистан
POR EL AFGANISTÁN:

A. R. PAZHWAQ

Oct. 30, 1958

FOR ALBANIA:
POUR L'ALBANIE
阿爾巴尼亞
За Албанию
POR ALBANIA:

FOR ARGENTINA:
POUR L'ARGENTINE:
阿根廷
За Аргентину
POR LA ARGENTINA:

A. LESCURE

FOR AUSTRALIA:
POUR L'AUSTRALIE:
澳大利亞
За Австралию
POR AUSTRALIA:

E. Ronald WALKER

30th October 1958

FOR AUSTRIA:

POUR L'AUTRICHE:

奧地利

За Австрию

FOR AUSTRIA:

Dr. Franz MATSCH

Oct. 27th 1958

FOR THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM:

POUR LE ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE:

比利時王國

За Королевство Бельгии

FOR EL REINO DE BÉLGICA:

FOR BOLIVIA:

POUR LA BOLIVIE:

玻利維亞

За Боливию

FOR BOLIVIA:

M. TAMAYO

17th October, 1958

FOR BRAZIL:

POUR LE BRÉSIL:

巴西

За Бразилию

FOR EL BRASIL:

FOR BULGARIA:

POUR LA BULGARIE:

保加利亞

За България

FOR BULGARIA:

Оговорка:

По статье 20: « Правительство Н. Р. Болгарии считает, что государственные суда в иностранных водах пользуются иммунитетом и поэтому применение к ним мер, упомянутых в настоящей статье, может иметь место лишь с согласия государства, под флагом которого плавает судно ».

По статье 23: (Подраздел D. Правило, применяемое к военным кораблям): « Правительство Н. Р. Болгарии считает, что прибрежное государство имеет право устанавливать разрешительный порядок прохода иностранных военных кораблей через его территориальные воды ».

Д-р ВУТОВ¹

31st October 1958

FOR THE UNION OF BURMA:

POUR L'UNION BIRMANE:

緬甸聯邦

За Бирманский Союз

FOR LA UNION BIRMANA:

[TRANSLATION]

¹ *Reservations: to article 20* — The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in foreign waters have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State; *to article 23* (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to Warships) — The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

Dr. VOUTOV

[TRADUCTION]

¹ *Réserves: à l'article 20* — Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Bulgarie considère que les navires d'État se trouvant dans des eaux étrangères jouissent de l'immunité et que, pour cette raison, les mesures mentionnées dans cet article ne peuvent leur être appliquées qu'avec le consentement de l'État dont le navire arbore le pavillon; *à l'article 23* (Sous-section D. Règle applicable aux navires de guerre) — Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Bulgarie considère que l'État riverain a le droit d'établir un régime d'autorisation pour le passage des navires de guerre étrangers dans ses eaux territoriales.

D^r VOUTOV

FOR THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE:

白俄羅斯蘇維埃社會主義共和國

За Белорусскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE:

С оговорками по статьям 20 и 23*. Текст оговорок прилагается.

К. КИСЕЛЕВ¹

30. X. 1958

* По статье 20: « Правительство Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республики считает, что государственные суда в иностранных территориальных водах пользуются иммунитетом и поэтому применение к ним мер, упомянутых в настоящей статье, может иметь место лишь с согласия государства, под флагом которого плавают судно ».

По статье 23: (Подраздел D. Правило, применяемое к военным кораблям) — « Правительство Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республики считает, что прибрежное государство имеет право устанавливать разрешительный порядок прохода иностранных военных кораблей через его территориальные воды ».

[TRANSLATION]

¹ With reservations* to articles 20 and 23; text of reservations attached.

K. KISELEV

* Text of the reservations:

To article 20—The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

To article 23: (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to Warships)—The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

[TRADUCTION]

¹ Réserves* aux articles 20 et 23. Texte des réserves joint en annexe.

K. KISSELEV

* Texte des réserves:

Article 20 — Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie considère que les navires d'État jouissent de l'immunité dans les eaux territoriales étrangères et que, pour cette raison, les mesures prévues dans cet article ne peuvent leur être appliquées qu'avec le consentement de l'État dont le navire arbore le pavillon.

Article 23 (Sous-section D. Règle applicable aux navires de guerre) — Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie considère que l'État riverain a le droit d'établir un régime d'autorisation pour le passage des navires de guerre étrangers dans ses eaux territoriales.

