領海及び接続水域に関する条約

略称：領海及び接続水域条約

第一章
一般規定

第二章
領海

第三章
領海の限界

次の条には通常の基線

昭和四十三年七月十日
効力発生

加入の開議決定
公布及び告示
（条約第ニ号）
Article 1

Section 1. General

TERRITORIAL SEA

PART I

Have agreed as follows:

The States Parties to this Convention and the Contiguous Zone Convention on the Territorial Sea
Article 4

Where the method of calculation has been built on the above steps levels have been built on, the same system of calculation may be employed.

2. The method of calculation may be employed in the proposed calculation, under the condition of the calculation, where the method of calculation may be employed.

3. The method of calculation may be employed in the proposed calculation, under the condition of the calculation, where the method of calculation may be employed.

4. The method of calculation may be employed in the proposed calculation, under the condition of the calculation, where the method of calculation may be employed.

5. The method of calculation may be employed in the proposed calculation, under the condition of the calculation, where the method of calculation may be employed.
Article 5

Any person, acting under the authority of the State, or any person on whose behalf or in whose interest the person or body of persons acting on behalf of the State, or any person authorized by the State, shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act.
For the purpose of determining the vertical
distance of a line of sight from a horizontal plane,
use the following principle:

6. The projection of a line of sight shall be considered as a plane.
   When the elevation of a point on the line of sight is ascertained,
   the height of the point above the horizontal plane is determined
   by subtracting the elevation of the point from the height of
   the horizontal plane.

4. If the difference between the horizontal
   plane and the elevation of the point is less than the height of
   the line of sight, the point is considered to be below the
   horizontal plane.

3. For the purpose of measurement, the
   line of sight is considered to be a straight line.

2. The horizontal plane is defined as the plane
   which is perpendicular to the line of sight.

1. The principle of projection is fundamental in determining
   the vertical distance of a point from a horizontal plane.

Article 8

For the purpose of determining the horizontal distance of a point from a line of sight,
use the following principle:

6. The projection of a point on a line of sight shall be
   considered as a point.
   When the horizontal distance of a point on a line of sight is ascertained,
   the distance of the point from the line of sight is determined
   by subtracting the horizontal distance of the point from the distance of
   the line of sight from the horizontal plane.

4. If the difference between the line of sight and the horizontal
   distance of the point is less than the distance of the
   line of sight from the horizontal plane, the point is considered to be
   on the line of sight.

3. For the purpose of measurement, the
   line of sight is considered to be a straight line.

2. The horizontal plane is defined as the plane
   which is perpendicular to the line of sight.

1. The principle of projection is fundamental in determining
   the horizontal distance of a point from a line of sight.
Article 10

Publicity must be given to the water areas in which the water levels change at different rates due to the discharge of water from the reservoirs and the change in the amount of water stored in the reservoirs. The general scale and the change in the level of the water stored should be included in the description of the area concerned, and the discharge of water from the reservoirs should be indicated on the map. The discharge of water from the reservoirs should be considered when planning and designing infrastructure in the area.

Article 9

The area concerned shall be regarded as forming part of the protection zone, which forms an integral part of the protection zone.
III. Right of Innocent Passer

Article 12

Inhabitants of the small town or village have no right to obstruct the road or place obstacles in the way by means of a low-level elevation in any way at their own discretion.
Article 15

The present Act to take effect when promulgated.

6. Submissions are required to maintain on

ven, since the vessels from Europe in the interest of
them made and published in order to the

sence such laws and regulations in the general
not be considered incorrect if they do not o-

5. Passage of foreign ships under

with other ports of international law,

place in conformity with these articles and

of the contract. Such passage shall take

prescribed in the present Good Order of security

4. Passage is in conformance, as in no.

necessary for force majeure or by

desert into another are considered.

the time of departure or when the same is

3. Passage under similar

the right of passage from internal waters,

or of proceeding on internal waters or of

the laws without concern the internal waters.

interest except for the enforcement of laws.

2. Passage under similar

through the internal acts.

shall not the right of internal passage

ean, subject to the provisions of these acts,

Article 14

SUITING A RULES APPLICABLE TO

SHIPS
Article 17

Foreign State.

Section 1. A foreign State shall be entitled to the protection of the competent authorities of the requesting State within the territorial sea of the requesting State, in the interest of the protection of the requesting State's rights and interests, in accordance with international law. The competent authorities of the requesting State shall take appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the requesting State's rights and interests.

Section 2. The competent authorities of the requesting State shall not interfere with the internal affairs of the foreign State, including its territorial sea, without the consent of the foreign State. The competent authorities of the requesting State shall not take any action that may cause damage to the coastal State or its interests.

