

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 1963 Nr. 5

A. TITEL

*Verdrag nopens de Intergouvernementele Maritieme Consultatieve
Organisatie, met twee Bijlagen;
Genève, 6 maart 1948*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag en de Bijlagen zijn afgedrukt in *Stb.* J 93. Behalve de Staten vermeld in rubriek B van *Trb.* 1958, 128 is het onderhavige Verdrag overeenkomstig artikel 57, eerste lid, sub *a*, nog ondertekend voor:

de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland 7 januari 1959

C. VERTALING

De vertaling is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1953, 104. Zie ook *Trb.* 1958, 128.

D. GOEDKEURING

Zie *Trb.* 1953, 104.

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Zie *Trb.* 1953, 104 en *Trb.* 1958, 128. De opgave in laatstgenoemd *Tractatenblad* dient te worden aangevuld met vermelding van de aanvaarding door:

Turkije 25 maart 1958

Onder het voorbehoud dat de akte van aanvaarding "...will in no wise have any effect on the provisions of the Turkish laws concerning cabotage and monopoly."

De Belgische Regering deelde hierop mede:

"...the Turkish reservation...should be placed on record and that its implications should be referred for consideration to the new Organization itself, in accordance with article 1 (c) of the Convention of 6 March 1948".

De Regering van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden deelde mede:

"...in the opinion of the Government of the Netherlands it is in the discretion of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization itself to decide, whether the implications of the Turkish reservation are consistent with the purposes of the Organization. The Government of the Netherlands are therefore prepared to accept this reservation, it being understood that such acceptance does not imply approval of the law or procedure governing the operations of the Turkish Maritime Bank".

De Regering van de Verenigde Staten van Amerika deelde nog mede:

"The United States has no objection to the reservation made by the Government of Turkey in accepting the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, it being understood that such lack of objection does not imply affirmative approval of the law or procedure governing the operations of the Turkish Maritime Bank.

It is noted that the Turkish Maritime Bank is given the monopoly to rescue all ships under 300 tons, except warships, and their merchandise, navigating on certain designated territorial waters, in the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. It is assumed that this monopoly refers to a rescue organization as such, but would not preclude actual distress rescues by vessels of other countries which may happen to be in a propitious position to do so as incidental to their normal voyages particularly in situations where they may be imperiled".

De Regeringen van Birma, Canada, Iran, Japan, de Verenigde Arabische Republiek, het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland en van Zwitserland verklaarden geen bezwaar te hebben tegen het Turkse voorbehoud.

Behalve de in *Trb.* 1953, 104 en *Trb.* 1958, 128 genoemde hebben nog de volgende Staten welke het Verdrag in overeenstemming met artikel 57, eerste lid, sub *b*, onder voorbehoud van aanvaarding hebben ondertekend, een akte van aanvaarding overeenkomstig artikel 57, laatste lid, bij de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties nedergelegd:

Griekenland 31 december 1958

De Regering van Griekenland heeft op genoemde datum opnieuw haar aanvaarding van het onderhavige Verdrag bevestigd. (Zie ook de rubriek E van *Trb.* 1953, 104 en *Trb.* 1958, 128).

Bij deze gelegenheid heeft de Griekse Regering aan de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties de hiervolgende mededeling gedaan:

"In this connection, I wish to state that Greece, in reconfirming its acceptance, considers that the aforesaid Organization can play a useful and important role in the field of technical and nautical matters, thus contributing to the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world. In case the organization extends its activities to matters of commercial and economic nature, the Greek Government may find itself bound to reconsider its acceptance of the Convention and avail itself of its provisions concerning withdrawal as laid down in article 59".

Liberia	6 januari 1959
India	6 januari 1959

De Indiase akte van aanvaarding bevat de volgende verklaring:

"In accepting the Convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Government of India declare that any measures which it adopt or may have adopted for giving encouragement and assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation of Government-owned or Government-controlled cargoes to national ships or the reservation of the coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as the Government of India may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in Article 1 (b) of the Convention.

Accordingly, any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of India. The Government of India further expressly state that its acceptance of the above-mentioned Convention neither has nor shall have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the law on the subject in force in the territories of the Republic of India".

Naar aanleiding van deze verklaring deelde de Nederlandse Regering aan de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties het volgende mede:

"... though the terms in which India has expressed its acceptance of the IMCO-convention, are formulated as a declaration, technically this instrument must be considered to constitute a reservation, which needs acceptance of the other parties to the Convention.