FOR CAMBODIA:

POUR LE CAMBODGE:

高棉

За Камбоджу

FOR CAMBOJA:

FOR CANADA:

POUR LE CANADA:

加拿大

За Канаду

FOR EL CANADÁ:

George A. DREW

FOR CEYLON:

POUR CEYLAN:

錫蘭

За Цейлон

FOR CEILÁN:

C. COREA

30/X/58

FOR CHILE:

POUR LE CHILI:

智利

За Чили

FOR CHILE:

FOR CHINA:

POUR LA CHINE:

中國

За Китаѣ

POR LA CHINA:

LIU Chieh

Yu-chi HSUEH

FOR COLOMBIA:

POUR LA COLOMBIE:

哥倫比亞

За Колумбію

POR COLOMBIA:

Con la aclaración anexa*

Juan URIBE HOLGUÍN

José Joaquín CAICEDO CASTILLA¹

* La Delegación de Colombia, para los efectos de la Convención sobre el Mar Territorial y la Zona Contigua, deja testimonio de que el artículo 98 de la Constitución de su país subordina el paso de tropas extranjeras por el territorio nacional a la autorización del Senado, por lo que, en virtud de interpretación por analogía, el de buques de guerra extranjeros por aguas territoriales colombianas requiere también esa autorización.

[TRANSLATION]

¹ With annexed explanation.*

Juan URIBE HOLGUÍN

José Joaquín CAICEDO CASTILLA

* With respect to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, the delegation of Colombia declares that, under article 98 of the Colombian Constitution, authorization by the Senate is required for the passage of foreign troops through Colombian territory and that, by analogy, such authorization is accordingly also required for the passage of foreign warships through Colombian territorial waters.

[TRADUCTION]

¹ Avec explication en annexe*.

Juan URIBE HOLGUÍN

José Joaquín CAICEDO CASTILLA

* La délégation colombienne déclare, aux fins de la Convention sur la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë, que l'article 98 de la Constitution de son pays subordonne le passage de troupes étrangères sur le territoire national à l'autorisation du Sénat et que, en vertu d'une interprétation par analogie, le passage des navires de guerre étrangers par les eaux territoriales colombiennes est également subordonné à cette autorisation.

FOR COSTA RICA:
POUR LE COSTA-RICA:
哥斯大黎加
За Коста-Рику
POR COSTA RICA:

Raúl TREJOS FLORES

FOR CUBA:
POUR CUBA:
古巴
За Кубу
POR CUBA:

F. V. GARCÍA AMADOR

FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
POUR LA TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE:
捷克斯拉夫
За Чехословакию
POR CHEGOSLOVAQUIA:

With the following reservations :

“In view of the fact that the Conference had not adopted a special article concerning the passage of warships through the territorial waters of foreign States, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic deems it necessary to stress that articles 14 and 23 cannot in any sense be interpreted as establishing a right of innocent passage for warships through the territorial waters.

“The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic holds that under international law in force all government ships without distinction enjoy immunity and therefore does not agree with the ap-

plication of articles 19 and 20 of the Convention to government ships operated for commercial purposes. ”¹

Karel KURKA

30 October 1958

FOR DENMARK:

POUR LE DANEMARK:

丹麥

За ДАНИЮ

FOR DINAMARCA:

Max SORENSEN

T. OLDENBURG

FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE:

多明尼加共和國

За Доминиканскую Республику

FOR LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA:

A. ALVAREZ AYBAR

[TRANSDUCTION — TRANSLATION]

¹ Avec les réserves suivantes :

Étant donné que la Conférence n'a pas adopté d'article spécial pour le passage des navires de guerre étrangers dans la mer territoriale, le Gouvernement de la République tchécoslovaque estime nécessaire de souligner que les dispositions des articles 14 et 23 ne peuvent en aucune façon être interprétées comme donnant aux navires de guerre un droit de passage inoffensif dans la mer territoriale.

Le Gouvernement de la République tchécoslovaque estime qu'en vertu du droit international en vigueur, tous les navires d'État, sans distinction aucune, jouissent de l'immunité; en conséquence, il est opposé à l'application des articles 19 et 20 de la Convention aux navires d'État affectés à des fins commerciales.

