

PART III *

**Status of ratifications to
Maritime Conventions**

**Etat des ratifications
aux conventions de Droit Maritime**

* *Although Comité Maritime International has made all efforts to produce accurate and correct informations as at the date of 30 June 2014 regarding the status of ratifications of Maritime Conventions, readers should address to the Official Depositaries of the Conventions to verify all information contained there.*

**ETAT DES
RATIFICATIONS ET ADHESIONS
AUX CONVENTIONS INTERNATIONALES
DE DROIT MARITIME DE BRUXELLES**

(Information communiquée par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
du Commerce Extérieur et de la Coopération au Développement
de Belgique, dépositaire des Conventions).

Notes de l'éditeur

(1) - Les dates mentionnées sont les dates du dépôt des instruments. L'indication (r) signifie ratification, (a) adhésion.

(2) - Les Etats dont le nom est suivi par un astérisque ont fait des réserves. Un résumé du texte de ces réserves est publié après la liste des ratifications de chaque Convention.

(3) - Les dates mentionnées pour la dénonciation sont les dates à lesquelles la dénonciation prend effet.

**STATUS OF THE
RATIFICATIONS OF AND ACCESSIONS
TO THE BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MARITIME
LAW CONVENTIONS**

(Information provided by the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
du Commerce Extérieur et de la Coopération au Développement de Belgique,
depository of the Conventions).

Editor's notes:

(1) - The dates mentioned are the dates of the deposit of instruments. The indication (r) stands for ratification, (a) for accession.

(2) - The States whose names are followed by an asterisk have made reservations. The text of such reservations is published, in a summary form, at the end of the list of ratifications of each convention.

(3) - The dates mentioned in respect of the denunciation are the dates when the denunciation takes effect.

**Convention internationale pour
l'unification de certaines
règles en matière
d'Abordage
et protocole de signature**

Bruxelles, le 23 septembre 1910
Entrée en vigueur: 1er mars 1913

**International convention
for the unification of certain
rules of law relating to
Collision between vessels
and protocol of signature**

Brussels, 23rd September, 1910
Entered into force: 1 March 1913

(Translation)

Angola	(a)	20.VII.1914
Antigua and Barbuda	(a)	1.II.1913
Argentina	(a)	28.II.1922
Australia	(a)	9.IX.1930
Norfolk Island	(a)	1.II.1913
Austria	(r)	1.II.1913
Bahamas	(a)	3.II.1913
Belize	(a)	3.II.1913
Barbados	(a)	1.II.1913
Belgium	(r)	1.II.1913
Brazil	(r)	31.XII.1913
Canada	(a)	25.IX.1914
Cape Verde	(a)	20.VII.1914
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(a)	1.II.1913
Macao⁽²⁾	(r)	25.XII.1913
Cyprus	(a)	1.II.1913
Croatia	(a)	8.X.1991
Denmark	(r)	18.VI.1913
Dominican Republic	(a)	1.II.1913
Egypt	(a)	29.XI.1943
Estonia	(a)	15.V.1929
Fiji	(a)	1.II.1913
Finland	(a)	17.VII.1923

⁽¹⁾ With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Collision Convention will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

⁽²⁾ With letter dated 15 October 1999 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Collision Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

*Abordage 1910**Collision 1910*

France	(r)	1.II.1913
Gambia	(a)	1.II.1913
Germany	(r)	1.II.1913
Ghana	(a)	1.II.1913
Goa	(a)	20.VII.1914
Greece	(r)	29.IX.1913
Grenada	(a)	1.II.1913
Guinea-Bissau	(a)	20.VII.1914
Guyana	(a)	1.II.1913
Haiti	(a)	18.VIII.1951
Hungary	(r)	1.II.1913
India	(a)	1.II.1913
Iran	(a)	26.IV.1966
Ireland	(r)	1.II.1913
Italy	(r)	2.VI.1913
Jamaica	(a)	1.II.1913
Japan	(r)	12.I.1914
Kenya	(a)	1.II.1913
Kiribati	(a)	1.II.1913
Latvia	(a)	2.VIII.1932
Luxembourg	(a)	22.IV.1991
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(a)	9.XI.1934
Macao	(a)	20.VII.1914
Madagascar	(r)	1.II.1913
Malaysia	(a)	1.II.1913
Malta	(a)	1.II.1913
Mauritius	(a)	1.II.1913
Mexico	(r)	1.II.1913
Mozambique	(a)	20.VII.1914
Netherlands	(r)	1.II.1913
Newfoundland	(a)	11.III.1914
New Zealand	(a)	19.V.1913
Nicaragua	(r)	18.VII.1913
Nigeria	(a)	1.II.1913
Norway	(r)	12.XI.1913
Papua New Guinea	(a)	1.II.1913
Paraguay	(a)	22.XI.1967
Poland	(a)	2.VI.1922
Portugal	(r)	25.XII.1913
Romania	(r)	1.II.1913
Russian Federation⁽³⁾	(r)	10.VII.1936
Saint Kitts and Nevis	(a)	1.II.1913

⁽³⁾ Pursuant to a notification of the Ministry of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation dated 13th January 1992, the Russian Federation is now a party to all treaties to which the U.S.S.R. was a party. Russia had ratified the convention on the 1st February 1913.

Saint Lucia	(a)	3.III.1913
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	(a)	1.II.1913
Solomon Islands	(a)	1.II.1913
Sao Tome and Principe	(a)	20.VII.1914
Seychelles	(a)	1.II.1913
Sierra Leone	(a)	1.II.1913
Singapore	(a)	1.II.1913
Slovenia	(a)	16.XI.1993
Somalia	(a)	1.II.1913
Spain	(a)	17.XI.1923
Sri-Lanka	(a)	1.II.1913
Sweden	(r)	12.XI.1913
<i>(denunciation 19 December 1995)</i>		
Switzerland	(a)	28.V.1954
Timor	(a)	20.VII.1914
Tonga	(a)	13.VI.1978
Trinidad and Tobago	(a)	1.II.1913
Turkey	(a)	4.VII.1913
Tuvalu	(a)	1.II.1913
United Kingdom	(r)	1.II.1913
Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Anguilla, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Caicos & Turks Islands. Saint Helena, Wei-Hai-Wei	(a)	1.II.1913
Uruguay	(a)	21.VII.1915
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

**Convention internationale
pour l'unification de certaines
règles en matière**

**d'Assistance et de sauvetage
maritimes
et protocole de signature**

Bruxelles, le 23 septembre 1910
Entrée en vigueur: 1 mars 1913

**International convention
for the unification of
certain rules of law
relating to**

**Assistance and salvage at
sea
and protocol of signature**

Brussels, 23rd September, 1910
Entered into force: 1 March 1913

(Translation)

Algeria	(a)	13.IV.1964
Angola	(a)	20.VII.1914
Antigua and Barbuda	(a)	1.II.1913

*Assistance et sauvetage 1910**Assistance and salvage 1910*

Argentina	(a)	28.II.1922
Australia	(a)	9.IX.1930
Norfolk Island	(a)	1.II.1913
Austria	(r)	1.II.1913
Bahamas	(a)	1.II.1913
Barbados	(a)	1.II.1913
Belgium	(r)	1.II.1913
Belize	(a)	1.II.1913
Brazil	(r)	31.XII.1913
Canada	(a)	25.IX.1914
<i>(denunciation 22.XI.1994)</i>		
Cape Verde	(a)	20.VII.1914
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(a)	1.II.1913
Macao⁽²⁾	(r)	25.VII.1913
Cyprus	(a)	1.II.1913
Croatia	(a)	8.X.1991
<i>(denunciation 16.III.2000)</i>		
Denmark	(r)	18.VI.1913
Dominican Republic	(a)	23.VII.1958
Egypt	(a)	19.XI.1943
Fiji	(a)	1.II.1913
Finland	(a)	17.VII.1923
France	(r)	1.II.1913
Gambia	(a)	1.II.1913
Germany	(r)	1.II.1913
Ghana	(a)	1.II.1913
Goa	(a)	20.VII.1914
Greece	(r)	15.X.1913
Grenada	(a)	1.II.1913
Guinea-Bissau	(a)	20.VII.1914
Guyana	(a)	1.II.1913

⁽¹⁾ With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Convention will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

⁽²⁾ With letter dated 15 October 1999 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Salvage Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Haiti	(a)	18.VIII.1951
Hungary	(r)	1.II.1913
India	(a)	1.II.1913
Iran	(a)	26.IV.1966
<i>(denunciation 11.VII.2000)</i>		
Ireland	(r)	1.II.1913
Italy	(r)	2.VI.1913
Jamaica	(a)	1.II.1913
Japan	(r)	12.I.1914
Kenya	(a)	1.II.1913
Kiribati	(a)	1.II.1913
Latvia	(a)	2.VIII.1932
Luxembourg	(a)	22.IV.1991
Malaysia	(a)	1.II.1913
Madagascar	(r)	1.II.1913
Mauritius	(a)	1.II.1913
Mexico	(r)	1.II.1913
Mozambique	(a)	20.VII.1914
Netherlands	(r)	1.II.1913
Newfoundland	(a)	12.XI.1913
New Zealand	(a)	19.V.1913
Nigeria	(a)	1.II.1913
Norway	(r)	12.XI.1913
<i>(denunciation 9.XII.1996)</i>		
Oman	(a)	21.VIII.1975
Papua - New Guinea	(a)	1.II.1913
Paraguay	(a)	22.XI.1967
Poland	(a)	15.X.1921
Portugal	(r)	25.VII.1913
Romania	(r)	1.II.1913
Russian Federation	(a)	10.VII.1936
Saint Kitts and Nevis	(a)	1.II.1913
Saint Lucia	(a)	3.III.1913
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	(a)	1.II.1913
Solomon Islands	(a)	1.II.1913
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	(a)	20.VII.1914
Seychelles	(a)	1.II.1913
Sierra Leone	(a)	1.II.1913
Singapore	(a)	1.II.1913
Slovenia	(a)	13.X.1993
Somalia	(a)	1.II.1913
Spain	(a)	17.XI.1923
<i>(denunciation 19.I.2006)</i>		
Sri Lanka	(a)	1.II.1913
Sweden	(r)	12.XI.1913
Switzerland	(a)	28.V.1954
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	1.VIII.1974

Assistance et sauvetage 1910 - Protocole 1967 *Assistance and salvage - Protocol 1967*

Timor	(a)	20.VII.1914
Tonga	(a)	13.VI.1978
Trinidad and Tobago	(a)	1.II.1913
Turkey	(a)	4.VII.1955
Tuvalu	(a)	1.II.1913
United Kingdom ⁽³⁾	(r)	1.II.1913
Anguilla, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos Islands, Saint Helena	(a)	1.II.1913
<i>(denunciation 12.XII.1994 effective also for Falkland Islands, Montserrat, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands)</i>		
United States of America	(r)	1.II.1913
Uruguay	(a)	21.VII.1915
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

**Protocole portant modification
de la convention internationale
pour l'unification de
certaines règles en matière
d'Assistance et de sauvetage
maritimes**

**Signée a Bruxelles, le 23
septembre 1910**

Bruxelles, 27 mai 1967
Entré en vigueur: 15 août 1977

**Protocol to amend
the international convention for
the unification of certain
rules of law relating to
Assistance and salvage at
sea**

**Signed at Brussels on 23rd
September, 1910**

Brussels, 27th May 1967
Entered into force: 15 August 1977

Austria	(r)	4.IV.1974
Belgium	(r)	11.IV.1973
Brazil	(r)	8.XI.1982
Croatia	(r)	8.X.1991
<i>(denunciation 16.III.2000)</i>		
Egypt	(r)	15.VII.1977
Jersey, Guernsey & Isle of Man	(a)	22.VI.1977
Papua New Guinea	(a)	14.X.1980
Slovenia	(a)	13.X.1993
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	1.VIII.1974
United Kingdom	(r)	9.IX.1974

⁽³⁾ Including Jersey, Guernsey and Isle of Man.

**Convention internationale pour
l'unification de certaines
règles concernant la
Limitation de la responsabilité
des propriétaires
de navires de mer
et protocole de signature**

Bruxelles, 25 août 1924
Entrée en vigueur: 2 juin 1931

**International convention for
the unification of certain
rules relating to the
Limitation of the liability
of owners
of sea-going vessels
and protocol of signature**

Brussels, 25th August 1924
Entered into force: 2 June 1931

Belgium	(r)	2.VI.1930
Brazil	(r)	28.IV.1931
Denmark <i>(denunciation - 30.VI.1983)</i>	(r)	2.VI.1930
Dominican Republic	(a)	23.VII.1958
Finland <i>(denunciation - 30.VI.1983)</i>	(a)	12.VII.1934
France <i>(denunciation - 26.X.1976)</i>	(r)	23.VIII.1935
Hungary	(r)	2.VI.1930
Madagascar	(r)	12.VIII.1935
Monaco <i>(denunciation - 24.I.1977)</i>	(r)	15.V.1931
Norway <i>(denunciation - 30.VI.1963)</i>	(r)	10.X.1933
Poland	(r)	26.X.1936
Portugal	(r)	2.VI.1930
Spain <i>(denunciation - 4.I.2006)</i>	(r)	2.VI.1930
Sweden <i>(denunciation - 30.VI.1963)</i>	(r)	1.VII.1938
Turkey	(a)	4.VII.1955

**Convention internationale pour
l'unification de certaines
règles en matière de
Connaissance
et protocole de signature
"Règles de La Haye 1924"**

Bruxelles, le 25 août 1924
Entrée en vigueur: 2 juin 1931

**International convention for
the unification of certain
rules of law relating to
Bills of lading
and protocol of signature
"Hague Rules 1924"**

Brussels, 25th August 1924
Entered into force: 2 June 1931

(Translation)

Algeria	(a)	13.IV.1964
Angola	(a)	2.II.1952
Antigua and Barbuda	(a)	2.XII.1930
Argentina	(a)	19.IV.1961
Australia*	(a)	4.VII.1955
<i>(denunciation - 16.VII.1993)</i>		
Norfolk	(a)	4. VII.1955
Bahamas	(a)	2.XII.1930
Barbados	(a)	2.XII.1930
Belgium	(r)	2. VI.1930
Belize	(a)	2.XI.1930
Bolivia	(a)	28.V.1982
Cameroon	(a)	2.XII.1930
Cape Verde	(a)	2.II.1952
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(a)	2.XII.1930
Macao⁽²⁾	(r)	2.II.1952
Cyprus	(a)	2.XII.1930
Croatia	(r)	8.X.1991
Cuba*	(a)	25.VII.1977

⁽¹⁾ With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Convention will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

⁽²⁾ With letter dated 15 October 1999 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Denmark*	(a)	I.VII.1938
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1984)</i>		
Dominican Republic	(a)	2.XII.1930
Ecuador	(a)	23.III.1977
Egypt	(a)	29.XI.1943
<i>(denunciation - 1.XI.1997)</i>		
Fiji	(a)	2.XII.1930
Finland	(a)	1.VII.1939
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1984)</i>		
France*	(r)	4.I.1937
Gambia	(a)	2.XII.1930
Germany	(r)	1.VII.1939
Ghana	(a)	2.XII.1930
Goa	(a)	2.II.1952
Greece	(a)	23.III.1993
Grenada	(a)	2.XII.1930
Guyana	(a)	2.XII.1930
Guinea-Bissau	(a)	2.II.1952
Hungary	(r)	2.VI.1930
Iran	(a)	26.IV.1966
Ireland*	(a)	30.I.1962
Israel	(a)	5.IX.1959
Italy	(r)	7.X.1938
<i>(denunciation – 22.XI.1984)</i>		
Ivory Coast*	(a)	15.XII.1961
Jamaica	(a)	2.XII.1930
Japan*	(r)	1.VII.1957
<i>(denunciation – 1.VI.1992)</i>		
Kenya	(a)	2.XII.1930
Kiribati	(a)	2.XII.1930
Kuwait*	(a)	25.VII.1969
Lebanon	(a)	19.VII.1975
<i>(denunciation - 1.XI.1997)</i>		
Malaysia	(a)	2.XII.1930
Madagascar	(a)	13.VII.1965
Mauritius	(a)	24.VIII.1970
Monaco	(a)	15.V.1931
Mozambique	(a)	2.II.1952
Nauru*	(a)	4.VII.1955
Netherlands*	(a)	18.VIII.1956
<i>(denunciation – 26.IV.1982)</i>		
Nigeria	(a)	2.XII.1930
Norway	(a)	1.VII.1938
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1984)</i>		
Papua New Guinea*	(a)	4.VII.1955
Paraguay	(a)	22.XI.1967
Peru	(a)	29.X.1964

Poland	(r)	4.VIII.1937
Portugal	(a)	24.XII.1931
Romania	(r)	4.VIII.1937
<i>(denunciation – 18.III.2002)</i>		
Sao Tomé and Principe	(a)	2.II.1952
Sarawak	(a)	3.XI.1931
Senegal	(a)	14.II.1978
Seychelles	(a)	2.XII.1930
Sierra-Leone	(a)	2.XII.1930
Singapore	(a)	2.XII.1930
Slovenia	(a)	25.VI.1991
Solomon Islands	(a)	2.XII.1930
Somalia	(a)	2.XII.1930
Spain	(r)	2.VI.1930
Sri-Lanka	(a)	2.XII.1930
St. Kitts and Nevis	(a)	2.XII.1930
St. Lucia	(a)	2.XII.1930
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	(a)	2.XII.1930
Sweden	(a)	1.VII.1938
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1984)</i>		
Switzerland*	(a)	28.V.1954
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	1.VIII.1974
Tanzania (United Republic of)	(a)	3.XII.1962
Timor	(a)	2.II.1952
Tonga	(a)	2.XII.1930
Trinidad and Tobago	(a)	2.XII.1930
Turkey	(a)	4.VII.1955
Tuvalu	(a)	2.XII.1930
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (including Jersey and Isle of Man)*	(r)	2.VI.1930
<i>(denunciation – 13.VI.1977)</i>		
Gibraltar	(a)	2.XII.1930
<i>(denunciation – 22.IX.1977)</i>		
Bermuda, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Turks & Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, British Antarctic Territories.		
<i>(denunciation 20.X.1983)</i>		
Anguilla	(a)	2.XII.1930
Ascension, Saint Helène and Dependencies	(a)	3.XI.1931
United States of America*	(r)	29.VI.1937
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations

Australia

- a) The Commonwealth of Australia reserves the right to exclude from the operation of legislation passed to give effect to the Convention the carriage of goods by sea which is not carriage in the course of trade or commerce with other countries or among the States of Australia.
- b) The Commonwealth of Australia reserves the right to apply Article 6 of the Convention in so far as the national coasting trade is concerned to all classes of goods without taking account of the restriction set out in the last paragraph of that Article.