India declares that any measures which it adopts or may have adopted and such other measures as the Government may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of IMCO as defined in art. 1 (b) of the Convention.

This declaration does not seem compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as it does not guarantee that the measures indicated by India, would not restrict the freedom of shipping of all flags to take part in international trade and for that reason may constitute discrimination, whereas the aim of the Convention is to further the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restriction of Governments.

The Netherlands Government is therefore of opinion that India cannot be regarded as being a party to the convention, as long as that State takes the view that any measures for giving encouragement and assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries, which it adopts or may adopt, should be considered to be in accordance with the purposes of IMCO.

The Netherlands Government proposes that the parties to the Convention who object to the Indian declaration, enter into common negotiation with the Government of India with a view to render the adherence of India to the IMCO-convention acceptable for the other parties."

Naar aanleiding van de Indiase verklaring is namens de Regering van Frankrijk medegedeeld:

"The French Government is unable to accept the wording of the Indian reservations for two reasons:

1. It is in the first place impossible to accept that a Government party to a multilateral convention should itself decide unilaterally that any

measures which it might adopt in the future in regard to the subjects covered by the convention, shall automatically be deemed consistent with the convention.

The question at issue is whether it appertains to a State party to a multilateral treaty to take a decision on this point itself, its discretionary judgement in the matter being then imposed on all the other States parties to the treaty. The determination whether a reservation is consistent with the spirit, object or purpose of a treaty is in itself a juridical question of general interest, which too closely affects the structure of the treaty to be decided unilaterally. It is for the States parties to the treaty to take a decision on this point, it being understood, to quote the words used by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 28 May 1951 that "if a party to the Convention objects to a reservation which it considers to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, it can in fact consider that the reserving State is not a party to the Convention" (International Court of Justice, Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders, 1951, page 29).

In these circumstances it would seem impossible to accept the declaration of the Government of India that "any measures . . . and such other matters as the Government of India may adopt, the sole object of which is to promote the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization". The parties to the Convention are in fact being asked to give a free hand for the future, and they would not be justified in doing so. To be acceptable, a reservation must be precise and strictly limited. It is easy to see that the reservation made by the Government of India is not of this nature.

2. The Government of India adds in its instrument of acceptance that "any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of India".

The acceptance of such a formula by the other parties to the Convention would in practice make the mechanism of the Convention of 6 March 1948 ineffective by subordinating the application of each and every recommendation adopted by the Organization to the consent of the appropriate constitutional organs of the various signatory States. Acceptance of such a system would be tantamount to calling into question the provisions agreed to in 1948. By definition a ratification or an acceptance cannot be conditional. Nothing in the Convention, as it was accepted by the signatory States, authorizes such an interpretation. Acceptance of the Indian doctrine at the present stage would open the door to the requests of a similar nature which would undoubtedly be made in the future and which would rapidly destroy the effectiveness of the provisions that were jointly elaborated and approved."

De Regering van de Verenigde Staten van Amerika deelde naar aanleiding van de verklaring van de Indiase Regering aan de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties het volgende mede:

"The Government of the United States does not consider that the declaration of the Government of India constitutes a reservation on the part of that Government.

With respect to the first sentence of the declaration, it is not considered that there is anything inconsistent as between the language of the sentence and the purposes of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in Article 1 (b) of the Convention. Article 1 (b) states that assistance and encouragement given by a Government for the development of its national shipping and for purposes of security does not in itself constitute discrimination. The measures which the Government of India sets forth as the kind of measures which it

has adopted or may adopt, are of a kind which constitute assistance and encouragement for development of its national shipping, and are not designed to restrict the freedom of shipping of all flags to take part in international trade, within the meaning of the proviso to Article 1 (b); in this connection, it is understood that, in reserving the right to limit its coastal trade for national shipping, India's intention is not inconsistent with the generally recognized principle that a nation may exclude vessels of other countries from transporting passengers or merchandise between ports or places within that nation. Although the Government of India, in the first sentence, also states that it may adopt "such other matters", on the principle of *ejusdem generis*, these "such other matters" are to be interpreted normally as being of the kind and character as those specifically set forth by the Government of India in the parenthetical expression in its first sentence. Furthermore, all of these measures are stated to be with the sole object of promoting India's national shipping, and thus do not indicate that they are designed to restrict the freedom of shipping of all flags to take part in international trade. Accordingly, in the opinion of the Government of the United States of America, there is nothing in the language of the first sentence of the declaration by the Government of India which is inconsistent with the purposes of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in Article 1 (b). Moreover, the Government of India itself declares such to be the case. The position of the United States regarding the first sentence of the declaration should not, of course, be taken to constitute affirmative approval of any specific measures taken or to be taken within the terms of the more general reference to measures as set forth in the declaration, since information regarding such specific measures was not made available with the declaration. The position of the Government of the United States is simply that the declaration by the Government of India does not legally constitute a reservation.