FOR ECUADOR:

POUR L'ÉQUATEUR:

厄瓜多

За Эквадор

FOR EL ECUADOR:

FOR EL SALVADOR:

POUR LE SALVADOR:

薩爾瓦多

За Сальвадор

FOR EL SALVADOR:

FOR ETHIOPIA:

POUR L'ÉTHIOPIE:

阿比西尼亞

За Эфиопию

FOR ETIOPIA:

FOR THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA:

POUR LA FÉDÉRATION DE MALAISIE:

馬來亞聯邦

За Малайскую Федерацию

FOR LA FEDERACIÓN MALAYA:

FOR FINLAND:

POUR LA FINLANDE:

芬蘭

За Финляндию

FOR FINLANDIA:

G. A. GRIPENBERG

27 octobre 1958

FOR FRANCE:

POUR LA FRANCE:

法蘭西

За Францию

FOR FRANCIA:

FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE:

德意志聯邦共和國

За Федеративную Республику Германии

FOR LA REPÚBLICA FEDERAL ALEMANA:

FOR GHANA:

POUR LE GHANA:

迦納

За Гану

FOR GHANA:

Richard QUARSHIE

K. B. ASANTE

FOR GREECE:

POUR LA GRÈCE:

希臘

За Грецию

FOR GRECIA:

FOR GUATEMALA:

POUR LE GUATEMALA:

瓜地馬拉

За Гватемалу

FOR GUATEMALA:

L. AYCINENA SALAZAR

FOR HAITI:

POUR HAÏTI:

海地

За Гаити

FOR HAÏTI:

RIGAL

FOR THE HOLY SEE:

POUR LE SAINT-SIÈGE:

教廷

За Святейший Престол

FOR LA SANTA SEDE:

P. DEMEUR

30.4.1958

FOR HONDURAS:

POUR LE HONDURAS:

宏都拉斯

За Гондурас

FOR HONDURAS:

FOR HUNGARY:

POUR LA HONGRIE:

匈牙利

За Венгрию

FOR HUNGRIA:

Subject to¹ reservations attached to articles 14, 23
and 21¹

Dr SZITA János

31.X.1958

FOR ICELAND:

POUR L'ISLANDE:

冰島

За Исландию

FOR ISLANDIA:

H. G. ANDERSEN

¹ "Articles 14 and 23: The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the coastal State is entitled to make the passage of warships through its territorial waters subject to previous authorization; article 21: The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that the rules contained in Sub-Section B of Section III of Part I of the Convention are generally inapplicable to government ships operated for commercial purposes so far as they encroach on the immunities enjoyed under international law by all government ships, whether commercial or noncommercial, on foreign territorial waters. Consequently, the provisions of Sub-Section B restricting the immunities of government ships operated for commercial purposes are applicable only upon consent of the State whose flag the ship flies."

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

¹ Avec réserves aux articles 14, 23 et 21, dont textes joints en annexe.

Articles 14 et 23: Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Hongrie estime que l'État riverain est en droit de subordonner à une autorisation préalable le passage de navires de guerre dans ses eaux territoriales; *article 21:* Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Hongrie estime que les dispositions figurant dans la sous-section B de la section III de la première partie de la Convention ne s'appliquent pas en règle générale aux navires d'État affectés à des fins commerciales, pour autant qu'elles portent atteinte aux immunités dont jouissent tous les navires d'État, commerciaux ou non commerciaux, dans les eaux territoriales étrangères. Par conséquent, les dispositions de la sous-section B qui limitent les immunités dont jouissent les navires d'État affectés à des fins commerciales ne sont applicables qu'avec le consentement de l'État dont le navire arbore le pavillon.

FOR INDIA:
 POUR L'INDE:
 印度
 За Индию
 FOR LA INDIA:

FOR INDONESIA:
 POUR L'INDONÉSIE:
 印度尼西亚
 За Индонезию
 FOR INDONESIA:

FOR IRAN:
 POUR L'IRAN:
 伊朗
 За Иран
 FOR IRÁN:

Subject to reservations¹

Dr. A. MATINE-DAFTARY

May 28, 1958

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

¹ En signant la Convention sur la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë, je fais la réserve suivante : *l'article 14*: le Gouvernement iranien maintient l'exception d'incompétence opposée par sa délégation à la Conférence sur le droit de la mer, à la douzième séance plénière de la Conférence tenue le 24 avril 1958, contre les articles recommandés par la Cinquième Commission de la Conférence et incorporés, en partie, à l'article 14 de cette Convention. Ainsi, le Gouvernement iranien se réserve tous les droits en ce qui concerne le contenu de cet article qui touche les pays dépourvus de littoral.

¹ In signing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, I make the following reservation: *Article 14*. The Iranian Government maintains the objection, on the ground of excess of competence, expressed by its delegation at the twelfth plenary meeting of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on 24 April 1958, to the articles recommended by the Fifth Committee of the Conference and incorporated in part in article 14 of this Convention. The Iranian Government accordingly reserves all rights regarding the contents of this article in so far as it relates to countries having no sea coast.

