

- (p) tvist mellem samejere af et skib om ejendomsretten, besiddelsen, brugen eller indtægterne af skibet;
- (q) prioritetslån eller hypoteklån i et skib.
- (2) »Arrest« betyder tilbageholdelse af et skib efter rettens afgørelse for et sikre et søretskrav, men omfatter ikke beslaglæggelse af et skib ved tvangsfuldbyrdelse af en dom.
- (3) »Person« omfatter enkeltpersoner, interessentskaber, ansvarlige selskaber, selskaber med begrænset ansvar, stater, deres ministerier og offentlige myndigheder.
- (4) »Sagsøger« betyder en person, som påstår at han har et søretskrav.

Artikel 2

Et skib, som fører en kontraherende stats flag, kan arresteres i enhver kontraherende stat for søretskrav men ikke for andre krav; men konventionen skal hverken udvide eller indskrænke nogen ret eller myndighed, som staterne eller deres ministerier, offentlige myndigheder eller dok- eller havnemyndigheder har i henhold til deres nationale love eller forskrifter til at arrestere, tilbageholde eller på anden måde hindre et skib i at sejle inden for statens jurisdiktion.

Artikel 3

- (1) Med forbehold af bestemmelserne i stykke (4) i denne artikel og i artikel 10 kan sagsøgeren arrestere enten det skib, som søretskravet gælder, eller et hvilket som helst andet skib, som ejes af den samme person, som, da kravet opstod, var ejer af det førstnævnte skib, selv om det arresterede skib er klar til at sejle; men for krav som nævnt i artikel 1 (l) (o), (p) eller (q) kan kun det skib, kravet gælder, arresteres.
- (2) Flere skibe anses for at have samme ejer, når alle andele tilhører samme person eller personer.
- (3) Et skib skal ikke arresteres og sikkerhed ikke stilles mere end en gang i samme eller en anden kontraherende stat for samme søretskrav fra samme sagsøger; og hvis et skib er blevet arresteret i en sådan stat, eller sikkerhed er stillet for at få arresten ophævet

- (p) disputes between co-owners of any ship as to the ownership, possession, employment or earnings of that ship;
- (q) the mortgage or hypothecation of any ship.
- (2) »Arrest« means the detention of a ship by judicial process to secure a maritime claim, but does not include the seizure of a ship in execution or satisfaction of a judgment.
- (3) »Person« includes individuals, partnerships and bodies corporate, Governments, their Departments, and Public Authorities.
- (4) »Claimant« means a person who alleges that a maritime claim exists in his favour.

Article 2

A ship flying the flag of one of the Contracting States may be arrested in the jurisdiction of any of the Contracting States in respect of any maritime claim, but in respect of no other claim; but nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to extend or restrict any right or powers vested in any Governments or their Departments, Public Authorities, or Dock or Harbour Authorities under their existing domestic laws or regulations to arrest, detain or otherwise prevent the sailing of vessels within their jurisdiction.

Article 3

- (1) Subject to the provisions of para (4) of this Article and of Article 10, a claimant may arrest either the particular ship in respect of which the maritime claim arose, or any other ship which is owned by the person who was, at the time when the maritime claim arose, the owner of the particular ship, even though the ship arrested be ready to sail; but no ship other than the particular ship in respect of which the claim arose, may be arrested in respect of any of the maritime claims enumerated in Article 1, (1)o, p) or q).
- (2) Ships shall be deemed to be in the same ownership when all the shares therein are owned by the same person or persons.
- (3) A ship shall not be arrested, nor shall bail or other security be given more than once in any one or more of the jurisdictions of any of the Contracting States in respect of the same maritime claim by the same claimant; and, if a ship has been arrested in