Cuba

Le Gouvernement de Cuba se réserve le droit de ne pas appliquer les termes de la Convention au transport de marchandises en navigation de cabotage national.

Denmark

...Cette adhésion est donnée sous la réserve que les autres Etats contractants ne soulèvent aucune objection à ce que l'application des dispositions de la Convention soit limitée de la manière suivante en ce qui concerne le Danemark:

- 1) La Loi sur la navigation danoise en date du 7 mai 1937 continuera à permettre que dans le cabotage national les connaissements et documents similaires soient émis conformément aux prescriptions de cette loi, sans que les dispositions de la Convention leur soient appliquées aux rapports du transporteur et du porteur du document déterminés par ces titres.
- 2) Sera considéré comme équivalent au cabotage national sous les rapports mentionnés au paragraphe 1) - au cas où une disposition serait édictée en ce sens en vertu de l'article 122, dernier alinéa, de la loi danoise sur la navigation - le transport maritime entre le Danemark et les autres Etats nordiques, dont les lois sur la navigation contiennent des dispositions analogues.
- 3) Les dispositions des Conventions internationales concernant le transport des voyageurs et des bagages et concernant le transport des marchandises par chemins de fer, signées à Rome, le 23 novembre 1933, ne seront pas affectées par cette Convention."

Egypt

...Nous avons résolu d'adhérer par les présentes à la dite Convention, et promettons de concourir à son application. L'Egypte est, toutefois, d'avis que la Convention, dans sa totalité, ne s'applique pas au cabotage national. En conséquence, l'Egypte se réserve le droit de régler librement le cabotage national par sa propre législation...

France

...En procédant à ce dépôt, l'Ambassadeur de France à Bruxelles déclare, conformément à l'article 13 de la Convention précitée, que l'acceptation que lui donne le Gouvernement Français ne s'applique à aucune des colonies, possessions, protectorats ou territoires d'outre-mer se trouvant sous sa souveraineté ou son autorité.

Ireland

...Subject to the following declarations and reservations: 1. In relation to the carriage of goods by sea in ships carrying goods from any port in Ireland to any other port in Ireland or to a port in the United Kingdom, Ireland will apply Article 6 of the Convention as though the Article referred to goods of any class instead of to particular goods, and as though the proviso in the third paragraph of the said Article were omitted; 2. Ireland does not accept the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 9 of the Convention.

Ivory Coast

Le Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, en adhérant à ladite Convention précise que:

1) Pour l'application de l'article 9 de la Convention relatif à la valeur des unités monétaires employées, la limite de responsabilité est égale à la contre-valeur en francs CFA sur la base d'une livre or égale à deux livres sterling papier, au cours du change de l'arrivée du navire au port de déchargement.

2) Il se réserve le droit de réglementer par des dispositions particulières de la loi nationale le système de la limitation de responsabilité applicable aux transports maritimes entre deux ports de la république de Côte d'Ivoire.

Japan

Statement at the time of signature, 25.8.1925.

Au moment de procéder à la signature de la Convention Internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles en matière de connaissance, le soussigné, Plénipotentiaire du Japon, fait les réserves suivantes:

a) A l'article 4.

Le Japon se réserve jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'acceptation des dispositions du a) à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 4.

b) Le Japon est d'avis que la Convention dans sa totalité ne s'applique pas au cabotage national; par conséquent, il n'y aurait pas lieu d'en faire l'objet de dispositions au Protocole. Toutefois, s'il n'en pas ainsi, le Japon se réserve le droit de régler librement le cabotage national par sa propre législation.

Statement at the time of ratification

...Le Gouvernement du Japon déclare

1) qu'il se réserve l'application du premier paragraphe de l'article 9 de la Convention; 2) qu'il maintient la réserve b) formulée dans la Note annexée à la lettre de l'Ambassadeur du Japon à Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Belgique, du 25 août 1925, concernant le droit de régler librement le cabotage national par sa propre législation; et 3) qu'il retire la réserve a) de ladite Note, concernant les dispositions du a) à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 4 de la Convention.

Kuwait

Le montant maximum en cas de responsabilité pour perte ou dommage causé aux marchandises ou les concernant, dont question à l'article 4, paragraphe 5, est augmenté jusque £ 250 au lieu de £ 100.

The above reservation has been rejected by France and Norway. The rejection of Norway has been withdrawn on 12 April 1974. By note of 30.3.1971, received by the Belgian Government on 30.4.1971 the Government of Kuwait stated that the amount of £ 250 must be replaced by Kuwait Dinars 250.

Nauru

Reservations: a) the right to exclude from the operation of legislation passed to give effect to the Convention on the carriage of goods by sea which is not carriage in the course of trade or commerce with other countries or among the territory of Nauru; b) the right to apply Article 6 of the Convention in so far as the national coasting trade is concerned to all classes of goods without taking account of the restriction set out in the last paragraph of that Article.

Netherlands

...Désirant user de la faculté d'adhésion réservée aux Etats non-signataires par l'article 12 de la Convention internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles en matière de connaissance, avec Protocole de signature, conclue à Bruxelles, le 25 août 1924, nous avons résolu d'adhérer par les présentes, pour le Royaume en Europe, à ladite Convention, Protocole de signature, d'une manière définitive et promettons de

concourir à son application, tout en Nous réservant le droit, par prescription légale,

- 1) de préciser dans les cas prévus par l'article 4, par. 2 de c) à p) de la Convention, le porteur du connaissance peut établir la faute personnelle du transporteur ou les fautes de ses préposés non couverts par l'article 4, par. 2 a) de la Convention;
- 2) d'appliquer, en ce qui concerne le cabotage national, l'article 6 à toutes les catégories de marchandises, sans tenir compte de la restriction figurant au dernier paragraphe dudit article, et sous réserve:
 - 1) que l'adhésion à la Convention ait lieu en faisant exclusion du premier paragraphe de l'article 9 de la Convention;
 - 2) que la loi néerlandaise puisse limiter les possibilités de fournir des preuves contraires contre le connaissance.

Norway

...L'adhésion de la Norvège à la Convention internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles en matière de connaissance, signée à Bruxelles, le 25 août 1924, ainsi qu'au Protocole de signature y annexé, est donnée sous la réserve que les autres États contractants ne soulèvent aucune objection à ce que l'application des dispositions de la Convention soit limitée de la manière suivante en ce qui concerne la Norvège:

- 1) La loi sur la navigation norvégienne continuera à permettre que dans le cabotage national les connaissances et documents similaires soient émis conformément aux prescriptions de cette loi, sans que les dispositions de la Convention leur soient appliquées ou soient appliquées aux rapports du transporteur et du porteur du document déterminés par ces titres.
- 2) Sera considéré comme équivalent au cabotage national sous les rapports mentionnés au paragraphe 1) - au cas où une disposition serait édictée en ce sens en vertu de l'article 122, dernier alinéa, de la loi norvégienne sur la navigation - le transport maritime entre la Norvège et autres États nordiques, dont les lois sur la navigation contiennent des dispositions analogues.
- 3) Les dispositions des Conventions internationales concernant le transport des voyageurs et des bagages et concernant le transport des marchandises par chemins de fer, signées à Rome le 23 novembre 1933, ne seront pas affectées par cette Convention.

Papua New Guinea

Reservations: a) the right to exclude from the operation of legislation passed to give effect to the Convention on the carriage of goods by sea which is not carriage in the course of trade or commerce with other countries or among the territories of Papua and New-Guinea; b) the right to apply Article 6 of the Convention in so far as the national coasting trade is concerned to all classes of goods without taking account of the restriction set out in the 1st paragraph of that Article.

Switzerland

...Conformément à l'alinéa 2 du Protocole de signature, les Autorités fédérales se réservent de donner effet à cet acte international en introduisant dans la législation suisse les règles adoptées par la Convention sous une forme appropriée à cette législation.

United Kingdom

...I Declare that His Britannic Majesty's Government adopt the last reservation in the additional Protocol of the Bills of Lading Convention. I Further Declare that my signature applies only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. I reserve the right of each of the British Dominions, Colonies, Overseas Possessions and Protectorates, and of each of the territories over which his Britannic Majesty exercises a mandate to accede to this Convention under Article 13. "...In accordance with Article 13 of the above named Convention, I declare that the acceptance of the Convention given by His Britannic Majesty in the instrument of ratification deposited this day extends only to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and does not apply to any of His Majesty's Colonies or Protectorates, or territories under suzerainty or mandate.

United States of America

...*And whereas*, the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of April 1 (legislative day March 13), 1935 (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), did advise and consent to the ratification of the said convention and protocol of signature thereto, 'with the understanding, to be made a part of such ratification, that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4, Section 5, and the first paragraph of Article 9 of the convention, neither the carrier nor the ship shall in any event be or become liable within the jurisdiction of the United States of America for any loss or damage to or in connection with goods in an amount exceeding 500.00 dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, per package or unit unless the nature and value of such goods have been declared by the shipper before shipment and inserted in the bill of lading.

And whereas, the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of May 6, 1937 (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), did add to and make a part of their aforesaid resolution of April 1, 1935, the following understanding: That should any conflict arise between the provisions of the Convention and the provisions of the Act of April 16, 1936, known as the 'Carriage of Goods by Sea Act', the provisions of said Act shall prevail:

Now therefore, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said convention and protocol of signature, do hereby, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate, ratify and confirm the same and every article and clause thereof, subject to the two understandings hereinabove recited and made part of this ratification.

Protocole portant modification de la Convention Internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles en matière de connaissance, signée a Bruxelles le 25 août 1924
Règles de Visby

Bruxelles, 23 février 1968
Entrée en vigueur: 23 juin 1977

Protocol to amend the International Convention for the unification of certain rules of law relating to bills of lading, signed at Brussels on 25 August 1924
Visby Rules

Brussels, 23rd February 1968
Entered into force: 23 June, 1977

Belgium	(r)	6.IX.1978
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(r)	1.XI.1980
Croatia	(a)	28.X.1998
Denmark	(r)	20.XI.1975

(1) With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Visby Protocol will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China. Reservations have been made by the Government of the People's Republic of China with respect to art. 3 of the Protocol.

Ecuador	(a)	23.III.1977
Egypt*	(r)	31.I.1983
Finland	(r)	1.XII.1984
France	(r)	10.VII.1977
Georgia	(a)	20.II.1996
Germany	(a)	14.II.1979
Greece	(a)	23.III.1993
Italy	(r)	22.VIII.1985
Latvia	(a)	4.IV.2002
Lebanon	(a)	19.VII.1975
Lithuania	(a)	2.XII.2003
Netherlands*	(r)	26.IV.1982
Norway	(r)	19.III.1974
Poland*	(r)	12.II.1980
Russian Federation	(a)	29.IV.1999
Singapore	(a)	25.IV.1972
Sri-Lanka	(a)	21.X.1981
Sweden	(r)	9.XII.1974
Switzerland	(r)	11.XII.1975
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	1.VIII.1974
Tonga	(a)	13.VI.1978
United Kingdom of Great Britain	(r)	1.X.1976
Bermuda	(a)	1.XI.1980
Gibraltar	(a)	22.IX.1977
Isle of Man	(a)	1.X.1976
British Antarctic Territories, Caimans, Caicos & Turks Islands, Falklands Islands & Dependencies, Montserrat, Virgin Islands (extension)	(a)	20.X.1983

Reservations

Egypt Arab Republic

La République Arabe d’Egypte déclare dans son instrument de ratification qu’elle ne se considère pas liée par l’article 8 dudit Protocole (cette déclaration est faite en vertu de l’article 9 du Protocole).

Netherlands

Ratification effectuée pour le Royaume en Europe. Le Gouvernement du Royaume des Pays-Bas se réserve le droit, par prescription légale, de préciser que dans les cas prévus par l’article 4, alinéa 2 de c) à p) de la Convention, le porteur du connaissement peut établir la faute personnelle du transporteur ou les fautes de ses préposés non couverts par le paragraphe a).

Poland

Confirmation des réserves faites lors de la signature, à savoir: “La République Populaire de Pologne ne se considère pas liée par l’article 8 du présent Protocole”.

*Protocole DTS**SDR Protocol*

**Protocole portant modification de la Convention Internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles en matière de connaissance telle qu'amendée par le Protocole de modification du 23 février 1968.
Protocole DTS**

Bruxelles, le 21 décembre 1979
Entrée en vigueur: 14 février 1984

**Protocol to amend the International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to bills of lading as modified by the Amending Protocol of 23rd February 1968.
SDR Protocol**

Brussels, 21st December 1979
Entered into force: 14 February 1984

Australia	(a)	16.VII.1993
Belgium	(r)	7.IX.1983
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(a)	20.X.1983
Croatia	(a)	28.X.1998
Denmark	(a)	3.XI.1983
Finland	(r)	1.XII.1984
France	(r)	18.XI.1986
Georgia	(a)	20.II.1996
Greece	(a)	23.III.1993
Italy	(r)	22.VIII.1985
Japan	(r)	1.III.1993
Latvia	(a)	4.IV.2002
Lithuania	(a)	2.XII.2003
Luxembourg	(a)	18.II.1991
Mexico	(a)	20.V.1994
Netherlands	(r)	18.II.1986
New Zealand	(a)	20.XII.1994
Norway	(r)	1.XII.1983
Poland*	(r)	6.VII.1984
Russian Federation	(a)	29.IV.1999
Spain	(r)	6.I.1982
Sweden	(r)	14.XI.1983
Switzerland*	(r)	20.I.1988
United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Northern Ireland	(r)	2.III.1982
Bermuda, British Antarctic Territories, Virgin Islands, Caimans, Falkland Islands & Dependencies, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Caicos & Turks Island (extension)	(a)	20.X.1983

(1) With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the SDR Protocol will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China. Reservations have been made by the Government of the People's Republic of China with respect to art. 8 of the Protocol.

Reservations

Poland

Poland does not consider itself bound by art. III.

Switzerland

Le Conseil fédéral suisse déclare, en se référant à l'article 4, paragraphe 5, alinéa d) de la Convention internationale du 25 août 1924 pour l'unification de certaines règles en matière de connaissance, telle qu'amendée par le Protocole de modification du 23 février 1968, remplacé par l'article II du Protocole du 21 décembre 1979, que la Suisse calcule de la manière suivante la valeur, en droit de tirage spécial (DTS), de sa monnaie nationale:

La Banque nationale suisse (BNS) communique chaque jour au Fonds monétaire international (FMI) le cours moyen du dollar des Etats Unis d'Amérique sur le marché des changes de Zürich. La contrevaaleur en francs suisses d'un DTS est déterminée d'après ce cours du dollar et le cours en dollars DTS, calculé par le FMI. Se fondant sur ces valeurs, la BNS calcule un cours moyen du DTS qu'elle publiera dans son Bulletin mensuel.

**Convention internationale pour
l'unification de certaines
règles relatives aux
Privilèges et hypothèques
maritimes
et protocole de signature**

Bruxelles, 10 avril 1926
entrée en vigueur: 2 juin 1931

**International convention
for the unification of
certain rules relating to
Maritime liens and
mortgages
and protocol of signature**

Brussels, 10th April 1926
entered into force: 2 June 1931

(Translation)

Algeria	(a)	13.IV.1964
Argentina	(a)	19.IV.1961
Belgium	(r)	2.VI.1930
Brazil	(r)	28.IV.1931
Cuba*	(a)	21.XI.1983
Denmark	(r)	
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1965)</i>		
Estonia	(r)	2.VI.1930
Finland	(a)	12.VII.1934
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1965)</i>		
France	(r)	23.VIII.1935
Haiti	(a)	19.III.1965
Hungary	(r)	2.VI.1930
Iran	(a)	8.IX.1966
Italy*	(r)	7.XII.1949
Lebanon	(a)	18.III.1969
Luxembourg	(a)	18.II.1991

*Immunité 1926**Immunity 1926*

Madagascar	(r)	23.VIII.1935
Monaco	(a)	15.V.1931
Norway	(r)	10.X.1933
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1965)</i>		
Poland	(r)	26.X.1936
Portugal	(a)	24.XII.1931
Romania	(r)	4.VIII.1937
Spain	(r)	2.VI.1930
Switzerland	(a)	28.V.1954
Sweden	(r)	1.VII.1938
<i>(denunciation – 1.III.1965)</i>		
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	14.II.1951
Turkey	(a)	4.VII.1955
Uruguay	(a)	15.IX.1970
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations**Cuba**

(Traduction) L'instrument d'adhésion contient une déclaration relative à l'article 19 de la Convention.

Italy

(Traduction) L'Etat italien se réserve la faculté de ne pas conformer son droit interne à la susdite Convention sur les points où ce droit établit actuellement:

– l'extension des privilèges dont question à l'art. 2 de la Convention, également aux dépendances du navire, au lieu qu'aux seuls accessoires tels qu'ils sont indiqués à l'art. 4;

– la prise de rang, après la seconde catégorie de privilèges prévus par l'art. 2 de la Convention, des privilèges qui couvrent les créances pour les sommes avancées par l'Administration de la Marine Marchande ou de la Navigation intérieure, ou bien par l'Autorité consulaire, pour l'entretien et le rapatriement des membres de l'équipage.