FOR IRAQ:

POUR L'IRAQ:

伊拉克

За Ирак

FOR IRAK:

FOR IRELAND:

POUR L'IRLANDE:

愛爾蘭

За Ирландию

FOR IRLANDA:

Frank AIKEN

2.10.1958

FOR ISRAEL:

POUR ISRAËL:

以色列

За Израиль

FOR ISRAEL:

Shabtai ROSENNE

FOR ITALY:

POUR L'ITALIE:

義大利

За Италию

FOR ITALIA:

FOR JAPAN:

POUR LE JAPON:

日本

За Японию

FOR EL JAPÓN:

FOR THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN:
POUR LE ROYAUME HACHÉMITE DE JORDANIE:
約但哈希米德王國
За Хашемитское Королевство Иордании
POR EL REINO HACHEMITA DE JORDANIA:

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA:
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE:
大韓民國
За Корейскую Республику
POR LA REPÚBLICA DE COREA:

FOR LAOS:
POUR LE LAOS:
寮國
За Лаос
POR LAOS:

FOR LEBANON:
POUR LE LIBAN:
黎巴嫩
За Ливан
POR EL LÍBANO:

FOR LIBERIA:
POUR LE LIBÉRIA:
賴比瑞亞
За Либерию
POR LIBERIA:

Rocheforte L. WEEKS
27/5/58

FOR LIBYA:

POUR LA LIBYE:

利比亞

За ЛИБИЮ

FOR LIBIA:

FOR THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG:

POUR LE GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG:

盧森堡大公國

За Великое Герцогство Люксембург

FOR EL GRAN DUCADO DE LUXEMBURGO:

FOR MEXICO:

POUR LE MEXIQUE:

墨西哥

За Мексикү

FOR MÉXICO:

FOR MONACO:

POUR MONACO:

摩納哥

За МОНАКО

FOR MÓNACO:

FOR MOROCCO:

POUR LE MAROC:

摩洛哥

За Марокко

FOR MARRUECOS:

FOR NEPAL:
POUR LE NÉPAL:
尼泊爾
За Непал
POR NEPAL:

Rishikesh SHAHA

FOR THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS:
POUR LE ROYAUME DES PAYS-BAS:
荷蘭王國
За Королевство Нидерландов
POR EL REINO DE LOS PAÍSES BAJOS:

C. SCHURMANN
31 October 1958

FOR NEW ZEALAND:
POUR LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:
紐西蘭
За Новую Зеландию
POR NUEVA ZELANDIA:

Foss SHANAHAN
29 October 1958

FOR NICARAGUA:
POUR LE NICARAGUA:
尼加拉瓜
За Никарагуа
POR NICARAGUA:

FOR THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY:
POUR LE ROYAUME DE NORVÈGE:
挪威王國
За Королевство Норвегия
POR EL REINO DE NORUEGA:

FOR PAKISTAN:
POUR LE PAKISTAN:
巴基斯坦
За Пакистан
POR EL PAKISTÁN:

Aly KHAN
31st October 1958

FOR PANAMA:
POUR LE PANAMA:
巴拿馬
За Панаму
POR PANAMÁ:

Carlos SUCRE C.
2.5.1958

FOR PARAGUAY:
POUR LE PARAGUAY:
巴拉圭
За Парагвай
POR EL PARAGUAY:

FOR PERU:

POUR LE PÉROU:

祕魯

За Перу

FOR EL PERÚ:

FOR THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DES PHILIPPINES:

菲律賓共和國

За Филиппинскую Республику

FOR LA REPÚBLICA DE FILIPINAS:

FOR POLAND:

POUR LA POLOGNE:

波蘭

За Польшу

FOR POLONIA:

FOR PORTUGAL:

POUR LE PORTUGAL:

葡萄牙

За Португалию

FOR PORTUGAL:

Sous réserve de ratification¹

Vasco Vieira GARIN

28 octobre 1958

¹ Subject to ratification.

