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## *Treaty Series*

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*Treaties and international agreements  
registered  
or filed and recorded  
with the Secretariat of the United Nations*

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VOLUME 516

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## *Recueil des Traités*

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*Traités et accords internationaux  
enregistrés  
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**I**

***Treaties and international agreements***

***registered***

***from 18 November 1964 to 25 November 1964***

***Nos. 7467 to 7480***



***Traités et accords internationaux***

***enregistrés***

***du 18 novembre 1964 au 25 novembre 1964***

***Nos 7467 à 7480***

No. 7477. CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

(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.

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

POUR L'UNION SUB-AFRICAINNE:

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.

В. ЗОРИН<sup>1</sup>

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]

<sup>1</sup> 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]

<sup>1</sup> 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.