**Convention internationale pour
l'unification de certaines règles
concernant les**

**Immunités des navires
d'Etat**

Bruxelles, 10 avril 1926
et protocole additionnel

Bruxelles, 24 mai 1934
Entrée en vigueur: 8 janvier 1937

**International convention for the
unification of certain rules
concerning the**

**Immunity of State-owned
ships**

Brussels, 10th April 1926
and additional protocol

Brussels, May 24th 1934
Entered into force: 8 January 1937

(Translation)

Argentina	(a)	19.IV.1961
Belgium	(r)	8.I.1936

Brazil	(r)	8.I.1936
Chile	(r)	8.I.1936
Cyprus	(a)	19.VII.1988
Denmark	(r)	16.XI.1950
Estonia	(r)	8.I.1936
France	(r)	27.VII.1955
Germany	(r)	27.VI.1936
Greece	(a)	19.V.1951
Hungary	(r)	8.I.1936
Italy	(r)	27.I.1937
Luxembourg	(a)	18.II.1991
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(r)	27.I.1937
Madagascar	(r)	27.I.1955
Netherlands	(r)	8.VII.1936
Curaçao, Dutch Indies		
Norway	(r)	25.IV.1939
Poland	(r)	16.VII.1976
Portugal	(r)	27.VI.1938
Romania	(r)	4.VIII.1937
<i>(denunciation – 21.IX.1959)</i>		
Somalia	(r)	27.I.1937
Sweden	(r)	1.VII.1938
Switzerland	(a)	28.V.1954
Suriname	(r)	8.VII.1936
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	17.II.1960
Turkey	(a)	4.VII.1955
United Arab Republic	(a)	17.II.1960
United Kingdom*	(r)	3.VII.1979
United Kingdom for Jersey, Guernsey and Island of Man	(a)	19.V.1988
Uruguay	(a)	15.IX.1970
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations

United Kingdom

We reserve the right to apply Article 1 of the Convention to any claim in respect of a ship which falls within the Admiralty jurisdiction of Our courts, or of Our courts in any territory in respect of which We are party to the Convention. We reserve the right, with respect to Article 2 of the Convention to apply in proceedings concerning another High Contracting Party or ship of another High Contracting Party the rules of procedure set out in Chapter II of the European Convention on State Immunity, signed at Basle on the Sixteenth day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-two.

In order to give effect to the terms of any international agreement with a non-Contracting State, We reserve the right to make special provision:

(a) as regards the delay or arrest of a ship or cargo belonging to such a State, and (b) to prohibit seizure of or execution against such a ship or cargo.

*Compétence civile 1952**Civil jurisdiction 1952*

**Convention internationale pour
l'unification de certaines règles
relatives à la
Compétence civile
en matière d'abordage**

Bruxelles, 10 mai 1952
Entrée en vigueur:
14 septembre 1955

**International convention for the
unification of certain rules
relating to
Civil jurisdiction
in matters of collision**

Brussels, 10th May 1952
Entered into force:
14 September 1955

Algeria	(a)	18.VIII.1964
Antigua and Barbuda	(a)	12.V.1965
Argentina	(a)	19.IV.1961
Bahamas	(a)	12.V.1965
Belgium	(r)	10.IV.1961
Belize	(a)	21.IX.1965
Benin	(a)	23.IV.1958
Burkina Faso	(a)	23.IV.1958
Cameroon	(a)	23.IV.1958
Central African Republic	(a)	23.IV.1958
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(a)	29.III.1963
Macao⁽²⁾	(a)	23.III.1999
Comoros	(a)	23.IV.1958
Congo	(a)	23.IV.1958
Costa Rica*	(a)	13.VII.1955
Cote d'Ivoire	(a)	23.IV.1958
Croatia*	(r)	8.X.1991
Cyprus	(a)	17.III.1994
Djibouti	(a)	23.IV.1958
Dominican Republic	(a)	12.V.1965
Egypt	(r)	24.VIII.1955
Fiji	(a)	10.X.1974
France	(r)	25.V.1957

⁽¹⁾ With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Convention will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

⁽²⁾ The extension of the Convention to the territory of Macao has been notified by Portugal with declaration deposited on 23 March 1999.

With letter dated 15 October 1999 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Gabon	(a)	23.IV.1958
Germany	(r)	6.X.1972
Greece	(r)	15.III.1965
Grenada	(a)	12.V.1965
Guinea	(a)	23.IV.1958
Guyana	(a)	29.III.1963
Haute Volta	(a)	23.IV.1958
Holy Seat	(r)	10.VIII.1956
Ireland	(a)	17.X.1989
Italy	(r)	9.XI.1979
Khmere Republic*	(a)	12.XI.1959
Kiribati	(a)	21.IX.1965
Luxembourg	(a)	18.II.1991
Madagascar	(a)	23.IV.1958
Mauritania	(a)	23.IV.1958
Mauritius	(a)	29.III.1963
Morocco	(a)	11.VII.1990
Niger	(a)	23.IV.1958
Nigeria	(a)	7.XI.1963
North Borneo	(a)	29.III.1963
Paraguay	(a)	22.XI.1967
Poland	(a)	14.III.1986
Portugal	(r)	4.V.1957
Romania	(a)	28.XI.1995
Sarawak	(a)	29.VIII.1962
Senegal	(a)	23.IV.1958
Seychelles	(a)	29.III.1963
Slovenia	(a)	13.X.1993
Solomon Islands	(a)	21.IX.1965
Spain	(r)	8.XII.1953
St. Kitts and Nevis	(a)	12.V.1965
St. Lucia	(a)	12.V.1965
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	(a)	12.V.1965
Sudan	(a)	23.IV.1958
Switzerland	(a)	28.V.1954
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	1.VIII.1974
Tchad	(a)	23.IV.1958
Togo	(a)	23.IV.1958
Tonga	(a)	13.VI.1978
Tuvalu	(a)	21.IX.1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(r)	18.III.1959
Gibraltar	(a)	29.III.1963
British Virgin Islands	(a)	29.V.1963
Bermuda	(a)	30.V.1963
Caiman Islands, Montserrat	(a)	12.V.1965
Anguilla, St. Helena	(a)	12.V.1965
Turks Isles and Caicos	(a)	21.IX.1965
Guernsey	(a)	8.XII.1966
Falkland Islands and Dependencies	(a)	17.X.1969
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations

Costa-Rica

(Traduction) Le Gouvernement de la République du Costa Rica, en adhérant à cette Convention, fait cette réserve que l'action civile du chef d'un abordage survenu entre navires de mer ou entre navires de mer et bateaux de navigation intérieure, pourra être intentée uniquement devant le tribunal de la résidence habituelle du défendeur ou de l'Etat dont le navire bat pavillon.

En conséquence, la République du Costa Rica ne reconnaît pas comme obligatoires les literas b) et c) du premier paragraphe de l'article premier."

"Conformément au Code du droit international privé approuvé par la sixième Conférence internationale américaine, qui s'est tenue à La Havane (Cuba), le Gouvernement de la République du Costa Rica, en acceptant cette Convention, fait cette réserve expresse que, en aucun cas, il ne renoncera à sa compétence ou juridiction pour appliquer la loi costaricienne en matière d'abordage survenu en haute mer ou dans ses eaux territoriales au préjudice d'un navire costaricien.

Croatia

Reservation made by Yugoslavia and now applicable to Croatia: "Le Gouvernement de la République Populaire Fédérative de Yougoslavie se réserve le droit de se déclarer au moment de la ratification sur le principe de "sistership" prévu à l'article 1° lettre (b) de cette Convention.

Khmere Republic

Le Gouvernement de la République Khmère, en adhérant à ladite convention, fait cette réserve que l'action civile du chef d'un abordage survenu entre navires de mer ou entre navires de mer et bateaux de navigation intérieure, pourra être intentée uniquement devant le tribunal de la résidence habituelle du défendeur ou de l'Etat dont le navire bat pavillon. En conséquence, le Gouvernement de la République Khmère ne reconnaît pas le caractère obligatoire des alinéas b) et c) du paragraphe 1° de l'article 1°.

En acceptant ladite convention, le Gouvernement de la République Khmère fait cette réserve expresse que, en aucun cas, elle ne renoncera à sa compétence ou juridiction pour appliquer la loi khmère en matière d'abordage survenu en haute mer ou dans ses eaux territoriales au préjudice d'un navire khmère.

**Convention internationale
pour l'unification de
certaines règles
relatives à la**

**Compétence pénale
en matière d'abordage et
autres événements
de navigation**

Bruxelles, 10 mai 1952

Entrée en vigueur:
20 novembre 1955

**International convention
for the unification of
certain rules
relating to**

**Penal jurisdiction
in matters of collision
and other incidents
of navigation**

Brussels, 10th May 1952

Entered into force:
20 November 1955

Anguilla*

Antigua and Barbuda*

Argentina*

Bahamas*

Belgium*

(a) 12.V.1965

(a) 12.V.1965

(a) 19.IV.1961

(a) 12.V.1965

(r) 10.IV.1961

Belize*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Benin	(a)	23.IV.1958
Burkina Faso	(a)	23.IV.1958
Burman Union*	(a)	8.VII.1953
Cayman Islands*	(a)	12.VI.1965
Cameroon	(a)	23.IV.1958
Central African Republic	(a)	23.IV.1958
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(a)	29.III.1963
Macao⁽²⁾	(a)	23.III.1999
Comoros	(a)	23.IV.1958
Congo	(a)	23.IV.1958
Costa Rica*	(a)	13.VII.1955
Croatia*	(r)	8.X.1991
Cyprus	(a)	17.III.1994
Djibouti	(a)	23.IV.1958
Dominica, Republic of*	(a)	12.V.1965
Egypt*	(r)	24.VIII.1955
Fiji*	(a)	29.III.1963
France*	(r)	20.V.1955
Overseas Territories	(a)	23.IV.1958
Gabon	(a)	23.IV.1958
Germany*	(r)	6.X.1972
Greece	(r)	15.III.1965
Grenada*	(a)	12.V.1965
Guyana*	(a)	19.III.1963
Guinea	(a)	23.IV.1958

(1) With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Penal Jurisdiction Convention will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The following declarations have been made by the Government of the People's Republic of China:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right not to observe the provisions of Article 1 of the Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has as respects that ship or any class of ships to which that ship belongs consented to the institution of criminal or disciplinary proceedings before the judicial or administrative authorities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2. In accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the waters under the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

(2) The extension of the Convention to the territory of Macao has been notified by Portugal with declaration deposited on 23 March 1999. With letter dated 15 October 1999 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

*Compétence pénale 1952**Penal jurisdiction 1952*

Haiti	(a)	17.IX.1954
Haute-Volta	(a)	23.IV.1958
Holy Seat	(r)	10.VIII.1956
Italy*	(r)	9.XI.1979
Ivory Coast	(a)	23.IV.1958
Khmere Republic*	(a)	12.XI.1956
Kiribati*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Lebanon	(r)	19.VII.1975
Luxembourg	(a)	18.II.1991
Madagascar	(a)	23.IV.1958
Mauritania	(a)	23.IV.1958
Mauritius*	(a)	29.III.1963
Montserrat*	(a)	12.VI.1965
Morocco	(a)	11.VII.1990
Netherlands*	(r)	
Kingdom in Europe, West Indies and Aruba	(r)	25.VI.1971
Niger	(a)	23.IV.1958
Nigeria*	(a)	7 XI.1963
North Borneo*	(a)	29.III.1963
Paraguay	(a)	22.XI.1967
Portugal*	(r)	4.V.1957
Romania	(a)	28.XI.1995
Sarawak*	(a)	28.VIII.1962
Senegal	(a)	23.IV.1958
Seychelles*	(a)	29.III.1963
Slovenia	(a)	13.X.1993
Solomon Islands*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Spain*	(r)	8.XII.1953
St. Kitts and Nevis*	(a)	12.V.1965
St. Lucia*	(a)	12.V.1965
St. Helena*	(a)	12.V.1965
St. Vincent and the Grenadines*	(a)	12.V.1965
Sudan	(a)	23.IV.1958
Suriname	(r)	25.VI.1971
Switzerland	(a)	28.V.1954
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	10.VII.1972
Tchad	(a)	23.IV.1958
Togo	(a)	23.IV.1958
Tonga*	(a)	13.VI.1978
Tuvalu*	(a)	21.IX.1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	(r)	18.III.1959
Gibraltar	(a)	29.III.1963
British Virgin Islands	(a)	29.V.1963
Bermuda	(a)	30.V.1963
Anguilla	(a)	12.V.1965
Turks Islands and Caicos	(a)	21.IX.1965
Guernsey	(a)	8.XII.1966
Falkland Islands and dependencies	(a)	17.X.1969
Viet Nam*	(a)	26.XI.1955
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations

Antigua, Cayman Island, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Helena and St. Vincent

The Governments of Antigua, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (now the independent State of Anguilla), St. Helena and St. Vincent reserve the right not to observe the provisions of Article 1 of the said Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has as respects that ship or any class of ship to which that ship belongs assented to the institution of criminal or disciplinary proceedings before judicial or administrative authorities in Antigua, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Helena and St. Vincent. They reserve the right under Article 4 of this Convention to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of Antigua, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Helena and St. Vincent.

Argentina

(Traduction) La République Argentine adhère à la Convention internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles relatives à la compétence pénale en matière d'abordage et autres événements de navigation, sous réserve expresse du droit accordé par la seconde partie de l'article 4, et il est fixé que dans le terme "infractions" auquel cet article se réfère, se trouvent inclus les abordages et tout autre événement de la navigation visés à l'article 1^o de la Convention.

Bahamas

...Subject to the following reservations:

- (a) the right not to observe the provisions of Article 1 of the said Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has, as respects that ship or any class of ship to which that ship belongs, assented to the institution of criminal and disciplinary proceedings before judicial or administrative authorities of the Bahamas;
- (b) the right under Article 4 of the said Convention to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of the Bahamas.

Belgium

...le Gouvernement belge, faisant usage de la faculté inscrite à l'article 4 de cette Convention, se réserve le droit de poursuivre les infractions commises dans les eaux territoriales belges.

Belize

...Subject to the following reservations:

- (a) the right not to observe the provisions of Article 1 of the said Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has, as respects that ship or any class of ship to which that ship belongs, consented to the institution of criminal and disciplinary proceedings before judicial or administrative authorities of Belize;
- (b) the right under Article 4 of the said Convention to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of Belize.

Cayman Islands

See Antigua.

China

Macao

The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Macao Special Administrative Region, the right not to observe the provisions of Article 1 of the

Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has as respects that ship or any class of ships to which that ship belongs consented to the institution of criminal or disciplinary proceedings before the judicial or administrative authorities of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Macao Special Administrative Region, the right to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the waters under the jurisdiction of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention

Costa-Rica

(Traduction) Le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica ne reconnaît pas le caractère obligatoire des articles 1° and 2° de la présente Convention.

Croatia

Reservation made by Yugoslavia and now applicable to Croatia: "Sous réserve de ratifications ultérieure et acceptant la réserve prévue à l'article 4 de cette Convention. Conformément à l'article 4 de ladite Convention, le Gouvernement yougoslave se réserve le droit de poursuivre les infractions commises dans se propres eaux territoriales".

Dominica, Republic of

... Subject to the following reservations:

- (a) the right not to observe the provisions of Article 1 of the said Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has, as respects that ship or any class of ship to which that ship belongs, assented to the institution of criminal and disciplinary proceedings before judicial or administrative authorities of Dominica;
- (b) the right under Article 4 of the said Convention to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of Dominica.

Egypt

Au moment de la signature le Plénipotentiaire égyptien a déclaré formuler la réserve prévue à l'article 4, alinéa 2. Confirmation expresse de la réserve faite au moment de la signature.

Fiji

The Government of Fiji reserves the right not to observe the provisions of article 1 of the said Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has as respect that ship or any class of ship to which that ship belongs consented to the institution of criminal or disciplinary proceedings before judicial or administrative authorities in Fiji. The Government of Fiji reserves the right under article 4 of this Convention to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial water of Fiji.

France

Au nom du Gouvernement de la République Française je déclare formuler la réserve prévue à l'article 4, paragraphe 2, de la convention internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles relatives à la compétence pénale en matière d'abordage.

Germany, Federal Republic of

(Traduction) Sous réserve du prescrit de l'article 4, alinéa 2.

Grenada

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Guyana

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Italy

Le Gouvernement de la République d'Italie se réfère à l'article 4, paragraphe 2, et se réserve le droit de poursuivre les infractions commises dans ses propres eaux territoriales.

Khmere Republic

Le Gouvernement de la République Khmère, d'accord avec l'article 4 de ladite convention, se réserve le droit de poursuivre les infractions commises dans ses eaux territoriales.

Kiribati

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Mauritius

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Montserrat

See Antigua.

Netherlands

Conformément à l'article 4 de cette Convention, le Gouvernement du Royaume des Pays-Bas, se réserve le droit de poursuivre les infractions commises dans ses propres eaux territoriales.

Nigeria

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria reserve the right not to implement the provisions of Article 1 of the Convention in any case where that Government has an agreement with any other State that is applicable to a particular collision or other incident of navigation and if such agreement is inconsistent with the provisions of the said Article 1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria reserves the right, in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

North Borneo

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Portugal

Au nom du Gouvernement portugais, je déclare formuler la réserve prévue à l'article 4, paragraphe 2, de cette Convention.

Sarawak

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

St. Helena

See Antigua.

St. Kitts-Nevis

See Antigua.

St. Lucia

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

St. Vincent

See Antigua.

Seychelles

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Solomon Isles

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Spain

La Délégation espagnole désire, d'accord avec l'article 4 de la Convention sur la compétence pénale en matière d'abordage, se réserver le droit au nom de son Gouvernement, de poursuivre les infractions commises dans ses eaux territoriales. Confirmation expresse de la réserve faite au moment de la signature.

Tonga

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

Tuvalu

Same reservations as the Republic of Dominica

United Kingdom

1. - Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the provisions of Article 1 of this Convention in any case where there exists between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of any other State an agreement which is applicable to a particular collision or other incident of navigation and is inconsistent with that Article.

2. - Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom reserves the right under Article 4 of this Convention to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom.

...subject to the following reservations:

(1) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right not to observe the provisions of Article 1 of the said Convention in the case of any ship if the State whose flag the ship was flying has as respects that ship or any class of ship to which that ship belongs consented to the institution of criminal and disciplinary proceedings before the judicial or administrative authorities of the United Kingdom.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the said Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right to take proceedings in respect of offences committed within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom.

(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right in extending the said Convention to any of the territories for whose international relations they are responsible to make such extension subject to the reservation provided for in Article 4 of the said Convention...

Vietnam

Comme il est prévu à l'article 4 de la même convention, le Gouvernement vietnamien se réserve le droit de poursuivre les infractions commises dans la limite de ses eaux territoriales.