FOR ROMANIA:

POUR LA ROUMANIE:

羅馬尼亞

За Румынию

FOR RUMANIA:

« Sous les réserves suivantes : 1) à l'article 20: le Gouvernement de la République populaire Roumaine estime que les navires d'État jouissent de l'immunité dans les eaux territoriales étrangères et que l'application des mesures prévues dans cet article peut avoir lieu pour ces navires seulement avec l'assentiment de l'État sous le pavillon duquel ils naviguent; 2) à l'article 23: le Gouvernement de la République populaire Roumaine estime que l'État riverain a le droit d'établir que le passage des navires de guerre étrangers par ses eaux territoriales est subordonné à une approbation préalable. »¹

M. MAGHERU

31 octobre 1958

FOR SAN MARINO:

POUR SAINT-MARIN:

聖馬利諾

За Сан-Марино

FOR SAN MARINO:

FOR SAUDI ARABIA:

POUR L'ARABIE SAOUDITE:

沙烏地阿拉伯

За Саудовскую Аравию

FOR ARABIA SAUDITA:

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

¹ With the following reservations : (1) to article 20: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that government ships have immunity in foreign territorial waters and that the measures envisaged in this article may not be applied to such ships except with the consent of the flag State; (2) to article 23: The Government of the Romanian People's Republic considers that the coastal State has the right to provide that the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters shall be subject to previous approval.

FOR SPAIN:
POUR L'ESPAGNE:
西班牙
За Испанию
POR ESPAÑA:

FOR THE SUDAN:
POUR LE SOUDAN:
蘇丹
За Судан
POR EL SUDÁN:

FOR SWEDEN:
POUR LA SUÈDE:
瑞典
За Швецию
POR SUECIA:

FOR SWITZERLAND:
POUR LA SUISSE:
瑞士
За Швейцарию
POR SUIZA:

F. SCHNYDER
22 octobre 1958

FOR THAILAND:

POUR LA THAÏLANDE:

泰國

За Таиланд

FOR TAILANDIA:

LUANG CHAKRAPANI SRISILVISUDDHI

FOR TUNISIA:

POUR LA TUNISIE:

突尼西亞

За Тунис

FOR TÚNEZ:

« Sous la réserve suivante : Le Gouvernement de la République Tunisienne ne se considère pas comme lié par les dispositions de l'article 16, paragraphe 4, de la présente Convention. »¹

Mongi SLIM

Le 30 octobre 1958

FOR TURKEY:

POUR LA TURQUIE:

土耳其

За Турция

FOR TURQUÍA:

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

¹ With the following reservation : The Government of the Tunisian Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 4, of this Convention.

FOR THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:
 POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE D'UKRAINE:
 烏克蘭蘇維埃社會主義共和國
 За Украинскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику
 POR LA REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIÉTICA DE UCRANIA:

Соговорками по статьям 20 и 23*. Текст оговорок прилагается.

Л. ПАЛАМАРЧУК¹

30 October 1958

* По статье 20: « Правительство Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики считает, что государственные суда в иностранных территориальных водах пользуются иммунитетом и поэтому применение к ним мер, упомянутых в настоящей статье, может иметь место лишь с согласия государства, под флагом которого плавает судно ».

По статье 23: (Подраздел D. Правило, применяемое к военным кораблям) — « Правительство Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики считает, что прибрежное государство имеет право устанавливать разрешительный порядок прохода иностранных военных кораблей через его территориальные воды ».

[TRANSLATION]

¹ With reservations* to articles 20 and 23; text of reservations attached.

L. PALAMARCHUK

* Text of the reservations:

To article 20—The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

To article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to Warships)—The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that a coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

[TRADUCTION]

¹ Réserves* aux articles 20 et 23. Texte des réserves joint en annexe.

L. PALAMARTCHOUK

* Texte des réserves:

Article 20 — Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine considère que les navires d'État jouissent de l'immunité dans les eaux territoriales étrangères et que, pour cette raison, les mesures prévues dans cet article ne peuvent leur être appliquées qu'avec le consentement de l'État dont le navire arbore le pavillon.

Article 23 (Sous-section D. Règle applicable aux navires de guerre) — Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine considère que l'État riverain a le droit d'établir un régime d'autorisation pour le passage des navires de guerre étrangers dans ses eaux territoriales.

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

POUR L'UNION SUD-AFRICAINE:

南非聯邦

За Южно-Африканский Союз.

FOR LA UNIÓN SUDAFRICANA:

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

POUR L'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES:

蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦

За Союз Советских Социалистических Республик

FOR LA UNIÓN DE REPÚBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIÉTICAS:

Соговорками по статьям 20 и 23*. Текст оговорок прилагается.

V. ЗОРИН¹

30 October 1958

* По статье 20: « Правительство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик считает, что государственные суда в иностранных территориальных водах пользуются иммунитетом и поэтому применение к ним мер, упомянутых в настоящей статье, может иметь место лишь с согласия государства, под флагом которого плавает судно ».