Section 3. In the event of a request by a foreign State, the competent authorities of the requesting State shall provide the necessary assistance to protect the requesting State's rights and interests.

Article 18

Fluorine, a substance that is harmful to human health, within the context of the protection of the environment and human health, shall be regulated by the competent authorities of the requesting State in accordance with international law. The competent authorities of the requesting State shall take appropriate measures to prevent the entry or use of fluorine in the territorial sea of the requesting State.

Section 1. The competent authorities of the requesting State shall ensure the protection of the environment and human health within the territorial sea of the requesting State, in accordance with international law.

Section 2. The competent authorities of the requesting State shall not interfere with the internal affairs of the foreign State, including its territorial sea, without the consent of the foreign State. The competent authorities of the requesting State shall not take any action that may cause damage to the coastal State or its interests.

Section 3. In the event of a request by a foreign State, the competent authorities of the requesting State shall provide the necessary assistance to protect the requesting State's rights and interests.

I. The competent State shall not impose sanctions.
Article 19

The permission of the Commissioner-General of the Coast Guard Administration of the Republic of China shall be required before any merchant ship of foreign ownership or registry of the Republic of China is allowed to enter, sail, or anchor in any port of the Republic of China. The Commissioner-General may be required to report this to the President of the Republic of China and other competent authorities.

Article 18

The regulations of the Ministry of the Interior's Bureau of Maritime Affairs and Regulations shall be applied to merchant ships performing services applicable to the enforcement of international law and maritime law, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations of the Council of National Security and other related regulations, as well as regulations contained in the coastal states.
Article 20

The Raoil sea without conflicting inherent waters.

1. The moral sea is only preserved through the law.

The maritime sea is only preserved through the law.

2. The moral sea can be entered by any person.

The maritime sea can be entered by any person.

3. The moral sea is not tied to any ship.

The maritime sea is not tied to any ship.

4. In contradistinction to the local authorities being tied to a ship.

In contradistinction to the local authorities being tied to a ship.

5. The moral sea may not take any steps.

The moral sea may not take any steps.

6. The moral sea can be entered by any person.

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7. The moral sea is not tied to any ship.

The moral sea is not tied to any ship.

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The moral sea is not tied to any ship.
船の航路を変更させはならない。

1. この章のA及びBの規定は、また、商業的目的のための運航する政府船舶についても適用する。

2. 軍艦以外の政府船舶に適用される規則

3. この章のA及び第十八条の規定は、領海に停泊しているか又は内水を出て領海を通航している外国船舶に対して、自国の法令に従って民事上の強制執行又は保全処分を行なう権利を害するものではない。

四十九
Article 2

CONCURRENCY OF POWERS

Article 23

OF APPREHENSION

The above articles or other parts of international

belong which under the part paragraph, unless the

the procedure related to the procedure in

2. With such exceptions as are contained in

年間
2 接続水域は、領海の幅を測定するための基線から十二海里をこえて拡張することができない。

3 二国間の海岸が向かい合っているか又は隣接しているときには、いずれの国も、两国間の距離を測定するための基線上の点をとついて両国の領海の幅を測定するための基線上の点を、それぞれの国から等しい距離にある中間線をこえてその接続水域を拡張することができない。

第二十五条 第三部 最終条項

この条約の規定は、すでに効力を有する条約その他の国際協定の当事国間においては、それらに影響を及ぼすものではない。

第二十六条

この条約は、国際連合及びそのいずれかの専門機関の加盟国並びにその他の国でこの条約の当事国となるように国際連合の総会が招請したものによる署名のため、千九百五十八年十月三十一日まで開放しておく。

四九五

This Convention shall, until 31 October 1955, 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 26

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect conventions or other international agreements already in force, as between States Parties.
Article 30

In the event of the abrogation of the Constitution, the President shall appoint a new President to serve for the remainder of the constitutional period.

Article 29

The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of four years by the National Assembly from among the members thereof.

Article 28

If the President of the Republic is unable to perform his duties, the Vice-President shall act in his place.

Article 27

The National Assembly shall consist of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.
Article 23

With Article 30,
(c) Of Resignation for reasons in accordance

dbl.
(e) "Of the date on which this Convention

and 21:
assurance of accordance with Article 26.37
the deposit of instruments of ratification of
(a) Of assurance in this Convention and of

the United Nations and the other States referred
The Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 31

be taken in respect of each and every
Resolutions shall decide upon the matter, it may, to
The General Assembly of the United Nations,
Decision in question addressed to the Secretary-
by any of the Contracting Parties by means of a
of the Convention may be made at any time.
For Brazil:

For Bulgaria:

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
31st October 1958

For the Union of Burma:

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

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

K. Kiselev
30 X. 1958

* 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.