**Convention internationale pour
l'unification de certaines
règles sur la
Saisie conservatoire
des navires de mer**

Bruxelles, 10 mai 1952
Entrée en vigueur: 24 février 1956

**International convention for the
unification of certain rules
relating to
Arrest of sea-going ships**

Brussels, 10th May 1952
Entered into force: 24 February 1956

Algeria	(a)	18.VIII.1964
Antigua and Barbuda*	(a)	12.V.1965
Bahamas*	(a)	12.V.1965
Belgium	(r)	10.IV.1961
Belize*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Benin	(a)	23.IV.1958
Burkina Faso	(a)	23.IV.1958
Cameroon	(a)	23.IV.1958
Central African Republic	(a)	23.IV.1958
China		
Hong Kong⁽¹⁾	(a)	29.III.1963
Macao⁽²⁾	(a)	23.IX.1999
Comoros	(a)	23.IV.1958
Congo	(a)	23.IV.1958
Costa Rica*	(a)	13.VII.1955
Côte d'Ivoire	(a)	23.IV.1958
Croatia*	(r)	30.VII.1992
Cuba*	(a)	21.XI.1983
Denmark	(r)	2.V.1989
Djibouti	(a)	23.IV.1958
Dominica, Republic of*	(a)	12.V.1965
Egypt*	(r)	24.VIII.1955
Fiji	(a)	29.III.1963
Finland	(r)	21.XII.1995
France	(r)	25.V.1957
France (Overseas Territories)		
Archipel des îles Marquises,		
Archipel des Tuamotu et des Gambier,		

(1) With letter dated 4 June 1997 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Arrest Convention will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(2) The extension of the Convention to the territory of Macao as from 23 September 1999 has been notified by Portugal with declaration deposited on 23 March 1999. With letter dated 15 October 1999 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

*Saisie des navires 1952**Arrest of ships 1952*

Iles Australes, Iles sous le Vent, Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Iles Wallis et Futuna, Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances, Tahiti et dépendances, Terres australes et antarctiques françaises	(a)	23.IV.1958
Overseas Territories	(a)	23.IV.1958
Gabon	(a)	23.IV.1958
Germany*	(r)	6.X.1972
Greece	(r)	27.II.1967
Grenada*	(a)	12.V.1965
Guyana*	(a)	29.III.1963
Guinea	(a)	12.XII.1994
Haiti	(a)	4.XI.1954
Haute-Volta	(a)	23.IV.1958
Holy Seat	(r)	10.VIII.1956
Ireland*	(a)	17.X.1989
Italy*	(r)	9.XI.1979
Khmere Republic*	(a)	12.XI.1956
Kiribati*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Latvia	(a)	17.V.1993
Luxembourg	(a)	18.II.1991
Madagascar		23.IV.1958
Mali	(a)	23.IV.1958
Morocco	(a)	11.VII.1990
Mauritania	(a)	23.IV.1958
Mauritius*	(a)	29.III.1963
Namibia	(a)	14.III.2002
Netherlands*	(r)	20.I.1983
Niger	(a)	23.IV.1958
Nigeria*	(a)	7.XI.1963
North Borneo*	(a)	29.III.1963
Norway	(r)	1.XI.1994
Paraguay	(a)	22.XI.1967
Poland	(a)	16.VII.1976
Portugal	(r)	4.V.1957
Romania	(a)	28.XI.1995
Russian Federation*	(a)	29.IV.1999
St. Kitts and Nevis*	(a)	12.V.1965
St. Lucia*	(a)	12.V.1965
St. Vincent and the Grenadines*	(a)	12.V.1965
Sarawak*	(a)	28.VIII.1962
Senegal	(a)	23.IV.1958
Seychelles*	(a)	29.III.1963
Slovenia	(a)	13.X.1993
Solomon Islands*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Spain	(r)	8.XII.1953
<i>(denunciation – 28.III.2011)</i>		
Sweden	(a)	30.IV.1993
Switzerland	(a)	28.V.1954
Syrian Arabic Republic	(a)	3.II.1972
Tchad	(a)	23.IV.1958

Togo	(a)	23.IV.1958
Tonga*	(a)	13.VI.1978
Turks Isles and Caicos*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Tuvalu*	(a)	21.IX.1965
Ukraine	(a)	16.XI.2011
United Kingdom of Great Britain* and Northern Ireland	(r)	18.III.1959
United Kingdom (Overseas Territories)*		
Gibraltar	(a)	29.III.1963
British Virgin Islands	(a)	29.V.1963
Bermuda	(a)	30.V.1963
Anguilla, Caiman Islands, Montserrat, St. Helena	(a)	12.V.1965
Guernsey	(a)	8.XII.1966
Isle of Man	(a)	14.IV.1993
Falkland Islands and dependencies	(a)	17.X.1969
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations

Antigua

... Reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention to warships or to vessels owned by or in the service of a State.

Bahamas

...With reservation of the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention to warships or to vessels owned by or in service of a State.

Belize

Same reservation as the Bahamas.

Costa Rica

(Traduction) Premièrement: le 1er paragraphe de l'article 3 ne pourra pas être invoqué pour saisir un navire auquel la créance ne se rapporte pas et qui n'appartient plus à la personne qui était propriétaire du navire auquel cette créance se rapporte, conformément au registre maritime du pays dont il bat pavillon et bien qu'il lui ait appartenu. Deuxièmement: que Costa Rica ne reconnaît pas le caractère obligatoire des alinéas a), b), c), d), e) et f) du paragraphe 1er de l'article 7, étant donné que conformément aux lois de la République les seuls tribunaux compétents quant au fond pour connaître des actions relatives aux créances maritimes, sont ceux du domicile du demandeur, sauf s'il s'agit des cas visés sub o), p) et q) à l'alinéa 1er de l'article 1, ou ceux de l'Etat dont le navire bat pavillon.

Le Gouvernement de Costa Rica, en ratifiant ladite Convention, se réserve le droit d'appliquer la législation en matière de commerce et de travail relative à la saisie des navires étrangers qui arrivent dans ses ports.

Côte d'Ivoire

Confirmation d'adhésion de la Côte d'Ivoire. Au nom du Gouvernement de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, nous, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, confirmons que par Succession d'Etat, la République de Côte d'Ivoire est devenue, à la date de son accession à la souveraineté internationale, le 7 août 1960, partie à la Convention internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles sur la saisie conservatoire des navires de mer, signée à Bruxelles le 10 mai 1952, qu'elle l'a été de façon continue depuis lors et que cette Convention est aujourd'hui, toujours en vigueur à l'égard de la Côte d'Ivoire.

Croatia

Reservation made by Yugoslavia and now applicable to Croatia: "...en réservant conformément à l'article 10 de ladite Convention, le droit de ne pas appliquer ces dispositions à la saisie d'un navire pratiquée en raison d'une créance maritime visée au point o) de l'article premier et d'appliquer à cette saisie la loi nationale".

*Saisie des navires 1952**Arrest of ships 1952*

Cuba

(Traduction) L'instrument d'adhésion contient les réserves prévues à l'article 10 de la Convention celles de ne pas appliquer les dispositions de la Convention aux navires de guerre et aux navires d'Etat ou au service d'un Etat, ainsi qu'une déclaration relative à l'article 18 de la Convention.

Dominica, Republic of

Same reservation as Antigua

Egypt

Au moment de la signature le Plénipotentiaire égyptien a déclaré formuler les réserves prévues à l'article 10.

Confirmation expresse des réserves faites au moment de la signature.

Germany, Federal Republic of

(Traduction) ...sous réserve du prescrit de l'article 10, alinéas a et b.

Grenada

Same reservation as Antigua.

Guyana

Same reservation as the Bahamas.

Ireland

Ireland reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention to warships or to ships owned by or in service of a State.

Italy

Le Gouvernement de la République d'Italie se réfère à l'article 10, par. (a) et (b), et se réserve:

(a) le droit de ne pas appliquer les dispositions de la présente Convention à la saisie d'un navire pratiquée en raison d'une des créances maritimes visées aux o) et p) de l'article premier et d'appliquer à cette saisie sa loi nationale;

(b) le droit de ne pas appliquer les dispositions du premier paragraphe de l'article 3 à la saisie pratiquée sur son territoire en raison des créances prévues à l'alinéa q) de l'article 1.

Khmere Republic

Le Gouvernement de la République Khmère en adhérant à cette convention formule les réserves prévues à l'article 10.

Kiribati

Same reservation as the Bahamas.

Mauritius

Same reservation as Antigua.

Netherlands

Réserves formulées conformément à l'article 10, paragraphes (a) et (b):

- les dispositions de la Convention précitée ne sont pas appliquées à la saisie d'un navire pratiquée en raison d'une des créances maritimes visées aux alinéas o) et p) de l'article 1, saisie à laquelle s'applique le loi néerlandaise; et

- les dispositions du premier paragraphe de l'article 3 ne sont pas appliquées à la saisie pratiquée sur le territoire du Royaume des Pays-Bas en raison des créances prévues à l'alinéa q) de l'article 1.

Cette ratification est valable depuis le 1er janvier 1986 pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas, les Antilles néerlandaises et Aruba.

Nigeria

Same reservation as Antigua.

North Borneo

Same reservation as Antigua.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation reserves the right not to apply the rules of the International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to the arrest of sea-going ships of 10 May 1952 to warships, military logistic ships and to other vessels owned or operated by the State and which are exclusively used for non-commercial purposes.

Pursuant to Article 10, paragraphs (a) and (b), of the International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to the arrest of sea-going ships, the Russian Federation reserves the right not to apply:

- the rules of the said Convention to the arrest of any ship for any of the claims enumerated in Article 1, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (o) and (p), of the Convention, but to apply the legislation of the Russian Federation to such arrest;
- the first paragraph of Article 3 of the said Convention to the arrest of a ship, within the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, for claims set out in Article 1, paragraph 1, subparagraph (q), of the Convention.

St. Kitts and Nevis

Same reservation as Antigua.

St. Lucia

Same reservation as Antigua.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Same reservation as Antigua.

Sarawak

Same reservation as Antigua.

Seychelles

Same reservation as the Bahamas.

Solomon Islands

Same reservation as the Bahamas.

Tonga

Same reservation as Antigua.

Turk Isles and Caicos

Same reservation as the Bahamas.

Tuvalu

Same reservation as the Bahamas.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

... Subject to the following reservations:

1. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right not to apply the provisions of the said Convention to warships or to vessels owned by or in the service of a State.
2. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right in extending the said Convention to any of the territories for whose international relations they are responsible to make such extension subject to the reservations provided for in Article 10 of the said Convention.

United Kingdom (Overseas Territories): Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Caiman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Montserrat, St. Helena, Turks Isles and Caicos

... Subject to the following reservations:

1. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right not to apply the provisions of the said Convention to warships or to vessels owned by or in the service of a State.
2. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right in extending the said Convention to any of the territories for whose international relations they are responsible to make such extension subject to the reservations provided for in Article 10 of the said Convention.

*Limitation de responsabilité 1957**Limitation of liability 1957*

**Convention internationale
sur la
Limitation
de la responsabilité
des propriétaires
de navires de mer
et protocole de signature**

Bruxelles, le 10 octobre 1957
Entrée en vigueur: 31 mai 1968

**International convention
relating to the
Limitation
of the liability
of owners
of sea-going ships
and protocol of signature**

Brussels, 10th October 1957
Entered into force: 31 May 1968

Algeria	(a)	18.VIII.1964
Australia (<i>denunciation – 30.V.1990</i>)	(r)	30.VII.1975
Bahamas*	(a)	21.VIII.1964
Barbados*	(a)	4.VIII.1965
Belgium (<i>denunciation – 1.IX.1989</i>)	(r)	31.VII.1975
Belize	(r)	31.VII.1975
China Macao ⁽¹⁾	(a)	20.XII.1999
Denmark* (<i>denunciation – 1.IV.1984</i>)	(r)	1.III.1965
Dominica, Republic of*	(a)	4.VIII.1965
Egypt (Arab Republic of) (<i>denunciation – 8.V.1985</i>)		
Fiji*	(a)	21.VIII.1964
Finland (<i>denunciation – 1.IV.1984</i>)	(r)	19.VIII.1964
France (<i>denunciation – 15.VII.1987</i>)	(r)	7.VII.1959
Germany (<i>denunciation – 1.IX.1986</i>)	(r)	6.X.1972
Ghana*	(a)	26.VII.1961
Grenada*	(a)	4.VIII.1965
Guyana*	(a)	25.III.1966
Iceland*	(a)	16.X.1968
India*	(r)	1.VI.1971
Iran*	(r)	26.IV.1966
Israel*	(r)	30.XI.1967

⁽¹⁾ The extension of the Convention to the territory of Macao as from 23 September 1999 has been notified by Portugal with declaration deposited on 23 March 1999. With letter dated 15 October 1999 the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Belgium informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium that the Collision Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. In its letter the Embassy of the People's Republic of China stated that the responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the above Convention will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

*Limitation de responsabilité 1957**Limitation of liability 1957*

Japan	(r)	1.III.1976
<i>(denunciation – 19.V.1983)</i>		
Kiribati*	(a)	21.VIII.1964
Lebanon	(a)	23.XII.1994
Madagascar	(a)	13.VII.1965
Mauritius*	(a)	21.VIII.1964
Monaco*	(a)	24.I.1977
Netherlands	(r)	10.XII.1965
<i>(denunciation – 1.IX.1989)</i>		
Aruba*	(r)	1.I.1986
Norway	(r)	1.III.1965
<i>(denunciation – 1.IV.1984)</i>		
Papua New Guinea*	(a)	14.III.1980
Poland	(r)	1.XII.1972
Portugal*	(r)	8.IV.1968
St. Lucia*	(a)	4.VIII.1965
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	(a)	4.VIII.1965
Seychelles*	(a)	21.VIII.1964
Singapore*	(a)	17.IV.1963
Solomon Islands*	(a)	21.VIII.1964
Spain*	(r)	16.VII.1959
<i>(denunciation - 04.I. 2006)</i>		
Sweden	(r)	4.VI.1964
<i>(denunciation – 1.IV.1984)</i>		
Switzerland	(r)	21.I.1966
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	10.VII.1972
Tonga*	(a)	13.VI.1978
Tuvalu*	(a)	21.VIII.1964
United Arab Republic*	(a)	7.IX.1965
United Kingdom*	(r)	18.II.1959
Isle of Man	(a)	18.XI.1960
Bermuda, British Antarctic Territories, Falkland and Dependencies, Gibraltar, British Virgin Islands	(a)	21.VIII.1964
Guernsey and Jersey	(a)	21.X.1964
Caiman Islands, Montserrat, Caicos and Turks Isles*	(a)	4.VIII.1965
Vanuatu	(a)	8.XII.1966
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations**Bahamas**

...Subject to the same reservations as those made by the United Kingdom on ratification namely the reservations set out in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (2) of the Protocol of Signature.

Barbados

Same reservation as Bahamas

China

The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Macao Special Administrative Region, the right not to be bound by paragraph 1.(c) of Article 1 of the

Convention. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Macao Special Administrative Region, the right to regulate by specific provisions of laws of the Macao Special Administrative Region the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons. With reference to the implementation of the Convention in the Macao Special Administrative Region, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Macao Special Administrative Region, the right to implement the Convention either by giving it the force of law in the Macao Special Administrative Region, or by including the provisions of the Convention, in appropriate form, in legislation of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention.

Denmark

Le Gouvernement du Danemark se réserve le droit:

- 1) de régler par la loi nationale le système de limitation de responsabilité applicable aux navires de moins de 300 tonneaux de jauge;
- 2) de donner effet à la présente Convention, soit en lui donnant force de loi, soit en incluant dans la législation nationale les dispositions de la présente Convention sous une forme appropriée à cette législation.

Dominica, Republic of

Same reservation as Bahamas

Egypt Arab Republic

Reserves the right:

- 1) to exclude the application of Article 1, paragraph (1)(c);
- 2) to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons;
- 3) on 8 May, 1984 the Egyptian Arab Republic has verbally notified the denunciation in respect of this Convention. This denunciation will become operative on 8 May, 1985.

Fiji

Le 22 août 1972 a été reçue au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, du Commerce extérieur et de la Coopération au Développement une lettre de Monsieur K.K.T. Mara, Premier Ministre et Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Fidji, notifiant qu'en ce qui concerne cette Convention, le Gouvernement de Fidji reprend, à partir de la date de l'indépendance de Fidji, c'est-à-dire le 10 octobre 1970, les droits et obligations souscrits antérieurement par le Royaume-Uni, avec les réserves figurant ci-dessous.

- 1) In accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (2) of the said Protocol of signature, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland exclude paragraph (1)(c) of Article 1 from their application of the said Convention.
- 2) In accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph (2) of the said Protocol of signature, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons.

Furthermore in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (c) of paragraph (2) of the said Protocol of signature, the Government of Fiji declare that the said Convention as such has not been made part in Fiji law, but that the appropriate provisions to give effect thereto have been introduced in Fiji law.

Ghana

The Government of Ghana in acceding to the Convention reserves the right:

- 1) To exclude the application of Article 1, paragraph (1)(c);
- 2) To regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons;
- 3) to give effect to this Convention either by giving it the force of law or by including in national legislation, in a form appropriate to that legislation, the provisions of this Convention.

Grenada

Same reservation as Bahamas

Guyana

Same reservation as Bahamas

Iceland

The Government of Iceland reserves the right:

- 1) to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons;
- 2) to give effect to this Convention either by giving it the force of law or by including in national legislation, in a form appropriate to that legislation, the provisions of this Convention.

India

Reserve the right:

- 1) To exclude the application of Article 1, paragraph (1)(c);
- 2) To regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons;
- 3) to give effect to this Convention either by giving it the force of law or by including in national legislation, in a form appropriate to that legislation, the provisions of this Convention.

Iran

Le Gouvernement de l'Iran se réserve le droit:

- 1) d'exclure l'application de l'article 1, paragraphe (1)(c);
- 2) de régler par la loi nationale le système de limitation de responsabilité applicable aux navires de moins de 300 tonneaux de jauge;
- 3) de donner effet à la présente Convention, soit en lui donnant force de loi, soit en incluant dans la législation nationale les dispositions de la présente Convention sous une forme appropriée à cette législation.