По статье 23: (Подраздел D. Правило, применяемое к военным кораблям) — « Правительство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик считает, что прибрежное государство имеет право устанавливать разрешительный порядок прохода иностранных военных кораблей через его территориальные воды ».

[TRANSLATION]

¹ With reservations* to articles 20 and 23; text of reservations attached.

V. ZORIN

* Text of the reservations:

To article 20—The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that government ships in foreign territorial waters have immunity and that the measures mentioned in this article may therefore be applied to them only with the consent of the flag State.

To article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rule applicable to Warships)—The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that a coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.

[TRADUCTION]

¹ Réserves* aux articles 20 et 23. Texte des réserves joint en annexe.

V. ZORINE

* Texte des réserves:

Article 20 — Le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques considère que les navires d'État jouissent de l'immunité dans les eaux territoriales étrangères et que, pour cette raison, les mesures prévues dans cet article ne peuvent leur être appliquées qu'avec le consentement de l'État dont le navire arbore le pavillon.

Article 23 (Sous-section D. Règle applicable aux navires de guerre) — Le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques considère que l'État riverain a le droit d'établir un régime d'autorisation pour le passage des navires de guerre étrangers dans ses eaux territoriales.

FOR THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE:

聯合阿拉伯共和國

За Объединенную Арабскую Республику

· POR LA REPÚBLICA ARABE UNIDA:

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:

POUR LE ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD:

大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國

За Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

· POR EL REINO UNIDO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE:

Pierson DIXON

9 Sept. 1958

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

POUR LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:

美利堅合衆國

За Соединенные Штаты Америки

POR LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA:

Arthur H. DEAN

15 Sept. 1958

FOR URUGUAY:

POUR L'URUGUAY:

烏拉圭

За Уругвай

POR EL URUGUAY:

Carlos CARBAJAL

H. MARTÍNEZ MONTERO

FOR VENEZUELA:

POUR LE VENEZUELA:

委內瑞拉

За Венесуэлы

FOR VENEZUELA:

La República de Venezuela al suscribir la presente convención declara, por lo que se refiere al Art. 12, que existen circunstancias especiales que deberán tenerse en cuenta en las siguientes áreas: Golfo de Paria y en zonas adyacentes al mismo; área comprendida entre las costas de Venezuela y la isla de Aruba; y Golfo de Venezuela.¹

Ad referendum

Carlos SOSA RODRÍGUEZ

October 30th 1958

FOR VIET-NAM:

POUR LE VIETNAM:

越南

За Вьетнам

FOR VIET-NAM:

[TRANSLATION]

¹In signing the present Convention, the Republic of Venezuela declares with reference to article 12 that there are special circumstances to be taken into consideration in the following areas: the Gulf of Paria and zones adjacent thereto; the area between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Aruba; and the Gulf of Venezuela.

[TRADUCTION]

¹La République du Venezuela déclare en signant le présente Convention qu'en ce qui concerne l'article 12 il existe des circonstances spéciales qui devront être prises en considération pour les régions suivantes: golfe de Paria et zones adjacentes à ce golfe; région comprise entre les côtes vénézuéliennes et l'île d'Aruba; golfe de Venezuela.

FOR YEMEN:

POUR LE YÉMEN:

葉門

За Йемен

FOR EL YEMEN:

FOR YUGOSLAVIA:

POUR LA YOUGOSLAVIE:

南斯拉夫

За Югославию

FOR YUGOESLAVIA:

Avec la réserve de ratification¹

Milan BARTOS

V. POPOVIC

¹ Subject to ratification.

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS MADE UPON RATIFICATION¹DÉCLARATIONS ET RÉSERVES FAITES AU MOMENT DE LA RATIFICATION¹

BULGARIA

BULGARIE

[BULGARIAN TEXT — TEXTE BULGARE]

По член 20: « Правителството на Народна република България смята, че държавните плавателни съдове в чуждестранни териториални води се ползват от имунитет и затова прилагането към тях на мерките, упоменати в настоящия член, може да има място само със съгласие на държавата, под чийто флаг плава плавателният съд ».

По член 23 (Подраздел Д. Наредба, прилагана по отношение на военните кораби): « Правителството на Народна република България смята, че крайбрежната държава има право да установява разрешителен ред за преминаване на чуждестранни военни кораби през нейните териториални води ».

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

Article 20: The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that government ships in the territorial sea of another State have immunity and that the measures set forth in this article may therefore apply to such ships only with the consent of the flag State.

