

tions and costs of transportation, and to rates and taxes affecting transportation, shall receive as favourable treatment as that which is generally applicable to the transportation of similar goods in traffic with a third State under the same conditions for the same directions and for the same distances.

#### ARTICLE 11

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall assure to the vessels of the other Party in the maritime ports placed under its sovereignty, authority or protection, and within its territorial waters, the same treatment in every respect as is accorded to its own vessels or to those of the most favoured foreign nation. This equality of treatment, which is extended only to works appertaining to the state or public establishments, applies namely: to freedom of access to the ports, their use, the full enjoyment of the benefits accorded to navigation, the commercial operations of vessels, their cargoes and passengers, facilities of all kinds in relation to allocation of berths, loading and unloading, dues and charges of all kinds levied in the name or for the account of the Government, public authorities, concessionaries or undertakings of any kind.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph in no way restrict the liberty of the competent authorities of a maritime port to take such measures as they may deem expedient for the proper conduct of the business of the port, provided that these measures comply with the principle of equality of treatment as above defined.

#### ARTICLE 12

All dues and charges for the use of maritime ports shall be duly published before coming into force.

The same shall apply to the by-laws and regulations of the ports.

In each maritime port the port authorities shall keep open for inspection by all persons concerned a table of the dues and charges in force, as well as a copy of the by-laws and regulations.

#### ARTICLE 13

The vessels of either of the High Contracting Parties may enter into one or several maritime ports of the other either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their cargoes, goods and passengers brought from abroad, or for the purpose of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes, goods and passengers for a foreign destination.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the coasting trade, as well as fishing and hunting within territorial waters shall be exempted from the provisions of this Article and remain exclusively under their national laws. The same shall apply to towage, provided that the provisions of Articles 11 and 12 are complied with.

The same shall apply to pilotage; where pilotage is compulsory the charges and services rendered shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Each of the High Contracting Parties, however, shall be at liberty to exempt from the obligations of compulsory pilotage such of its nationals as possess the necessary technical qualifications.

Exemption is made from the provisions of the present Convention with regard to:

- (1) The advantages which are or may be accorded to the products of national fishing.
- (2) The advantages which either of the High Contracting Parties may extend to its nationals as a means of facilitating the development of its merchant marine, either as premiums or subsidies for the building or the acquisition of merchant vessels, or premiums or rewards to the merchant marine.