Israel

The Government of Israel reserves to themselves the right to:

- 1) exclude from the scope of the Convention the obligations and liabilities stipulated in Article 1(1)(c);
- 2) regulate by provisions of domestic legislation the limitation of liability in respect of ships of less than 300 tons of tonnage;

The Government of Israel reserves to themselves the right to give effect to this Convention either by giving it the force of law or by including in its national legislation, in a form appropriate to that legislation, the provisions of this Convention.

Kiribati

Same reservation as Bahamas

Mauritius

Same reservation as Bahamas

Monaco

En déposant son instrument d'adhésion, Monaco fait les réserves prévues au paragraphe 2° du Protocole de signature.

Netherlands-Aruba

La Convention qui était, en ce qui concerne le Royaume de Pays-Bas, uniquement applicable au Royaume en Europe, a été étendue à Aruba à partir du 16.XII.1986 avec effet rétroactif à compter du 1er janvier 1986.

La dénonciation de la Convention par les Pays-Bas au 1er septembre 1989, n'est pas valable pour Aruba.

Note: Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas avait fait les réservations suivantes:

Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas se réserve le droit:

- 1) d'exclure l'application de l'article 1, paragraphe (1)(c);
- 2) de régler par la loi nationale le système de limitation de responsabilité applicable aux navires de moins de 300 tonneaux de jauge;
- 3) de donner effet à la présente Convention, soit en lui donnant force de loi, soit en incluant dans la législation nationale les dispositions de la présente Convention sous une forme appropriée à cette législation.

... Conformément au paragraphe (2)(c) du Protocole de signature Nous nous réservons de donner effet à la présente Convention en incluant dans la législation nationale les dispositions de la présente Convention sous une forme appropriée à cette législation.

Papua New Guinea

- (a) The Government of Papua New Guinea excludes paragraph (1)(c) of Article 1.
- (b) The Government of Papua New Guinea will regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons.
- (c) The Government of Papua New Guinea shall give effect to the said Convention by including the provisions of the said Convention in the National Legislation of Papua New Guinea.

Portugal

(Traduction) ...avec les réserves prévues aux alinéas a), b) et c) du paragraphe deux du Protocole de signature...

St. Lucia

Same reservation as Bahamas

Seychelles

Same reservation as Bahamas

Singapore

Le 13 septembre 1977 à été reçue une note verbale datée du 6 septembre 1977, émanant du Ministère des Affaires étrangères de Singapour, par laquelle le Gouvernement de Singapour confirme qu'il se considère lié par la Convention depuis le 31 mai 1968, avec les réserves suivantes:

...Subject to the following reservations:

- a) the right to exclude the application of Article 1, paragraph (1)(c); and
- b) to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons. The Government of the Republic of Singapore declares under sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (2) of the Protocol of signature that provisions of law have been introduced in the Republic of Singapore to give effect to the Convention, although the Convention as such has not been made part of Singapore law.

Solomon Islands

Same reservation as Bahamas

Spain

Le Gouvernement espagnol se réserve le droit:

- 1) d'exclure du champ d'application de la Convention les obligations et les responsabilités prévues par l'article 1, paragraphe (1)(c);
- 2) de régler par les dispositions particulières de sa loi nationale le système de limitation de responsabilité applicable aux propriétaires de navires de moins de 300 tonneaux de jauge;
- 3) de donner effet à la présente Convention, soit en lui donnant force de loi, soit en incluant dans la législation nationale les dispositions de la présente Convention sous une forme appropriée à cette législation.

Tonga

Reservations:

- 1) In accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (2) of the Protocol of signature, the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga exclude paragraph (1)(c) of Article 1 from their application of the said Convention.
- 2) In accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph (2) of the Protocol of signature, the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga will regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons.

Tuvalu*Same reservation as Bahamas***United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Subject to the following observations:

- 1) In accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (a) of paragraph (2) of the said Protocol of Signature, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland exclude paragraph (1)(c) of Article 1 from their application of the said Convention.
- 2) In accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph (2) of the said Protocol of Signature, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons.
- 3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also reserve the right, in extending the said Convention to any of the territories for whose international relations they are responsible, to make such extension subject to any or all of the reservations set out in paragraph (2) of the said Protocol of Signature. Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (c) of paragraph (2) of the said Protocol of Signature, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that the said Convention as such has not been made part of the United Kingdom law, but that the appropriate provisions to give effect thereto have been introduced in United Kingdom law.

United Kingdom Overseas Territories**Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territories, British Virgin Islands, Caiman Islands, Caicos and Turks Isles, Falkland and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Guernsey and Jersey, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Montserrat**

... Subject to the same reservations as those made by the United Kingdom on ratification namely the reservations set out in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (2) of the Protocol of Signature.

Protocole portant modification de la convention internationale sur la**Limitation de la responsabilité des propriétaires de navires de mer du 10 octobre 1957**

Bruxelles le 21 décembre 1979
Entré en vigueur: 6 octobre 1984

Protocol to amend the international convention relating to the**Limitation of the liability of owners of sea-going ships of 10 October 1957**

Brussels, 21st December 1979
Entered into force: 6 October 1984

Australia
Belgium
Luxembourg

(r) 30.XI.1983
(r) 7.IX.1983
(a) 18.II.1991

*Stowaways 1957**Carriage of passengers 1961*

Poland	(r)	6.VII.1984
Portugal	(r)	30.IV.1982
Spain	(r)	14.V.1982
<i>(denunciation - 04.I. 2006)</i>		
Switzerland	(r)	20.I.1988
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(r)	2.III.1982
<i>(denunciation - 1.XII.1985)</i>		
<i>Isle of Man, Bermuda, Falkland and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, British Virgin Islands, Guernsey and Jersey, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Caicos and Turks Isles (denunciation - 1.XII.1985)</i>		

**Convention internationale sur les
Passagers Clandestins**

Bruxelles, 10 octobre 1957
Pas encore en vigueur

Belgium	(r)	31.VII.1975
Denmark	(r)	16.XII.1963
Finland	(r)	2.II.1966
Italy	(r)	24.V.1963
Luxembourg	(a)	18.II.1991
Madagascar	(a)	13.VII.1965
Morocco	(a)	22.I.1959
Norway	(r)	24.V.1962
Peru	(r)	23.XI.1961
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	15.IV.2003
Sweden	(r)	27.VI.1962

**International convention relating to
Stowaways**

Brussels, 10th October 1957
Not yet in force

**Convention internationale
pour l'unification de certaines
règles en matière de**

**Transport de passagers
par mer
et protocole**

Bruxelles, 29 avril 1961
Entrée en vigueur: 4 juin 1965

Algeria	(a)	2.VII.1973
Cuba*	(a)	7.I.1963
France	(r)	4.III.1965
<i>(denunciation - 3.XII.1975)</i>		
Haïti	(a)	19.IV.1989
Iran	(a)	26.IV.1966
Madagascar	(a)	13.VII.1965
Morocco*	(r)	15.VII.1965
Peru	(a)	29.X.1964

**International convention
for the unification of
certain rules relating to**

**Carriage of passengers
by sea
and protocol**

Brussels, 29th April 1961
Entered into force: 4 June 1965

*Carriage of passengers 1961**Nuclear ships 1962*

Switzerland	(r)	21.I.1966
Tunisia	(a)	18.VII.1974
United Arab Republic*	(r)	15.V.1964
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations**Cuba***(Traduction)* ...Avec les réserves suivantes:

- 1) De ne pas appliquer la Convention aux transports qui, d'après sa loi nationale, ne sont pas considérés comme transports internationaux.
- 2) De ne pas appliquer la Convention, lorsque le passager et le transporteur sont tous deux ressortissants de cette Partie Contractante.
- 3) De donner effet à cette Convention, soit en lui donnant force de loi, soit en incluant dans sa législation nationale les dispositions de cette Convention sous une forme appropriée à cette législation.

Morocco

...Sont et demeurent exclus du champ d'application de cette convention:

- 1) les transports de passagers effectués sur les navires armés au cabotage ou au bornage, au sens donné à ces expressions par l'article 52 de l'annexe I du dahir du 28 Joumada II 1337 (31 mars 1919) formant code de commerce maritime, tel qu'il a été modifié par le dahir du 29 Chaabane 1380 (15 février 1961).
- 2) les transports internationaux de passagers lorsque le passager et le transporteur sont tous deux de nationalité marocaine.

Les transports de passagers visés...ci-dessus demeurent régis en ce qui concerne la limitation de responsabilité, par les disposition de l'article 126 de l'annexe I du dahir du 28 Joumada II 1337 (31 mars 1919) formant code de commerce maritime, tel qu'il a été modifié par la dahir du 16 Joumada II 1367 (26 avril 1948).

United Arab Republic

Sous les réserves prévues aux paragraphes (1), (2) et (3) du Protocole.

**Convention internationale
relative à la responsabilité
des exploitants de
Navires nucléaires
et protocole additionnel**

Bruxelles, 25 mai 1962
Pas encore en vigueur

**International convention
relating to the liability
of operators of
Nuclear ships
and additional protocol**

Brussels, 25th May 1962
Not yet in force

Lebanon	(r)	3.VI.1975
Madagascar	(a)	13.VII.1965
Netherlands*	(r)	20.III.1974
Portugal	(r)	31.VII.1968
Suriname	(r)	20.III.1974
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	1.VIII.1974
Zaire	(a)	17.VII.1967

Reservations**Netherlands**

Par note verbale datée du 29 mars 1976, reçue le 5 avril 1976, par le Gouvernement belge, l'Ambassade des Pays-Bas à Bruxelles a fait savoir:

*Carriage of passengers' luggage 1967**Vessels under construction 1967*

Le Gouvernement du Royaume des Pays-Bas tient à déclarer, en ce qui concerne les dispositions du Protocole additionnel faisant partie de la Convention, qu'au moment de son entrée en vigueur pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas, ladite Convention y devient impérative, en ce sens que les prescriptions légales en vigueur dans le Royaume n'y seront pas appliquées si cette application est inconciliable avec les dispositions de la Convention.

**Convention internationale
pour l'unification de certaines
règles en matière de
Transport de bagages
de passagers par mer**

Bruxelles, 27 mai 1967
Pas en vigueur

**International Convention
for the unification of
certain rules relating to
Carriage of passengers'
luggage by sea**

Brussels, 27th May 1967
Not in force

Algeria

(a)

2.VII.1973

Cuba*

(a)

15.II.1972

Reservations

Cuba

(Traduction) Le Gouvernement révolutionnaire de la République de Cuba, Partie Contractante, formule les réserves formelles suivantes:

- 1) de ne pas appliquer cette Convention lorsque le passager et le transporteur sont tous deux ressortissants de cette Partie Contractante.
- 3) en donnant effet à cette Convention, la Partie Contractante pourra, en ce qui concerne les contrats de transport établis à l'intérieur de ses frontières territoriales pour un voyage dont le port d'embarquement se trouve dans lesdites limites territoriales, prévoir dans sa législation nationale la forme et les dimensions des avis contenant les dispositions de cette Convention et devant figurer dans le contrat de transport. De même, le Gouvernement révolutionnaire de la République de Cuba déclare, selon le prescrit de l'article 18 de cette Convention, que la République de Cuba ne se considère pas liée par l'article 17 de ladite Convention.

**Convention internationale relative à
l'inscription des droits relatifs aux**

Navires en construction

Bruxelles, 27 mai 1967
Pas encore en vigueur

**International Convention relating
to the registration of rights
in respect of**

Vessels under construction

Brussels, 27th May 1967
Not yet in force

Croatia

(r)

3.V.1971

Greece

(r)

12.VII.1974

Norway

(r)

13.V.1975

Sweden

(r)

13.XI.1975

Syrian Arab Republic

(a)

1.VIII.1974

**Convention internationale
pour l'unification de
certaines règles relatives aux
Privilèges et hypothèques
maritimes**

Bruxelles, 27 mai 1967
Pas encore en vigueur

**International Convention
for the unification of
certain rules relating to
Maritime liens and
mortgages**

Brussels, 27th May 1967
Not yet in force

Denmark*	(r)	23.VIII.1977
Morocco*	(a)	12.II.1987
Norway*	(r)	13.V.1975
Sweden*	(r)	13.XI.1975
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	1.VIII.1974
Vanuatu		26.X.1999

Reservations

Denmark

L'instrument de ratification du Danemark est accompagné d'une déclaration dans laquelle il est précisé qu'en ce qui concerne les Iles Féroé les mesures d'application n'ont pas encore été fixées.

Morocco

L'instrument d'adhésion est accompagné de la réserve suivante: Le Royaume du Maroc adhère à la Convention Internationale pour l'unification de certaines règles relatives aux privilèges et hypothèques maritimes faite à Bruxelles le 27 mai 1967, sous réserve de la non-application de l'article 15 de la dite Convention.

Norway

Conformément à l'article 14 le Gouvernement du Royaume de Norvège fait les réserves suivantes:

- 1) mettre la présente Convention en vigueur en incluant les dispositions de la présente Convention dans la législation nationale suivant une forme appropriée à cette législation;
- 2) faire application de la Convention internationale sur la limitation de la responsabilité des propriétaires de navires de mer, signée à Bruxelles le 10 octobre 1957.

Sweden

Conformément à l'article 14 la Suède fait les réserves suivantes:

- 1) de mettre la présente Convention en vigueur en incluant les dispositions de la Convention dans la législation nationale suivant une forme appropriée à cette législation;
- 2) de faire application de la Convention internationale sur la limitation de la responsabilité des propriétaires de navires de mer, signée à Bruxelles le 10 octobre 1957.

STATUS OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE IMO CONVENTIONS IN THE FIELD OF PRIVATE MARITIME LAW

Editor's notes

1. This Status is based on advices from the International Maritime Organisation and reflects the situation as at 30 June, 2006.
2. The dates mentioned are the dates of the deposit of instruments.
3. The asterisk after the name of a State Party indicates that that State has made declarations, reservations or statements the text of which is published after the relevant status of ratifications and accessions.
4. The dates mentioned in respect of the denunciation are the dates when the denunciation takes effect.

ETAT DES RATIFICATIONS ET ADHESIONS AUX CONVENTIONS DE L'OMI EN MATIERE DE DROIT MARITIME PRIVE

Notes de l'éditeur

1. Cet état est basé sur des informations recues de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale et reflète la situation au 30 June, 2006.
2. Les dates mentionnées sont les dates du dépôt des instruments.
3. L'asterisque qui suit le nom d'un Etat indique que cet Etat a fait une déclaration, une reserve ou une communication dont le texte est publié à la fin de chaque état de ratifications et adhesions.
4. Les dates mentionnées pour la dénonciation sont les dates à lesquelles la dénonciation prend effet.

CLC 1969

**International Convention on
Civil liability
for oil pollution damage**
(CLC 1969)

 Done at Brussels, 29 November 1969
 Entered into force: 19 June 1975

**Convention Internationale sur la
Responsabilité civile pour
les dommages dus à la
pollution par les hydrocarbures
(CLC 1969)**

 Signée à Bruxelles, le 29 novembre 1969
 Entrée en vigueur: 19 juin 1975

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession	Effective date of denunciation
Albania (accession)	6.IV.1994	5.VII.1994	30.VI.2006
Algeria (accession)	14.VI.1974	19.VI.1975	3.VIII.1999
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	23.VI.1997	21.IX.1997	14.VI.2001
Australia (ratification)¹	7.XI.1983	5.II.1984	15.V.1998
Azerbaijan (accession)	16.VII.2004	14.X.2004	
Bahamas (accession)	22.VII.1976	20.X.1976	15.V.1998
Bahrain (accession)	3.V.1996	1.VIII.1996	15.V.1998
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994	7.VII.1999
Belgium (ratification)¹	12.I.1977	12.IV.1977	6.X.1999
Belize (accession)	2.IV.1991	1.VII.1991	27.XI.1999
Benin (accession)	1.XI.1985	30.I.1986	
Brazil (ratification)	17.XII.1976	17.III.1977	
Brunei Darussalam (accession)	29.IX.1992	28.XII.1992	31.I.2003
Cambodia (accession)	28.XI.1994	26.II.1995	
Cameroon (ratification)	14.V.1984	12.VIII.1984	15.X.2002
Canada (accession)	24.I.1989	24.IV.1989	29.V.1999
Chile (accession)	2.VIII.1977	31.X.1977	
China² (accession)¹	30.I.1980	29.IV.1980	5.I.2000
Colombia (accession)	26.III.1990	24.VI.1990	25.I.2006
Costa Rica (accession)	8.XII.1997	8.III.1998	
Côte d'Ivoire (ratification)	21.VI.1973	19.VI.1975	
Croatia (succession)	–	8.X.1991	30.VII.1999
Cyprus (accession)	19.VI.1989	17.IX.1989	15.V.1998
Denmark (accession)	2.IV.1975	19.VI.1975	15.V.1998
Djibouti (accession)	1.III.1990	30.V.1990	17.V.2002
Dominican Republic (ratification)	2.IV.1975	19.VI.1975	
Ecuador (accession)	23.XII.1976	23.III.1977	
Egypt (accession)	3.II.1989	4.V.1989	
El Salvador (accession)	2.I.2002	2.IV.2002	
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	24.IV.1996	23.VII.1996	
Estonia (accession)	1.XII.1992	1.III.1993	6.VIII.2006
Fiji (accession)	15.VIII.1972	19.VI.1975	30.XI.2000
Finland (ratification)	10.X.1980	8.I.1981	15.V.1998
France (ratification)	17.III.1975	19.VI.1975	15.V.1998
Gabon (accession)	21.I.1982	21.IV.1982	31.V.2003
Gambia (accession)	1.XI.1991	30.I.1992	