Article 23 (Sub-Section D. Rules applicable to warships): The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the coastal State has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial sea.

¹ The declarations and reservations made upon signature by the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela were confirmed in their instruments of ratification.

En ce qui concerne l'article 20: Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Bulgarie estime que les navires d'État dans la mer territoriale d'un autre État jouissent d'une immunité, aussi les mesures mentionnées au présent article ne sauraient-elles être appliquées qu'avec l'accord de l'État dont le navire bat pavillon.

En ce qui concerne l'article 23 (sous-section D. Règle applicable aux navires de guerre): Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Bulgarie estime que l'État riverain a le droit d'établir un régime d'autorisation pour le passage de navires de guerre étrangers dans sa mer territoriale.

¹ Dans leur instrument de ratification, les Gouvernements de la Hongrie, de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie, de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, de la Roumanie, de la Tchécoslovaquie, de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques et du Venezuela ont confirmé les réserves et déclarations faites au moment de la signature.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND

ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-
BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE
DU NORD

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Declaration :

“ In depositing their instrument of ratification... Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that, save as may be stated in any further and separate notices that may hereafter be given, ratification of this Convention on behalf of the United Kingdom does not extend to the States in the Persian Gulf enjoying British protection. Multilateral conventions to which the United Kingdom becomes a party are not extended to these States until such time as an extension is requested by the Ruler of the State concerned.”

Déclaration :

En déposant son instrument de ratification..., le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté dans le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord déclare que, sauf les dispositions de toute autre notification distincte qui pourra être faite ultérieurement, la ratification de cette Convention au nom du Royaume-Uni ne vaut pas pour les États du golfe Persique qui jouissent de la protection britannique. L'application des conventions multilatérales auxquelles le Royaume-Uni devient partie n'est étendue à ces États que lorsque l'extension est demandée par le Souverain de l'État intéressé.

VENEZUELA

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« ... con reserva expresa del artículo 12 y de los párrafos 2 y 3 del artículo 24 de la dicha Convención. »

[TRANSLATION]

Reservation :

... with express reservation in respect of article 12 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 of the said Convention.

[TRADUCTION]

Réserve :

... avec réserve expresse concernant l'article 12 et les paragraphes 2 et 3 de l'article 24 de ladite Convention.

OBJECTIONS

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIE

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

“ ... I am instructed by my Government to place on record its formal objections to the reservations hereunder mentioned, which have been made on behalf of other States to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone :

- “(a) The declaration made with reference to article 12 by Venezuela on signature and the reservation made to that article by Venezuela on ratification.
- “(b) The reservation made to article 14 by Iran on signature.
- “(c) The reservations made to articles 14 and 23 by Czechoslovakia and Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- “(d) The reservation made to paragraph 4 of article 16 by Tunisia on signature.
- “(e) The reservation made with regard to the application of articles 19 and 20 to government ships operated for commercial purposes by Czechoslovakia on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- “(f) The reservations made to article 20 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- “(g) The reservations made to article 20 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union

... Je suis chargé par mon gouvernement de faire consigner ses objections formelles aux réserves ci-après qui ont été formulées au nom d'autres États, à propos de la Convention sur la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë :

- a) La déclaration faite par le Venezuela au sujet de l'article 12 lors de la signature et la réserve que cet État a formulée à propos dudit article lors de la ratification;
- b) La réserve faite par l'Iran à propos de l'article 14 lors de la signature;
- c) Les réserves faites par la Tchécoslovaquie et la Hongrie à propos des articles 14 et 23 lors de la signature et confirmées lors de la ratification;
- d) La réserve faite par la Tunisie, lors de la signature, à propos du paragraphe 4 de l'article 16;
- e) La réserve que la Tchécoslovaquie a faite, lors de la signature, à propos de l'application des articles 19 et 20 aux navires d'État affectés à des fins commerciales, et qu'elle a confirmée lors de la ratification.
- f) Les réserves faites par la Bulgarie à propos de l'article 20 lors de la signature et de la ratification;
- g) Les réserves faites à propos de l'article 20 par la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie, la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, la Roumanie et l'Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.

- “(h) The reservation made to article 21 by Hungary on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- “(i) The reservations made to article 23 by Bulgaria on signature and on ratification.
- “(j) The reservations made to article 23 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on signature and confirmed on ratification.
- “(k) The reservation made to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 24 by Venezuela on ratification.

“If the statement referred to above with regard to article 23 are juridically in the nature of declarations rather than of reservations strictly so-called, the objections recorded by my Government will serve to record disagreement with the opinions so declared.”

