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<b>Name of the Clause :</b>	International convention for the unification of certain rules relating to penal jurisdiction in matters of collision or other incidents of navigation Brussels		
<b>Subject of the Clause :</b>	Self explanatory		
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**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES  
RELATING TO PENAL JURISDICTION IN MATTERS OF COLLISION OR OTHER  
INCIDENTS OF NAVIGATION BRUSSELS, 10.5.1952**

The High Contracting Parties, Having recognised the advisability of establishing by agreement certain uniform rules relating to penal jurisdiction in matters of collision or other incidents of navigation, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and thereto have agreed as follows:

**ARTICLE 1** - In the event of a collision or any other incident of navigation concerning a sea-going ship and involving the penal or disciplinary responsibility of the master or of any other person in the service of the ship, criminal or disciplinary proceedings may be instituted only before the judicial or administrative authorities of the State of which the ship was flying the flag at the time of the collision or other incident of navigation.

**ARTICLE 2** - In the case provided for in the preceding Article, no arrest or detention of the vessel shall be ordered, even as a measure of investigation, by any authorities other than those whose flag the ship was flying.

**ARTICLE 3** - Nothing contained in this Convention shall prevent any State from permitting its own authorities, in cases of collision or other incidents of navigation, to take any action in

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respect of certificates of competence or licences issued by that State or to prosecute its own nationals for offences committed while on board a ship flying the flag of another State.

ARTICLE 4 - This Convention does not apply to collisions or other incidents of navigation occurring within the limits of a port or in inland waters. Furthermore the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty, at the time of signature, ratification or accession to the Convention, to reserve to themselves the right to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within their own territorial waters.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to submit to arbitration any disputes between States arising out of the interpretation or application of this Convention, but this shall be without prejudice to the obligations of those High Contracting Parties who have agreed to submit their disputes to the International Court of Justice.

ARTICLE 6 - This Convention shall be open for signature by the States represented at the Ninth Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law. The protocol of signature shall be drawn up through the good offices of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 7 - This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs which shall notify all signatory and acceding States of the deposit of any such instruments.

ARTICLE 8(a) This Convention shall come into force between the two States which first ratify it, six months after the date of the deposit of the second instrument of ratification.(b)This Convention shall come into force in respect of each signatory State which ratifies it after the deposit of the second instrument of ratification six months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification of that State.

ARTICLE 9 - Any State not represented at the Ninth Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law may accede to this Convention. The accession of any State shall be notified to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs which shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of such notification. The Convention shall come into force in respect of the acceding State six months after the date of the receipt of such notification but not before the Convention has come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 8(a).

ARTICLE 10 - Any High Contracting Party may three years after the coming into force of this Convention in respect of such High Contracting Party or at any time thereafter request that a conference be convened in order to consider amendments to the Convention. Any High Contracting Party proposing to avail itself of this right shall notify the Belgian Government which shall convene the conference within six months thereafter.

ARTICLE 11 - Any High Contracting Party shall have the right to denounce this Convention at any time after the coming into force thereof in respect of such High Contracting Party. This denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which notification thereof has been received by the Belgian Government which shall inform through diplomatic channels all the other High Contracting Parties of such notification.

ARTICLE 12(a) Any High Contracting Party may at the time of its ratification of or accession to this Convention or at any time thereafter declare by written notification to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Convention shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible. The Convention shall six months after the date of the receipt of such notification by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs extend to the territories named therein, but not before the date of the coming into force of the Convention in respect of such High Contracting Party.(b)A High Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph (a) of this Article extending the Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may at any time thereafter declare by notification given to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory and the Convention shall one year after the receipt of the notification by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs cease to extend thereto.(c)The Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of any notification received by it under this Article.

Done at Brussels, in a single copy, May 10, 1952, in the French and English languages, the two texts being equally authentic.