CLC 1969

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession	Effective date of denunciation
Georgia (accession)	19.IV.1994	18.VII.1994	
Germany³ (ratification)¹	20.V.1975	18.VIII.1975 ⁴	15.V.1998
Ghana (ratification)	20.IV.1978	19.VII.1978	
Greece (accession)	29.VI.1976	27.IX.1976	15.V.1998
Guatemala (acceptance)¹	20.X.1982	18.I.1983	
Guyana (accession)	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998	
Honduras (accession)	2.XII.1998	2.III.1999	
Iceland (ratification)	17.VII.1980	15.X.1980	10.II.2001
India (accession)	1.V.1987	30.VII.1987	21.VI.2001
Indonesia (ratification)	1.IX.1978	30.XI.1978	
Ireland (ratification)	19.XI.1992	17.II.1993	15.V.1998
Italy (ratification)¹	27.II.1979	28.V.1979	8.X.2000
Japan (accession)	3.VI.1976	1.IX.1976	15.V.1998
Jordan (accession)	14.X.2003	12.I.2004	
Kazakhstan (accession)	7.III.1994	5.VI.1994	
Kenya (accession)	15.XII.1992	15.III.1993	7.VII.2001
Kuwait (accession)	2.IV.1981	1.VII.1981	
Latvia (accession)	10.VII.1992	8.X.1992	19.VII.2011
Lebanon (accession)	9.IV.1974	19.VI.1975	
Liberia (accession)	25.IX.1972	19.VI.1975	15.V.1998
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (accession)	28.IV.2005	26.VII.2005	
Luxembourg (accession)	14.II.1991	15.V.1991	21.XI.2006
Malaysia (accession)	6.I.1995	6.IV.1995	9.VI.2005
Maldives (accession)	16.III.1981	14.VI.1981	
Malta (accession)	27.IX.1991	26.XII.1991	6.I.2001
Marshall Islands (accession)	24.I.1994	24.IV.1994	15.V.1998
Mauritania (accession)	17.XI.1995	15.II.1996	4.V.2013
Mauritius (accession)	6.IV.1995	5.VII.1995	6.XII.2000
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	11.VIII.1994	15.V.1998
Monaco (ratification)	21.VIII.1975	19.XI.1975	15.V.1998
Mongolia (accession)	3.III.2003	1.VI.2003	
Montenegro (succession)^{6, 7}	-	6.VI.2006	23.II.2008
Morocco (accession)	11.IV.1974	19.VI.1975	25.X.2001
Mozambique (accession)	23.XII.1996	23.III.1997	26.IV.2003
Netherlands (ratification)	9.IX.1975	8.XII.1975	15.V.1998
New Zealand (accession)	27.IV.1976	26.VII.1976	25.VI.1999
Nicaragua (accession)	4.VI.1996	2.IX.1996	
Nigeria (accession)	7.V.1981	5.VIII.1981	24.V.2003
Norway (accession)	21.III.1975	19.VI.1975	15.V.1998
Oman (accession)	24.I.1985	24.IV.1985	15.V.1998
Panama (ratification)	7.I.1976	6.IV.1976	11.V.2000
Papua New Guinea (accession)	12.III.1980	10.VI.1980	23.I.2002
Peru (accession)¹	24.II.1987	25.V.1987	
Poland (ratification)	18.III.1976	16.VI.1976	21.XII.2000
Portugal (ratification)	26.XI.1976	24.II.1977	1.XII.2005
Qatar (accession)	2.VI.1988	31.VIII.1988	20.XI.2002
Republic of Korea (accession)	18.XII.1978	18.III.1979	15.V.1998

CLC 1969

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession	Effective date of denunciation
Russian Federation ⁵ (accession) ¹	24.VI.1975	22.IX.1975	20.III.2001
Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) ¹	14.IX.1994	13.XII.1994	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	19.IV.1989	18.VII.1989	9.X.2002
Sao Tome and Principe (accession)	29.X.1998	27.I.1999	
Saudi Arabia (accession) ¹	15.IV.1993	14.VII.1993	
Senegal (accession)	27.III.1972	19.VI.1975	
Serbia (succession) ^{6,7}	–	3.VI.2006	25.V.2012
Seychelles (accession)	12.IV.1988	11.VII.1988	23.VII.2000
Sierra Leone (accession)	13.VIII.1993	11.XI.1993	4.VI.2002
Singapore (accession)	16.IX.1981	15.XII.1981	31.XII.1998
Slovenia (succession)	–	25.VI.1991	19.VII.2001
South Africa (accession)	17.III.1976	15.VI.1976	1.X.2005
Spain (ratification)	8.XII.1975	7.III.1976	15.V.1998
Sri Lanka (accession)	12.IV.1983	11.VII.1983	22.I.2000
Sweden (ratification)	17.III.1975	19.VI.1975	15.V.1998
Switzerland (ratification)	15.XII.1987	14.III.1988	15.V.1998
Syrian Arab Republic (accession) ¹	6.II.1975	19.VI.1975	
Tonga (accession)	1.II.1996	1.V.1996	10.XII.2000
Tunisia (accession)	4.V.1976	2.VIII.1976	15.V.1998
Turkmenistan (accession)	21.IX.2009	20.XII.2009	
Tuvalu (succession)	–	1.X.1978	30.VI.2005
United Arab Emirates (accession)	15.XII.1983	14.III.1984	
United Kingdom (ratification)	17.III.1975	19.VI.1975	15.V.1998
Vanuatu (accession)	2.II.1983	3.V.1983	18.II.2000
Venezuela (accession)	21.I.1992	20.IV.1992	22.VII.1999
Yemen (accession)	6.III.1979	4.VI.1979	31.VII.2009

Number of Contracting States: 36

The Convention applies provisionally in respect of the following States:

Kiribati

Solomon Islands

¹ With a declaration, reservation or statement.

² Applied to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997. Effective date of denunciation: 5.I.2000.

³ On 3.X.1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 13.III.1978.

⁴ In accordance with the intention expressed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and based on its interpretation of article XV of the Convention.

⁵ As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

⁶ As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

⁷ Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. The Republic of Montenegro has informed that it wishes to succeed to this Convention with effect from the same date, i.e. 3 June 2006.

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Australia

The instrument of ratification of the Commonwealth of Australia was accompanied by the following declarations:

“Australia has taken note of the reservation made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on its accession on 24 June 1975 to the Convention, concerning article XI(2) of the Convention. Australia wishes to advise that it is unable to accept the reservation. Australia considers that international law does not grant a State the right to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State in proceedings concerning civil liability in respect of a State-owned ship used for commercial purposes. It is also Australia’s understanding that the above-mentioned reservation is not intended to have the effect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may claim judicial immunity of a foreign State with respect to ships owned by it, used for commercial purposes and operated by a company which in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic is registered as the ship’s operator, when actions for compensation are brought against the company in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. Australia also declares that, while being unable to accept the Soviet reservation, it does not regard that fact as precluding the entry into force of the Convention as between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Australia.”

“Australia has taken note of the declaration made by the German Democratic Republic on its accession on 13 March 1978 to the Convention, concerning article XI(2) of the Convention. Australia wishes to declare that it cannot accept the German Democratic Republic’s position on sovereign immunity. Australia considers that international law does not grant a State the right to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of another State in proceedings concerning civil liability in respect of a State-owned ship used for commercial purposes. Australia also declares that, while being unable to accept the declaration by the German Democratic Republic, it does not regard that fact as precluding the entry into force of the Convention as between the German Democratic Republic and Australia.”

Belgium

The instrument of ratification of the Kingdom of Belgium was accompanied by a Note Verbale (in the French language) the text of which reads as follows:

[Translation]

“...The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium regrets that it is unable to accept the reservation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, dated 24 June 1975, in respect of article XI, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

The Belgian Government considers that international law does not authorize States to claim judicial immunity in respect of vessels belonging to them and used by them for commercial purposes.

Belgian legislation concerning the immunity of State-owned vessels is in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning the Immunity of State-owned Ships, done at Brussels on 10 April 1926, to which Belgium is a Party.

The Belgian Government assumes that the reservation of the USSR does not in any way affect the provisions of article 16 of the Maritime Agreement between the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

of the Protocol and the Exchange of Letters, signed at Brussels on 17 November 1972. The Belgian Government also assumes that this reservation in no way affects the competence of a Belgian court which, in accordance with article IX of the aforementioned International Convention, is seized of an action for compensation for damage brought against a company registered in the USSR in its capacity of operator of a vessel owned by that State, because the said company, by virtue of article I, paragraph 3 of the same Convention, is considered to be the 'owner of the ship' in the terms of this Convention.

The Belgian Government considers, however, that the Soviet reservation does not impede the entry into force of the Convention as between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Kingdom of Belgium."

China

At the time of depositing its instrument of accession the Representative of the People's Republic of China declared "that the signature to the Convention by Taiwan authorities is illegal and null and void".

German Democratic Republic

The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following statement and declarations (in the German language):

[Translation]

"In connection with the declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 20 May 1975 concerning the application of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 29 November 1969 to Berlin (West), it is the understanding of the German Democratic Republic that the provisions of the Convention may be applied to Berlin (West) only inasmuch as this is consistent with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, under which Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it."

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article XI, paragraph 2, of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle of immunity of States."⁽¹⁾

The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article XIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

The position of the Government of the German Democratic Republic on article XVII of the Convention, as far as the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

⁽¹⁾ The following Governments do not accept the reservation contained in the instrument of accession of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, and the texts of their Notes to this effect were circulated by the depositary: Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Federal Republic of Germany

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by a declaration (in the English language) that “with effect from the day on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany it shall also apply to Berlin (West)”.

Guatemala

The instrument of acceptance of the Republic of Guatemala contained the following declaration (in the Spanish language):

[Translation]

“It is declared that relations that may arise with Belize by virtue of this accession can in no sense be interpreted as recognition by the State of Guatemala of the independence and sovereignty unilaterally decreed by Belize.”

Italy

The instrument of ratification of the Italian Republic was accompanied by the following statement (in the Italian language):

[Translation]

“The Italian Government wishes to state that it has taken note of the reservation put forward by the Government of the Soviet Union (on the occasion of the deposit of the instrument of accession on 24 June 1975) to article XI(2) of the International Convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage, adopted in Brussels on 29 November 1969.

The Italian Government declares that it cannot accept the aforementioned reservation and, with regard to the matter, observes that, under international law, the States have no right to jurisdictional immunity in cases where vessels of theirs are utilized for commercial purposes.

The Italian Government therefore considers its judicial bodies competent - as foreseen by articles IX and XI(2) of the Convention - in actions for the recovery of losses incurred in cases involving vessels belonging to States employing them for commercial purposes, as indeed in cases where, on the basis of article I(3), it is a company, running vessels on behalf of a State, that is considered the owner of the vessel.

The reservation and its non-acceptance by the Italian Government do not, however, preclude the coming into force of the Convention between the Soviet Union and Italy, and its full implementation, including that of article XI(2).”

Peru⁽²⁾

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Peru contained the following reservation (in the Spanish language):

[Translation]

“With respect to article II, because it considers that the said Convention will be understood as applicable to pollution damage caused in the sea area under the

⁽²⁾ The depositary received the following communication dated 14 July 1987 from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in London (in the English language):

“...the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has the honour to reiterate its well-known position as to the sea area up to the limit of 200 nautical miles, measured from the base lines of the Peruvian coast, claimed by Peru to be under the sovereignty and

sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Peruvian State, up to the limit of 200 nautical miles, measured from the base lines of the Peruvian coast”.

Russian Federation

See USSR.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

The instrument of accession of Saint Kitts and Nevis contained the following declaration:

“The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis considers that international law does not authorize States to claim judicial immunity in respect of vessels belonging to them and used by them for commercial purposes”.

Saudi Arabia

The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contained the following reservation (in the Arabic language):

[Translation]

“However, this accession does not in any way mean or entail the recognition of Israel, and does not lead to entering into any dealings with Israel; which may be arranged by the above-mentioned Convention and the said Protocol”.

Syrian Arab Republic

The instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic contains the following sentence (in the Arabic language):

[Translation]

“...this accession [to the Convention] in no way implies recognition of Israel and does not involve the establishment of any relations with Israel arising from the provisions of this Convention”.

USSR

The instrument of accession of the Union of Soviet Republics contains the following reservation (in the Russian language):

[Translation]

“The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the

jurisdiction of the Peruvian State. In this respect the Federal Government points again to the fact that according to international law no coastal State can claim unrestricted sovereignty and jurisdiction beyond its territorial sea, and that the maximum breadth of the territorial sea according to international law is 12 nautical miles.”

The depositary received the following communication dated 4 November 1987 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the International Maritime Organization (in the Russian language):

[Translation]

“...the Soviet Side has the honour to confirm its position in accordance with which a coastal State has no right to claim an extension of its sovereignty to sea areas beyond the outer limit of its territorial waters the maximum breadth of which in accordance with international law cannot exceed 12 nautical miles.”

CLC 1969

provisions of article XI, paragraph 2 of the Convention, as they contradict the principle of the judicial immunity of a foreign State.”⁽³⁾

Furthermore, the instrument of accession contains the following statement (in the Russian language):

[Translation]

“On its accession to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state that:

“(a) the provisions of article XIII, paragraph 2 of the Convention which deny participation in the Convention to a number of States, are of a discriminatory nature and contradict the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States, and

(b) the provisions of article XVII of the Convention envisaging the possibility of its extension by the Contracting States to the territories for the international relations of which they are responsible are outdated and contradict the United Nations Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960)”.

The depositary received on 17 July 1979 from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in London a communication stating that:

“...the Soviet side confirms the reservation to paragraph 2 of article XI of the International Convention of 1969 on the Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at adhering to the Convention. This reservation reflects the unchanged and well-known position of the USSR regarding the impermissibility of submitting a State without its express consent to the courts jurisdiction of another State. This principle of the judicial immunity of a foreign State is consistently upheld by the USSR at concluding and applying multilateral international agreements on various matters, including those of merchant shipping and the Law of the sea.

In accordance with article III and other provisions of the 1969 Convention, the liability for the oil pollution damage, established by the Convention is attached to “the owner” of “the ship”, which caused such damage, while paragraph 3 of article I of the Convention stipulates that “in the case of a ship owned by a state and operated by a company which in that state is registered as the ship’s operator, “owner” shall mean such company”. Since in the USSR state ships used for commercial purposes are under the operational management of state organizations who have an independent liability on their obligations, it is only against these organizations and not against the Soviet state that actions for compensation of the oil pollution damage in accordance with the 1969 Convention could be brought. Thus the said reservation does not prevent the consideration in foreign courts in accordance with the jurisdiction established by the Convention, of such suits for the compensation of the damage by the merchant ships owned by the Soviet state”.

⁽³⁾ The following Governments do not accept the reservation contained in the instrument of accession of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the texts of their Notes to this effect were circulated by the depositary: Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

**Protocol to the International
Convention on
Civil liability
for oil pollution damage**

(CLC PROT 1976)

Done at London,
19 November 1976
Entered into force: 8 April 1981

**Protocole à la Convention
Internationale sur la
Responsabilité civile pour
les dommages dus à la
pollution par les
hydrocarbures**

(CLC PROT 1976)

Signé à Londres,
le 19 novembre 1976
Entré en vigueur: 8 avril 1981

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force	Effective date of denunciation
Albania (accession)	6.IV.1994	5.VII.1994	
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	23.VI.1997	21.IX.1997	
Australia (accession)	7.XI.1983	5.II.1984	
Azerbaijan (accession)	16.VII.2004	14.X.2004	
Bahamas (acceptance)	3.III.1980	8.IV.1981	
Bahrain (accession)	3.V.1996	1.VIII.1996	
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994	
Belgium (accession)	15.VI.1989	13.IX.1989	
Belize (accession)	2.IV.1991	1.VII.1991	
Brunei Darussalam (accession)	29.IX.1992	28.XII.1992	
Cambodia (accession)	8.VI.2001	6.IX.2001	
Cameroon (accession)	14.V.1984	12.VIII.1984	
Canada (accession)	24.I.1989	24.IV.1989	
China (accession)^{1, 2}	29.IX.1986	28.XII.1986	22.VIII.2003
Colombia (accession)	26.III.1990	24.VI.1990	25.I.2006
Costa Rica (accession)	8.XII.1997	8.III.1998	
Cyprus (accession)	19.VI.1989	17.IX.1989	
Denmark (accession)	3.VI.1981	1.IX.1981	
Egypt (accession)	3.II.1989	4.V.1989	
El Salvador (accession)	2.I.2002	2.IV.2002	
Finland (accession)	8.I.1981	8.IV.1981	
France (approval)	7.XI.1980	8.IV.1981	
Georgia (accession)	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995	
Germany (ratification)²	28.VIII.1980	8.IV.1981	
Greece (accession)	10.V.1989	8.VIII.1989	
Iceland (accession)	24.III.1994	22.VI.1994	
India (accession)	1.V.1987	30.VII.1987	
Ireland (accession)	19.XI.1992	17.II.1993	15.V.1998
Italy (accession)	3.VI.1983	1.IX.1983	
Japan (accession)	24.VIII.1994	22.XI.1994	

CLC Protocol 1976

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force	Effective date of denunciation
Kuwait (accession)	1.VII.1981	29.IX.1981	
Liberia (accession)	17.II.1981	8.IV.1981	
Luxembourg (accession)	14.II.1991	15.V.1991	
Maldives (accession)	14.VI.1981	12.IX.1981	
Malta (accession)	27.IX.1991	26.XII.1991	6.I.2001
Marshall Islands (accession)	24.I.1994	24.IV.1994	
Mauritania (accession)	17.XI.1995	15.II.1996	
Mauritius (accession)	6.IV.1995	5.VII.1995	
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	11.VIII.1994	
Netherlands (accession)	3.VIII.1982	1.XI.1982	
Nicaragua (accession)	4.VI.1996	2.IX.1996	
Norway (accession)	17.VII.1978	8.IV.1981	
Oman (accession)	24.I.1985	24.IV.1985	
Peru (accession)	24.II.1987	25.V.1987	
Poland (accession)¹	30.X.1985	28.I.1986	
Portugal (accession)	2.I.1986	2.IV.1986	
Qatar (accession)	2.VI.1988	31.VIII.1988	20.XI.2002
Republic of Korea (accession)	8.XII.1992	8.III.1993	
Russian Federation (accession)^{1,4}	2.XII.1988	2.III.1989	
Saudi Arabia (accession)³	15.IV.1993	14.VII.1993	
Singapore (accession)	15.XII.1981	15.III.1982	
Spain (accession)	22.X.1981	20.I.1982	
Sweden (ratification)	7.VII.1978	8.IV.1981	
Switzerland (accession)¹	15.XII.1987	14.III.1988	
United Arab Emirates (accession)	14.III.1984	12.VI.1984	
United Kingdom (ratification)¹	31.I.1980	8.IV.1981	15.V.1998
Vanuatu (accession)	13.I.1989	13.IV.1989	
Venezuela (accession)	21.I.1992	20.IV.1992	
Yemen (accession)	4.VI.1979	8.IV.1981	

Number of Contracting States: 53

¹ With a notification under article V(9)(c) of the Convention, as amended by the Protocol.

² Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997. Ceased to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 22.VIII.2003.

³ With a declaration.

⁴ As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

States which have denounced the Protocol

	Date of receipt of denunciation	Effective date of denunciation
Australia	22.VI.1988	[date of entry into force of 1984 CLC Protocol]
China (in respect of HKAR)	22.VIII/2002	22.VIII.2003
Colombia	25.I.2005	25.I.2006
Ireland	15.V.1997	15.V.2008
Malta	6.I.2000	6.I.2001
Qatar	28.XI.2001	28.XI.2002
United Kingdom	12.V.1997	12.V.1998

Declarations, Reservations and Statements**Federal Republic of Germany**

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany contains the following declaration (in the English language):

“...with effect from the date on which the Protocol enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany it shall also apply to Berlin (West)”.

Saudi Arabia

The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contained the following reservation (in the Arabic language):

[Translation]

“However, this accession does not in any way mean or entail the recognition of Israel, and does not lead to entering into any dealings with Israel; which may be arranged by the above-mentioned Convention and the said Protocol”.

Notifications**Article V(9)(c) of the Convention, as amended by the Protocol****China**

“...the value of the national currency, in terms of SDR, of the People’s Republic of China is calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund.”

Poland

“Poland will now calculate financial liabilities in cases of limitation of the liability of owners of sea-going ships and liability under the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund in terms of the Special Drawing Right, as defined by the International Monetary Fund.

CLC Protocol 1976

However, those SDR's will be converted according to the method instigated by Poland, which is derived from the fact that Poland is not a member of the International Monetary Fund.

The method of conversion is that the Polish National Bank will fix a rate of exchange of the SDR to the Polish zloty through the conversion of the SDR to the United States dollar, according to the current rates of exchange quoted by Reuter. The US dollars will then be converted into Polish zloties at the rate of exchange quoted by the Polish National Bank from their current table of rates of foreign currencies.

The above method of calculation is in accordance with the provisions of article II paragraph 9 item "a" (in fine) of the Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and article II of the Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage."

Switzerland*[Translation]*

"The Swiss Federal Council declares, with reference to article V, paragraph 9(a) and (c) of the Convention, introduced by article II of the Protocol of 19 November 1976, that Switzerland calculates the value of its national currency in special drawing rights (SDR) in the following way:

The Swiss National Bank (SNB) notifies the International Monetary Fund (IMF) daily of the mean rate of the dollar of the United States of America on the Zurich currency market. The exchange value of one SDR in Swiss francs is determined from that dollar rate and the rate of the SDR in dollars calculated by IMF. On the basis of these values, SNB calculates a mean SDR rate which it will publish in its Monthly Gazette.

USSR

"In accordance with article V, paragraph 9 "c" of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 in the wording of article II of the Protocol of 1976 to this Convention it is declared that the value of the unit of "The Special Drawing Right" expressed in Soviet roubles is calculated on the basis of the US dollar rate in effect at the date of the calculation in relation to the unit of "The Special Drawing Right", determined by the International Monetary Fund, and the US dollar rate in effect at the same date in relation to the Soviet rouble, determined by the State Bank of the USSR".

United Kingdom

"...in accordance with article V(9)(c) of the Convention, as amended by article II(2) of the Protocol, the manner of calculation employed by the United Kingdom pursuant to article V(9)(a) of the Convention, as amended, shall be the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund.

**Protocol of 1992 to amend the
International Convention on**

**Civil liability for oil
pollution damage, 1969**

(CLC PROT 1992)

Done at London,
27 November 1992
Entry into force: 30 May 1996

**Protocole à la Convention
Internationale sur la
Responsabilité civile pour
les dommages dus à la
pollution par les
hydrocarbures, 1969**

(CLC PROT 1992)

Signé à Londres,
le 27 novembre 1992
Entrée en vigueur: 30 May 1996

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession)	30.VI.2005	30.VI.2006
Algeria (accession)	11.VI.1998	11.VI.1999
Angola (accession)	4.X.2001	4.X.2002
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	14.VI.2000	14.VI.2001
Argentina (accession)²	13.X.2000	13.X.2001
Australia (accession)	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
Azerbaijan (accession)	16.VII.2004	16.VII.2005
Bahamas (accession)	1.IV.1997	1.IV.1998
Bahrain (accession)	3.V.1996	3.V.1997
Barbados (accession)	7.VII.1998	7.VII.1999
Belgium (accession)	6.X.1998	6.X.1999
Belize (accession)	27.XI.1998	27.XI.1999
Benin (accession)	5.II.2010	5.II.2011
Brunei Darussalam (accession)	31.I.2002	31.I.2003
Bulgaria (accession)	28.XI.2003	28.XI.2004
Cambodia (accession)	8.VI.2001	8.VI.2002
Cameroon (accession)	15.X.2001	15.X.2002
Canada (accession)	29.V.1998	29.V.1999
Cape Verde (accession)	4.VII.2003	4.VII.2004
Chile (accession)	29.V.2002	29.V.2003
China (accession)^{1, 4}	5.I.1999	5.I.2000
Colombia (accession)	19.XI.2001	19.XI.2002
Comoros (accession)	5.I.2000	5.I.2001
Congo (accession)	7.VIII.2002	7.VIII.2003
Cook Islands (accession)	12.III.2007	12.III.2008
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.VII.2014
Croatia (accession)	12.I.1998	12.I.1999
Cyprus (accession)	12.V.1997	12.V.1998
Denmark (ratification)	30.V.1995	30.V.1996
Djibouti (accession)	8.I.2001	8.I.2002
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	31.VIII.2002
Dominican Republic (accession)	24.VI.1999	24.VI.2000
Ecuador (accession)	11.XII.2007	11.XII.2008
Egypt (accession)	21.IV.1995	30.V.1996

CLC Protocol 1992

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
El Salvador (accession)	2.I.2002	2.I.2003
Estonia (accession)	6.VII.2004	6.VII.2005
Fiji (accession)	30.XI.1999	30.XI.2000
Finland (acceptance)	24.XI.1995	24.XI.1996
France (approval)	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
Gabon (accession)	31.V.2002	31.V.2003
Georgia (accession)	18.IV.2000	18.IV.2001
Germany (ratification)¹	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
Ghana (accession)	3.II.2003	3.II.2004
Greece (ratification)	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
Grenada (accession)	7.I.1998	7.I.1999
Guinea (accession)	2.X.2002	2.X.2003
Hungary (accession)	30.III.2007	30.III.2008
Iceland (accession)	13.XI.1998	13.XI.1999
India (accession)	15.XI.1999	15.XI.2000
Indonesia (accession)	6.VII.1999	6.VII.2000
Iran, Islamic Republic of (accession)	24.X.2007	24.X.2008
Ireland (accession)²	15.V.1997	16.V.1998
Israel (accession)	21.X.2004	21.X.2005
Italy (accession)	16.IX.1999	16.IX.2000
Jamaica (accession)	6.VI.1997	6.VI.1998
Japan (accession)	24.VIII.1994	30.V.1996
Kenya (accession)	2.II.2000	2.II.2001
Kiribati (accession)	5.II.2007	5.II.2008
Kuwait (accession)	16.IV.2004	16.IV.2005
Latvia (accession)	9.III.1998	9.III.1999
Lebanon (accession)	30.III.2005	30.III.2006
Liberia (accession)	5.X.1995	5.X.1996
Lithuania (accession)	27.VI.2000	27.VI.2001
Luxembourg (accession)	21.XI.2005	21.XI.2006
Madagascar (accession)	21.V.2002	21.V.2003
Malaysia (accession)	9.VI.2004	9.VI.2005
Maldives (accession)	20.V.2005	20.V.2006
Malta (accession)	6.I.2000	6.I.2001
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	16.X.1996
Mauritania (accession)	4.V.2012	4.V.2013
Mauritius (accession)	6.XII.1999	6.XII.2000
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	30.V.1996
Moldova (accession)	11.X.2005	11.X.2006
Monaco (ratification)	8.XI.1996	8.XI.1997
Mongolia (accession)	8.VIII.2008	8.VIII.2009
Montenegro (accession)	29.XI.2011	29.XI.2012
Morocco (ratification)	22.VIII.2000	22.VIII.2001
Mozambique (accession)	26.IV.2002	26.IV.2003
Namibia (accession)	18.XII.2002	18.XII.2003
Netherlands (accession)^{5, 6}	15.XI.1996	15.XI.1997
New Zealand (accession)²	25.VI.1998	25.VI.1999
Nicaragua (accession)	4.IV.2014	4.IV.2015
Nigeria (accession)	24.V.2002	24.V.2003

CLC Protocol 1992

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Niue (accession)	27.VI.2012	27.VI.2013
Norway (ratification)	3.IV.1995	30.V.1996
Oman (accession)	8.VII.1994	30.V.1996
Pakistan (accession)	2.III.2005	2.III.2006
Palau (accession)	29.IX.2011	29.IX.2012
Panama (accession)	18.III.1999	18.III.2000
Papua New Guinea (accession)	23.I.2001	23.I.2002
Peru (accession)	1.IX.2005	1.IX.2006
Philippines (accession)	7.VII.1997	7.VII.1998
Poland (accession)	21.XII.1999	21.XII.2000
Portugal (accession)	13.XI.2001	13.XI.2002
Qatar (accession)	20.XI.2001	20.XI.2002
Republic of Korea (accession) ²	7.III.1997	16.V.1998
Romania (accession)	27.XI.2000	27.XI.2001
Russian Federation (accession)	20.III.2000	20.III.2001
Saudi Arabia (accession)	203.V.2005	23.V.2006
Samoa (accession)	1.II.2002	1.II.2003
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	7.X.2004	7.X.2005
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	20.V.2005
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	9.X.2001	9.X.2002
Senegal (accession)	2.VIII.2011	2.VIII.2012
Serbia (accession)	25.V.2011	25.V.2012
Seychelles (accession)	23.VII.1999	23.VII.2000
Sierra Leone (accession)	4.VI.2001	4.VI.2002
Singapore (accession)	18.IX.1997	18.IX.1998
Slovakia (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.VII.2014
Slovenia (accession)	19.VII.2000	19.VII.2001
Solomon Island (accession)	30.VI.2004	30.VI.2005
South Africa (accession)	1.X.2004	1.X.2005
Spain (accession)	6.VII.1995	6.VII.1996
Sri Lanka (accession)	22.I.1999	22.I.2000
Sweden (ratification)	25.V.1995	30.V.1996
Switzerland (accession)	4.VII.1996	4.VII.1997
Syria (accession) ²	22.II.2005	22.II.2006
Togo (accession)	23.IV.2012	23.IV.2013
Tonga (accession)	10.XII.1999	10.XII.2000
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	6.III.2000	6.III.2001
Tunisia (accession)	29.I.1997	29.I.1998
Turkey (accession) ²	17.VIII.2001	17.VIII.2002
Turkmenistan (accession)	21.IX.2009	21.IX.2010
Tuvalu (accession)	30.VI.2004	30.VI.2005
Ukraine (accession)	29.XI.2007	29.XI.2008
United Arab Emirates (accession)	19.XI.1997	19.XI.1998
United Kingdom (accession) ³	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
United Republic of Tanzania (accession)	19.XI.2002	19.XI.2003
Uruguay (accession)	9.VII.1997	9.VII.1998
Vanuatu (accession)	18.II.1999	18.II.2000
Venezuela (accession)	22.VII.1998	22.VII.1999
Viet Nam (accession)	17.VI.2003	17.VI.2004
Yemen (accession)	20.IX.2006	20.IX.2007

CLC Protocol 1992

Number of Contracting States: 133

¹ China declared that the Protocol will also be applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

² With a declaration.

³ The United Kingdom declared its accession to be effective in respect of:

The Bailiwick of Jersey

The Isle of Man

Falkland Islands*

Montserrat

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Anguilla)

Bailiwick of Guernsey)

Bermuda)

British Antarctic Territory)

British Indian Ocean Territory) with effect from 20.2.98

Pitcairn, Henderson,

Ducie and Oeno Islands)

Sovereign Base Areas of

Akrotiri and Dhekelia on Cyprus)

Turks & Caicos Islands)

Virgin Islands)

Cayman Islands)

Gibraltar) with effect from 15.5.98

St Helena and its Dependencies)

⁴ Applies to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

⁵ Applies to the Netherlands Antilles with effect from 21 December 2005.

⁶ Applies to Aruba with effect from 12 April 2006.

* A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Germany

The instrument of ratification of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Federal Republic of Germany hereby declares that, having deposited the instruments of ratification of the protocols of 27 November 1992 amending the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 1969 and amending the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage of 1971, it regards its ratification of the Protocols of 25 May 1984, as documented on 18 October 1988 by the deposit of its instruments of ratification, as null and void as from the entry into force of the Protocols of 27 November 1992.”

New Zealand

The instrument of accession of New Zealand contained the following declaration:

“And declares that this accession shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary”.

**International Convention
relating to
Intervention on the
high seas in cases of
oil pollution
casualties, 1969**

(Intervention 1969)

Done at Brussels,
29 November 1969
Entry into force: 6 May 1975

**Convention Internationale
sur
L'intervention en haute
mer en cas d'accident
entraînant ou pouvant
entraîner une pollution par
les hydrocarbures, 1969**

(Intervention 1969)

Signé à Bruxelles
le 29 Novembre 1969
Entrée en vigueur: 6 Mai 1975

	Date of signature or deposit of of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession
Algeria (accession)	21.XI.2011	19.II.2012
Angola (accession)	4.X.2001	2.I.2002
Argentina (accession) ¹	21.IV.1987	20.VII.1987
Australia (ratification) ¹	7.XI.1983	5.II.1984
Bahamas (accession)	22.VII.1976	20.X.1976
Bangladesh (accession)	6.XI.1981	4.II.1982
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
Belgium (ratification)	21.X.1971	6.V.1975
Benin (accession)	1.XI.1985	30.I.1986
Brazil (ratification)	18.I.2008	17.IV.2008
Bulgaria (accession) ¹	2.XI.1983	31.I.1984
Cameroon (ratification) ¹	14.V.1984	12.VIII.1984
Chile (accession)	28.II.1995	29.V.1995
China (accession) ^{4, 5}	23.II.1990	24.V.1990
Congo (accession)	19.V.2014	17.VIII.2014
Côte d'Ivoire (ratification)	8.I.1988	7.IV.1988
Croatia (succession)	–	8.X.1991
Cuba (accession) ¹	5.V.1976	3.VIII.1976
Denmark (signature)	18.XII.1970	6.V.1975
Djibouti (accession)	1.III.1990	30.V.1990
Dominican Republic (ratification)	5.II.1975	6.V.1975
Ecuador (accession)	23.XII.1976	23.III.1977
Egypt (accession)	3.II.1989	4.V.1989
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	24.IV.1996	23.VII.1996
Estonia (accession)	16.V.2008	14.VIII.2008
Fiji (accession)	15.VIII.1972	6.V.1975
Finland (ratification)	6.IX.1976	5.XII.1976
France (ratification)	10.IV.1972	6.IV.1975
Gabon (accession)	21.I.1982	21.IV.1982
Georgia (accession)	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
Germany (ratification) ^{1,2}	7.V.1975	5.VIII.1975
Ghana (ratification)	20.IV.1978	19.VII.1978
Guyana (accession)	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998

Intervention 1969

	Date of signature or deposit of of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession
Iceland (ratification)	17.VII.1980	15.X.1980
India (accession)	16.VI.2000	14.IX.2000
Ireland (ratification)	21.VIII.1980	19.XI.1980
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)	25.VII.1997	23.X.1997
Italy (ratification)	27.II.1979	28.V.1979
Jamaica (accession)	13.III.1991	11.VI.1991
Japan (acceptance)	6.IV.1971	6.V.1975
Kuwait (accession)	2.IV.1981	1.VII.1981
Latvia (accession)	9.VIII.2001	7.IX.2001
Lebanon (accession)	5.VI.1975	3.IX.1975
Liberia (accession)	25.IX.1972	6.V.1975
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	14.I.1996
Mauritania (accession)	24.XI.1997	22.II.1998
Mauritius (accession)	17.XII.2002	17.III.2003
Mexico (accession)	8.IV.1976	7.VII.1976
Monaco (ratification)	24.II.1975	6.V.1975
Montenegro (succession)	—	3.VI.2006
Morocco (accession)	11.IV.1974	6.V.1975
Namibia (accession)	12.III.2004	10.VI.2004
Netherlands (ratification)	19.IX.1975	18.XII.1975
New Zealand (accession)	26.III.1975	6.V.1975
Nicaragua (accession)	15.XI.1994	13.II.1995
Nigeria (accession)	24.II.2004	24.V.2004
Norway (accession)	12.VII.1972	6.V.1975
Oman (accession)	24.I.1985	24.IV.1985
Pakistan (accession)	13.I.1995	13.IV.1995
Panama (ratification)	7.I.1976	6.IV.1976
Papua New Guinea (accession)	12.III.1980	10.VI.1980
Poland (ratification)	1.VI.1976	30.VIII.1976
Portugal (ratification)	15.II.1980	15.V.1980
Qatar (accession)	2.VI.1988	31.VIII.1988
Russian Federation (accession) ^{1,3}	30.XII.1974	6.V.1975
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	7.X.2004	5.I.2005
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	18.VIII.2004
St. Vincent & the Grenadines (accession)	12.V.1999	10.VIII.1999
Senegal (accession)	27.III.1972	6.V.1975
Serbia (succession)	—	27.IV.1992
Slovenia (succession)	—	25.VI.1991
South Africa (accession)	1.VII.1986	29.IX.1986
Spain (ratification)	8.XI.1973	6.V.1975
Sri Lanka (accession)	12.IV.1983	11.VII.1983
Suriname (succession)	—	25.XI.1975
Sweden (acceptance)	8.II.1973	6.IV.1975
Switzerland (ratification)	15.XII.1987	14.III.1988
Syrian Arab Republic (accession) ¹	6.II.1975	6.V.1975
Tanzania (accession)	16.V.2006	14.VIII.2006
Tonga (accession)	1.II.1996	1.V.1996

Intervention 1969

	Date of signature or deposit of of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession
United Republic of Tanzania (accession)	16.V.2006	14.VIII.2006
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	6.III.2000	4.VI.2000
Tunisia (accession)	4.V.1976	2.VIII.1976
Ukraine (succession)	–	17.XII.1993
United Arab Emirates (accession)	15.XII.1983	14.III.1984
United Kingdom (ratification)	12.I.1971	6.V.1975
United States (ratification)	21.II.1974	6.V.1975
Vanuatu (accession)	14.IX.1992	13.XII.1992
Yemen (accession)	6.III.1979	4.VI.1979

Number of Contracting States: 88

¹ With a declaration, reservation or statement

² On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded¹ to the Convention on 21 December 1978.