With respect to the last two sentences of the declaration, it is noted that, since the functions of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization are declared by the Convention (Article 2) to be consultative and advisory only, it is obvious that any recommendation adopted by that Organization would not have binding effects on governments. Any such recommendation would be examined by the governments concerned, and, if expressed in the form of an agreement or convention, would be accepted or rejected, as the case might be, by each government in accordance with its constitutional procedures. The last two sentences of the declaration of the Government of India are, therefore, a restatement of the right of examination and decision on the part of the Contracting Parties which is implicit in the Convention."

De Duitse Bondsregering merkte naar aanleiding van de Indiase verklaring op:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has some difficulties in reconciling its views with the reservation regarding the 'allocation of Government-owned or Government-controlled cargoes to national ships' made by the Government of India in its instrument of acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The Government of India considers this reservation as being 'consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in Article 1 (b) of the Convention'. In the view of the German Federal Government, however, any measures, taken by a Government, that are clearly designed to favor one-sidedly its national ships conflict not only with the general principles of unrestricted world trade and with the particular principles of freedom in maritime traffic like, for instance, the principles of free choice of flag, of free and fair competition and of non-discrimination of foreign flags through govern-

ment interference into the shipping business, but also with the very provisions of the IMCO-Convention itself. The measures which the Indian Government reserves the right to adopt would restrict the freedom of ships of all other flags to participate in international trade. Therefore, they are inconsistent with Article 1 (b) of the IMCO-Convention and hence with the declared purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. By providing for certain cargoes to be shipped exclusively or preferably by its national ships, a government measure necessarily restricts the competitive possibilities of foreign shipping firms to take part in the international maritime traffic with that country and, by its nature, results in a restriction of the freedom of shipping for all foreign flags.

In view of the difficulties in reconciling the Indian reservation with the general principles of shipping policies and with the purposes of IMCO, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany suggests that, in due time, within the framework of IMCO, thoroughgoing negotiations should be conducted with the Indian Government, with the aim of causing the Indian Government to withdraw this reservation."

Tevens merkt de Duitse Bondsregering in verband met de Indiase verklaring op "... this declaration has no effect on the validity of the acceptance by the Government of India of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. However, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany holds that this declaration is irreconcilable with the letter and spirit of article 1 (b) of the Convention and expresses the hope that the Government of India might reconsider its attitude in the matter."

De Regeringen van Birma, Mexico, Pakistan, de Sowjet-Unie, Turkije en Zwitserland deelden mede geen bezwaren te hebben tegen het Indiase voorbehoud.

Tenslotte heeft de Raad van de IMCO, nadat de Verdragsluitende Partijen waren geraadpleegd over de Indiase verklaring, op 1 maart 1960 een resolutie aangenomen, welke luidt als volgt:

"The Council

Referring to Article 27 of the Convention,

Recalling resolution A.5(1) adopted by the Assembly on 13 January 1959,

Taking note of the statement made on behalf of India at the 614th Meeting of the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, recorded in General Assembly resolution 1452 (XIV) of 19 December 1959, to the effect that the declaration contained in India's instrument of acceptance of the Convention is a declaration of policy and does not constitute a reservation,

Noting that the declaration therefore has no legal effects with regard to the interpretation of the Convention,

Drawing attention particularly in this connection to the proviso at the end of Article 1 (b) of the Convention,

Believing that in these circumstances the declaration does not constitute an impediment to Indian membership,

Considers India to be a member of the Organization, and

Instructs the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all members of the Organization".

Finland 21 april 1959

De Finse Regering legde hierbij een soortgelijke verklaring af als de bovenstaande verklaring van de Griekse Regering.

Polen 16 maart 1960

De Poolse Regering legde hierbij een soortgelijke verklaring af als de bovenstaande verklaring van de Griekse Regering.

F. TOETREDING

Behalve de in *Trb.* 1953, 104 en *Trb.* 1958, 128 genoemde, zijn nog de volgende Staten in overeenstemming met de artikelen 6, 7 en 57 toeggetreden tot het Verdrag door nederlegging van een akte van aanvaarding bij de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties:

Pakistan 21 november 1958
de Sowjet-Unie 24 december 1958
Noorwegen 29 december 1958

Namens de Noorse Regering is hierbij de volgende verklaring afgelegd:

"The Norwegian Government holds the view that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

If the Organization were to extend its activities to matters of a purely commercial or economic nature, a situation might arise where the Norwegian Government would have to consider resorting to the provisions regarding withdrawal contained in article 59 of the Convention."