ISRAEL

“I am instructed to place on record the Government of Israel's formal objection to all reservations and declarations made in connection with the signing or ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the High Seas which are incompatible with the purposes

des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, lors de la signature, et confirmées lors de la ratification;

- h) La réserve faite par la Hongrie à propos de l'article 21, lors de la signature, et confirmée lors de la ratification;
- i) Les réserves faites par la Bulgarie à propos de l'article 23, lors de la signature et de la ratification;
- j) Les réserves faites à propos de l'article 23 par la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie, la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, la Roumanie et l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, lors de la signature, et confirmées lors de la ratification;
- k) La réserve faite par le Venezuela à propos des paragraphes 2 et 3 de l'article 24, lors de la ratification.

Si, du point de vue juridique, les opinions ci-dessus qui concernent l'article 23 ont le caractère de déclarations et non de réserves proprement dites, les objections formulées par mon Gouvernement devront être considérées comme indiquant qu'il n'approuve pas lesdites opinions.

ISRAËL

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

J'ai reçu pour instructions de déclarer que le Gouvernement israélien fait formellement objection à toutes les réserves formulées à l'occasion de la signature ou de la ratification de la Convention sur la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë et de la Convention sur la haute mer ou à l'occasion de l'adhésion auxdites Conventions, et

and objects of these Conventions. This objection applies in particular to the declaration or reservation made by Tunisia to article 16, paragraph 4, of the first of the above-mentioned Conventions on the occasion of signature. ”

qui sont incompatibles avec les buts et l'objet de ces Conventions. L'objection vaut en particulier pour la déclaration ou réserve que la Tunisie, lors de la signature, a formulée en ce qui concerne le paragraphe 4 de l'article 16 de la première des Conventions susmentionnées.

MADAGASCAR

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

« La République malgache fait formellement objection à toutes les réserves et déclarations formulées à l'occasion de la signature ou de la ratification de la Convention sur la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë ou à l'occasion de l'adhésion à ladite Convention, et qui sont incompatibles avec les buts et objets de cette convention.

« L'objection vaut en particulier pour les déclarations ou réserves faites par la Bulgarie, la Colombie, la Hongrie, la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie, la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, la Roumanie, la Tchécoslovaquie, la Tunisie et l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques au texte de la Convention sur la mer territoriale et la zone contiguë. »

The Malagasy Republic formally expresses its objection to all reservations and statements made in connexion with signature or ratification of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone or in connexion with accession to the said Convention which are inconsistent with the aims and purposes of this Convention.

This objection applies in particular to the statements or reservations made with regard to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Tunisia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

“ The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North-

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni a informé le Secrétaire général

ern Ireland has informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the following reservations :

- “ 1. To article 12 by Venezuela.
- “ 2. To article 14 by Iran.
- “ 3. To article 16, paragraph 4, by Tunisia.
- “ 4. To article 19 by Czechoslovakia.
- “ 5. To article 20 by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.
- “ 6. To article 21 by Hungary.
- “ 7. To article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3 by Venezuela. ”

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Objection to the following reservations :

“ 1. The reservations made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to article 19, by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to article 20, and by Hungary to article 21.

“ 2. The reservation made by the Government of the Tunisian Republic to article 16, paragraph 4.

“ 3. The reservation made by the Government of Venezuela to article 12 and to article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3. ”

qu'il fait objection aux réserves suivantes :

1. À l'article 12, par le Venezuela;
2. À l'article 14, par l'Iran;
3. Au paragraphe 4 de l'article 16, par la Tunisie;
4. À l'article 19, par la Tchécoslovaquie;
5. À l'article 20, par la Bulgarie, la Hongrie, la RSS de Biélorussie, la RSS d'Ukraine, la Roumanie, la Tchécoslovaquie et l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques;
6. À l'article 21, par la Hongrie;
7. Aux paragraphes 2 et 3 de l'article 24, par le Venezuela.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Objections aux réserves suivantes :

1. Les réserves faites par le Gouvernement tchécoslovaque à l'article 19, par le Gouvernement bulgare, le Gouvernement de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie, le Gouvernement de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, le Gouvernement roumain, le Gouvernement tchécoslovaque et le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, à l'article 20, et par la Hongrie à l'article 21.

2. La réserve faite par le Gouvernement de la République tunisienne au paragraphe 4 de l'article 16.

3. La réserve faite par le Gouvernement vénézuélien à l'article 12 et aux paragraphes 2 et 3 de l'article 24.