Panama 31 december 1958
Zweden 27 april 1959

De Zweedse Regering legde hierbij een soortgelijke verklaring af als de bovenstaande verklaring van de Noorse Regering.

Denemarken 3 juni 1959

De Deense Regering legde hierbij een soortgelijke verklaring af als de bovenstaande verklaring van de Noorse Regering.

Ghana 6 juli 1959
Zuidslavië 12 februari 1960

De Regering van Zuidslavië legde hierbij een soortgelijke verklaring af als de bovenstaande verklaring van de Noorse Regering.

Bulgarije 5 april 1960
Koeweit ¹⁾ 5 juli 1960
Ivoorkust 4 november 1960
Senegal 7 november 1960
IJsland 8 november 1960

De Regering van IJsland legde hierbij een soortgelijke verklaring af als de bovenstaande verklaring van de Noorse Regering.

Nieuw-Zeeland 9 november 1960
Kambodja 3 januari 1961

De Kambodjaanse akte van aanvaarding bevat de volgende verklaring:

(Translation) "In accepting the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the Royal Government of Cambodia declares that the measures it has adopted or may adopt for giving encouragement or assistance to its national shipping and shipping industries (such, for instance, as loan-financing of national shipping companies at reasonable or even concessional rates of interest, or the allocation to Cambodian ships of cargoes owned or controlled by the Royal Government, or the reservation of coastal trade for national shipping) and such other matters as it may adopt with the object of promoting the development of its own national shipping, are consistent with the purposes of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention.

Accordingly the Royal Government will proceed to a re-examination, before they are put into effect, of any recommendations relating to this subject that may be adopted by the Organization."

De Franse Regering deelde mede de Kambodjaanse verklaring niet te kunnen aanvaarden.

Naar aanleiding van onder meer bovenstaande door Kambodja afgelegde verklaring werd door de Nederlandse delegatie tijdens de Tweede Algemene Vergadering van de IMCO op 14 april 1961 de volgende algemene verklaring afgelegd:

"The Netherlands Government wishes to avail itself of the opportunity offered by this second assembly of IMCO to mark its disagreement with the view implied in some of the declarations or statements mentioned that all measures of encouragement or assistance, taken by a Government in the interest of its national shipping would have to be considered as consistent with the purposes of the Organization. In particular the Government of the Netherlands cannot accept the view that the fact alone that Governmental measures are taken for the development of such shipping can be considered as sufficient reason for their consistency with the said purposes."

De Regeringen van Noorwegen, het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland en van Griekenland hebben de Secretaris-Generaal van de IMCO bericht dat zij veronderstellen dat de mededelingen van de Regering van Kambodja bedoeld zijn als verklaringen inzake het beleid van die Regering en geen voorbehouden vormen, noch dat zij een interpretatie beogen te geven van het Verdrag. In antwoord hierop heeft de Regering van Kambodja de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties medegedeeld:

"the Royal Government agrees that the first part of the declaration which it made at the time of its accession to the Convention is of a political nature. It therefore has no legal effect regarding the interpretation of the Convention. The Statements contained in the third paragraph of the declaration, on the other hand, constitute a reservation to the Convention by the Royal Government of Cambodia."

Van de zijde van de Britse Regering is hierop medegedeeld:

"That Her Majesty's Government do not share the view of the Cambodian Government that the third paragraph of the Declaration constitutes a reservation, but they do not wish, on that account, to raise formal objection to the terms of Cambodia's acceptance of the Convention."

Bij de aanvaarding heeft de Regering van Indonesië de volgende verklaring afgelegd:

"In accepting the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it is in the field of technical and nautical matters that the Organization can make its contribution towards the development of shipping and seaborne trade throughout the world.

On matters of a purely commercial or economic nature the Government holds the view that assistance and encouragement to its national shipping industries for the development of its domestic and foreign trade and for purposes of security, are consistent with the purposes of the Organization as defined in article 1 (b) of the Convention.

Accordingly, the acceptance shall never have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the laws in force in the Republic of Indonesia and any recommendation relating to this subject adopted by the Organization will be subject to re-examination by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia."

De Franse Regering deelde mede de Indonesische verklaring niet te kunnen aanvaarden.

De Regeringen van Noorwegen, van het Verenigd Koninkrijk en van Griekenland hebben de Secretaris-Generaal een bericht gezonden van gelijke strekking als hun verklaring ten aanzien van de Kamboedjaanse voorbehouden. In antwoord hierop heeft de Indonesische Regering mutatis mutandis verklaard:

"This declaration does not constitute a reservation but is an interpretation of article 1 (b) of said convention and should be understood as such. In view of the above fact, the Government of Indonesia cannot accept the assumption made by the Government of Norway that this declaration has no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention."

De Britse Regering deelde vervolgens mede:

"Her Majesty's Government do not wish to raise formal objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance, but they desire to place on record that they do not thereby concede that they will necessarily regard any measures of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

De Regering van de Verenigde Staten van Amerika deelde nog mede:

"The Government of the United States will not raise objection to the terms of Indonesia's acceptance of the Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. However, it does not there by concede that it will necessarily regard every measure of assistance and encouragement which the Government of Indonesia may give to its national shipping as consistent with the Convention."

Madagascar	8 maart 1961
Kameroen	1 mei 1961
Mauretanië ¹⁾	8 mei 1961
Spanje	23 januari 1962

Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

"... the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization may not extend its activities to economic or commercial questions but must limit itself to questions of a technical character."

de Federatie van Nigeria ²⁾	15 maart 1962
Korea ¹⁾	10 april 1962
Marokko	30 juli 1962

De Marokkaanse Regering legde hierbij soortgelijke verklaring af als de eerdervermelde verklaring van de Noorse Regering.

1) Met toepassing van artikel 8 van het Verdrag.

2) Zie rubriek H.

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1953, 104 en *Trb.* 1958, 128.

H. TOEPASSELIJKVERKLARING

Zie *Trb.* 1953, 104.

In overeenstemming met artikel 58(a) van het Verdrag heeft de Regering van het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland de bepalingen van het onderhavige Verdrag toepasseljk verklaard op:

de Federatie van Nigeria	19 januari 1960
Serawak	2 oktober 1961
Noord-Borneo	2 oktober 1961

In overeenstemming met artikel 9 van het Verdrag werd de Federatie van Nigeria door schriftelijke kennisgeving Toegevoegd Lid van de Intergouvernementele Consultatieve Maritieme Commissie op 19 januari 1960. Op gelijke wijze hebben de gebieden Serawak en Noord-Borneo de status van Toegevoegd Lid verkregen op 2 oktober 1961.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1953, 104 en *Trb.* 1959, 128.

Voor het Handvest van de Verenigde Naties zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1961, 24.

In overeenstemming met artikel 102 van het Handvest van de Verenigde Naties is het onderhavige Verdrag, alsmede de Slotakte van de van 19 februari tot 6 maart 1948 te Genève gehouden Maritieme Conferentie van de Verenigde Naties, welke Conferentie heeft geleid tot de vaststelling van het Verdrag, op 17 maart 1958 geregistreerd bij het Secretariaat van de Verenigde Naties onder nr. 4214. De Engelse, de Franse en de Spaanse tekst van de Slotakte en van het Verdrag, met Bijlagen, zijn afgedrukt in „Recueil des Traités” van de Verenigde Naties, deel 289, blz. 3 e.v.

Voor het Internationaal Verdrag voor de beveiliging van mensenslevens op zee, 1948, zie ook *Trb.* 1955, 24. Laatstgenoemd Verdrag

is herzien door het op 17 juni 1960 te Londen gesloten Verdrag, waarvan de tekst is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1961, 84.

Voor het Internationale Verdrag ter voorkoming van verontreiniging van de zee door olie zie ook *Trb.* 1962, 124.

In overeenstemming met artikel 49 van onderhavig Verdrag heeft de Secretaris-Generaal van de IMCO de administratieve functies overgenomen welke het Internationaal Verdrag voor de beveiliging van mensenlevens op zee, 1948, de Bijlage B bij dat Verdrag, houdende regelen omtrent het voorkomen van aanvaringen op zee, en het Internationaal Verdrag ter voorkoming van de verontreiniging van de zee door olie, tijdelijk opdroeg aan de Regering van het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland. De bedoelde overdracht van functies vond plaats respectievelijk op 13 juli 1959 en 15 juni 1959. Ook het Verdrag voor de beveiliging van mensenlevens op zee, 1960, kent de Secretaris-Generaal van de IMCO bepaalde taken toe.

Uitgegeven de *vijfentwintigste* januari 1963.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,
J. LUNS.