³ As from 26 December 1991, the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

⁴ Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

⁵ Applies to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

The United Kingdom notified the depositary that it extended the Convention to the following territories:

Hong Kong*	12.XI.1974	6.V.1975
Bermuda	19.IX.1980	1.XII.1980
Anguilla)	
British Antarctic Territory**)	
British Virgin Islands	) 8.IX.1982	8.IX.1982
Cayman Islands)	
Falkland Islands and Dependencies**)	
Montserrat)	
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands)	
St. Helena and Dependencies)	
Turks and Caicos Islands	) 8.IX.1982	8.IX.1982
United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus)	
Isle of Man	) 27.VI.1995	27.VI.1995

The United States notified the depositary that it extended the Convention to the following territories:

Puerto Rico, Guam, Canal Zone,)	
Virgin Islands, American Samoa,	) 9.IX.1975	6.V.1975
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands)	

Intervention 1969

The Netherlands notified the depositary that it extended the Convention to the following territories:

Suriname***, Netherlands Antilles	19.IX.1975	18.XII.1975
Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986)	—	—

* Ceased to apply to Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997.

** The depositary received the following communication dated 12 August 1986 from the Argentine delegation to the International Maritime Organization:

[Translation]

“... the Argentine Government rejects the extension made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the application to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands of the ... International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties ... and reaffirms the rights of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic over those archipelagos which form part of its national territory.

“The General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6 which recognize the existence of a sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands, urging the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations who is requested to inform the General Assembly on the progress made. Similarly, the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fortieth session adopted resolution 40/21 of 27 November 1985 which again urges both parties to resume the said negotiations.

“... the Argentine Government also rejects the extension of its application to the so-called "British Antarctic Territory" made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, with respect to such extension and to any other declaration that may be made, reaffirms the rights of the Republic over the Argentine Antarctic Sector between longitude 25° and 74° west and latitude 60° south, including those rights relating to its sovereignty or corresponding maritime jurisdiction. It also recalls the safeguards concerning claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica provided in article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington on 1 December 1959 to which the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are Parties.”

The depositary received the following communication dated 3 February 1987 from the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office:

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot accept the statement made by the Argentine Republic as regards the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to the United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and, accordingly, their right to extend the application of the Treaties to the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

“Equally, while noting the Argentine reference to the provisions of Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington on 1 December 1959, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the British Antarctic Territory, and to the right to extend the application of the Treaties in question to that Territory.”

*** Has since become the independent State of Suriname and a Contracting State to the Convention.

Intervention Prot. 1973

**Protocol relating to
Intervention on the high seas
in cases of pollution by
substances other than oil,
1973, as amended**

(Intervention Prot. 1973)

Done at London, 2 November 1973
Entry into force: 30 March 1983

**Protocole de 1973 sur
L'intervention en haute mer
en cas de pollution par des
substances autres
que les hydrocarbures**

(Intervention Prot. 1973)

Signé à London le 2 Novembre 1973
Entrée en vigueur: 30 Mars 1983

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession
Algeria (accession)	21.XI.2011	19.II.2012
Australia (accession)¹	7.XI.1983	5.II.1984
Bahamas (accession)	5.III.1981	30.III.1983
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
Belgium (ratification)	9.IX.1982	30.III.1983
Brazil (accession)	18.I.2008	17.IV.2008
Bulgaria (accession)	21.XI.2006	19.II.2007
Chile (accession)	28.II.1995	29.V.1995
China (accession)^{2,3}	23.II.1990	24.V.1990
Congo (accession)	19.V.2014	17.VIII.2014
Croatia (succession)	–	8.X.1991
Denmark (signature)	9.V.1983	7.VIII.1983
Egypt (accession)	3.II.1989	4.V.1989
Estonia (accession)	16.V.2008	14.VIII.2008
Finland (ratification)	4.VIII.1986	2.XI.1986
France (accession)¹	31.XII.1985	31.III.1986
Georgia (accession)	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
Germany (ratification)¹	21.VIII.1985	19.XI.1985
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)	25.VII.1997	23.X.1997
Ireland (accession)	6.I.1995	6.IV.1995
Italy (ratification)	1.X.1982	30.III.1983
Jamaica (accession)	13.III.1991	11.VI.1991
Latvia (accession)	9.VIII.2001	7.IX.2001
Liberia (accession)	17.II.1981	30.III.1983
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	14.I.1996
Mauritania (accession)	24.XI.1997	22.II.1998
Mauritius (accession)	6.XI.2003	4.II.2004
Mexico (accession)	11.IV.1980	30.III.1983
Monaco (accession)	31.III.2005	29.VI.2005
Montenegro (succession)	–	3.VI.2006
Morocco (accession)	30.I.2001	30.IV.2001
Namibia (accession)	12.III.2004	10.VI.2004
Netherlands (ratification)	10.IX.1980	30.III.1983
New Zealand (ratification)	4.IV.2014	3.VII.2014
Nicaragua (accession)	15.XI.1994	13.II.1995
Norway (accession)	15.VII.1980	30.III.1983
Oman (accession)	24.I.1985	24.IV.1985
Pakistan (accession)	13.I.1995	13.IV.1995

Intervention Prot. 1973

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession
Poland (ratification)	10.VII.1981	30.III.1983
Portugal (accession)	8.VII.1987	6.X.1987
Russian Federation (acceptance) ⁴	30.XII.1982	30.III.1983
Serbia (succession) ^{5,6}	—	3.VI.2006
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	18.VIII.2004
St. Vincent & the Grenadines (accession)	12.V.1999	10.VIII.1999
Slovenia (succession)	---	25.VI.1991
South Africa (accession)	25.IX.1997	24.XII.1997
Spain (accession)	14.III.1994	12.VI.1994
Sweden (ratification)	28.VI.1976	30.III.1983
Switzerland (accession)	15.XII.1987	14.III.1988
Tanzania (accession)	23.XI.2006	21.II.2007
Tonga (accession)	1.II.1996	1.V.1996
Tunisia (accession)	4.V.1976	30.III.1983
United Kingdom (ratification) ¹	5.XI.1979	30.III.1983
United States (ratification)	7.IX.1978	30.III.1983
Vanuatu (accession)	14.IX.1992	13.XII.1992
Yemen (accession)	6.III.1979	30.III.1983

Number of Contracting States: 56

¹ With a declaration or reservation.

² Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

³ Applies to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

⁴ As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

⁵ As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Protocol is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

⁶ Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. The Republic of Montenegro has informed that it wishes to succeed to this Protocol with effect from the same date, i.e. 3 June 2006.

The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

Anguilla)	
Bermuda)	
British Antarctic Territory*)	
British Virgin Islands)	
Cayman Islands)	
Falkland Islands and Dependencies*)	
Hong Kong**)	
Montserrat	)	30.III.1983
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands)	
St. Helena and Dependencies)	
Turks and Caicos Islands)	
United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus)	
Isle of Man	)	27.VI.1995

The Netherlands declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

Netherlands Antilles	)	30.III.1983
Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986))	

* A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

** Ceased to apply to Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997.

**International Convention
on the
Establishment of
an International Fund
for compensation
for oil pollution damage**

(FUND 1971)

Done at Brussels, 18 December 1971
Entered into force: 16 October 1978

**Convention Internationale
portant
Création d'un Fonds
International
d'indemnisation pour les
dommages dus à la pollution
par les hydrocarbures**

(FONDS 1971)

Signée à Bruxelles, le 18 décembre 1971
Entrée en vigueur: 16 octobre 1978

Cessation: 2.XII.2002

Contracting States at time of cessation of Convention

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession	Effective date of denunciation
Albania (accession)	6.IV.1994	5.VII.1994	
Algeria (ratification)	2.VI.1975	16.X.1978	3.VIII.1999
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	23.VI.1997	21.IX.1997	14.VI.2001
Australia (accession)	10.X.1994	8.I.1995	15.V.1998
Bahamas (accession)	22.VII.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Bahrain (accession)	3.V.1996	1.VIII.1996	15.V.1998
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994	7.VII.1999
Belgium (ratification)	1.XII.1994	1.III.1995	6.X.1999
Benin (accession)	1.XI.1985	30.I.1986	
Brunei Darussalam (accession)	29.IX.1992	28.XII.1992	31.I.2003
Cameroon (accession)	14.V.1984	12.VIII.1984	15.X.2002
Canada (accession)¹	24.I.1989	24.IV.1989	29.V.1999
China²	–	1.VII.1997	5.I.2000
Colombia (accession)	13.III.1997	11.VI.1997	25.I.2006
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	5.X.1987	3.I.1988	
Croatia (succession)	–	8.X.1991	30.VII.1999
Cyprus (accession)	26.VII.1989	24.X.1989	15.V.1998
Denmark (accession)	2.IV.1975	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Djibouti (accession)	1.III.1990	30.V.1990	17.V.2002
Estonia (accession)	1.XII.1992	1.III.1993	
Fiji (accession)	4.III.1983	2.VI.1983	30.XI.2000
Finland (ratification)	10.X.1980	8.I.1981	15.V.1998
France (accession)	11.V.1978	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Gabon (accession)	21.I.1982	21.IV.1982	31.V.2003
Gambia (accession)	1.XI.1991	30.I.1992	
Germany (ratification)¹	30.XII.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998

*Fund 1971**Fonds 1971*

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession	Effective date of denunciation
Ghana (ratification)	20.IV.1978	16.X.1978	
Greece (accession)	16.XII.1986	16.III.1987	15.V.1998
Guyana (accession)	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998	
Iceland (accession)	17.VII.1980	15.X.1980	10.II.2001
India (accession)	10.VII.1990	8.X.1990	21.VI.2001
Indonesia (accession)	1.IX.1978	30.XI.1978	26.VI.1999
Ireland (ratification)	19.XI.1992	17.II.1993	15.V.1998
Italy (accession)	27.II.1979	28.V.1979	8.X.2000
Japan (ratification)	7.VII.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Kenya (accession)	15.XII.1992	15.III.1993	7.VII.2001
Kuwait (accession)	2.IV.1981	1.VII.1981	
Liberia (accession)	25.IX.1972	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Malaysia (accession)	6.I.1995	6.IV.1995	
Maldives (accession)	16.III.1981	14.VI.1981	
Malta (accession)	27.IX.1991	26.XII.1991	6.I.2001
Marshall Islands (accession)	30.XI.1994	28.II.1995	15.V.1998
Mauritania (accession)	17.XI.1995	15.II.1996	
Mauritius (accession)	6.IV.1995	5.VII.1995	6.XII.2000
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	11.VIII.1994	15.V.1998
Monaco (accession)	23.VIII.1979	21.XI.1979	15.V.1998
Morocco (accession)	31.XII.1992	31.III.1993	25.X.2001
Mozambique (accession)	23.XII.1996	23.III.1997	26.IV.2003
Netherlands (approval)	3.VIII.1982	1.XI.1982	15.V.1998
New Zealand (accession)³	22.XI.1996	20.II.1997	25.VI.1999
Nigeria (accession)	11.IX.1987	10.XII.1987	24.V.2003
Norway (ratification)	21.III.1975	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Oman (accession)	10.V.1985	8.VIII.1985	15.V.1998
Panama (accession)	18.III.1999	16.VI.1999	11.V.2000
Papua New Guinea (accession)	12.III.1980	10.VI.1980	23.I.2002
Poland (ratification)	16.IX.1985	15.XII.1985	21.XII.2000
Portugal (ratification)	11.IX.1985	10.XII.1985	
Qatar (accession)	2.VI.1988	31.VIII.1988	20.XI.2002
Republic of Korea (accession)	8.XII.1992	8.III.1993	15.V.1998
Russian Federation (accession)⁴	17.VI.1987	15.IX.1987	20.III.2001
Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession)	14.IX.1994	13.XII.1994	
Seychelles (accession)	12.IV.1988	11.VII.1988	23.VII.2000
Sierra Leone (accession)	13.VIII.1993	11.XI.1993	4.VI.2002
Slovenia (succession)	–	25.VI.1991	19.VII.2001
Spain (accession)	8.X.1981	6.I.1982	15.V.1998
Sri Lanka (accession)	12.IV.1983	11.VII.1983	22.I.2000
Sweden (ratification)	17.III.1975	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Switzerland (ratification)	4.VII.1996	2.X.1996	15.V.1998
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)¹	6.II.1975	16.X.1978	24.IV.2009
Tonga (accession)	1.II.1996	1.V.1996	10.XII.2000
Tunisia (accession)	4.V.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998

*Fund 1971**Fonds 1971*

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force or succession	Effective date of denunciation
Tuvalu (succession)	–	16.X.1978	
United Arab Emirates (accession)	15.XII.1983	14.III.1984	24.V.2002
United Kingdom (ratification)	2.IV.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
Vanuatu (accession)	13.I.1989	13.IV.1989	18.II.2000
Venezuela (accession)	21.I.1992	20.IV.1992	22.VII.1999
Yugoslavia (ratification)	16.III.1978	16.X.1978	

Number of Contracting States: 14

Upon the entry into force of the 2000 Protocol to the FUND 1971 Convention, the Convention ceased when the number of Contracting States fell below 25.

¹ With a declaration, reservation or statement.

² Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

³ Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to Tokelau.

⁴ As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Canada

The instrument of accession of Canada was accompanied by the following declaration (in the English and French languages):

“The Government of Canada assumes responsibility for the payment of the obligations contained in articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Fund Convention. Such payments to be made in accordance with section 774 of the Canada Shipping Act as amended by Chapter 7 of the Statutes of Canada 1987”.

Federal Republic of Germany

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration (in the English language):

“that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.”

Syrian Arab Republic

The instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic contains the following sentence (in the Arabic language):

[Translation]

“...the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention ... in no way implies recognition of Israel and does not involve the establishment of any relations with Israel arising from the provisions of this Convention.”

*Fund Protocol 1976**Protocole Fonds 1976*

**Protocol to the International
Convention on the
Establishment
of an International Fund
for compensation
for oil pollution damage**

(FUND PROT 1976)

Done at London, 19 November 1976
Entered into force:
22 November 1994

**Protocole à la Convention
Internationale portant
Creation d'un Fonds
International
d'indemnisation pour les
dommages dus à la pollution
par les hydrocarbures**

(FONDS PROT 1976)

Signé a Londres, le 19 novembre 1976
Entré en vigueur:
22 Novembre 1994

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force	Effective date of denunciation
Albania (accession)	6.IV.1994	22.XI.1994	
Australia (accession)	10.X.1994	8.I.1995	
Bahamas (accession)	3.III.1980	22.XI.1994	
Bahrain (accession)	3.V.1996	1.VIII.1996	
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	22.XI.1994	
Belgium (accession)	1.XII.1994	1.III.1995	
Canada (accession)	21.II.1995	22.V.1995	
China³	–	1.VII.1997	22.VIII.2003
Colombia (accession)	13.III.1997	11.VI.1997	25.I.2006
Cyprus (accession)	26.VII.1989	22.XI.1994	
Denmark (accession)	3.VI.1981	22.XI.1994	
Finland (accession)	8.I.1981	22.XI.1994	
France (accession)	7.XI.1980	22.XI.1994	
Germany (ratification)¹	28.VIII.1980	22.XI.1994	
Greece (accession)	9.X.1995	7.I.1996	
Iceland (accession)	24.III.1994	22.XI.1994	
India (accession)	10.VII.1990	22.XI.1994	
Ireland (accession)	19.XI.1992	22.XI.1994	15.V.1998
Italy (accession)	21.IX.1983	22.XI.1994	
Japan (accession)	24.VIII.1994	22.XI.1994	
Liberia (accession)	17.II.1981	22.XI.1994	
Malta (accession)	27.IX.1991	22.XI.1994	6.I.2001
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	14.I.1996	
Mauritius (accession)	6.IV.1995	5.VII.1995	
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	22.XI.1994	
Morocco (accession)	31.XII.1992	22.XI.1994	
Netherlands (accession)	1.XI.1982	22.XI.1994	
Norway (accession)	17.VII.1978	22.XI.1994	
Poland (accession)¹	30.X.1985	22.XI.1994	
Portugal (accession)	11.IX.1985	22.XI.1994	

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force	Effective date of denunciation
Russian Federation² (accession)	30.I.1989	22.XI.1994	
Spain (accession)	5.IV.1982	22.XI.1994	
Sweden (ratification)	7.VII.1978	22.XI.1994	
United Kingdom (ratification)	31.I.1980	22.XI.1994	15.V.1998
Vanuatu (accession)	13.I.1989	22.XI.1994	
Venezuela (accession)	21.I.1992	22.XI.1994	

Number of Contracting States: 36

¹ With a declaration or statement.

² As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

³ Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

States which have denounced the Protocol

	Date of receipt of denunciation	Effective date of denunciation
China (in respect of HKAR)	22.VIII/2002	22.VIII.2003
Colombia	25.I.2005	25.I.2006
Ireland	15.V.1997	15.V.1998
Malta	6.I.2000	6.I.2001
United Kingdom	9.V.1997	15.V.1998

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Federal Republic of Germany

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany contains the following declaration in the English language:

“... with effect from the date on which the Protocol enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany, it shall also apply to Berlin (West).”

Poland

(for text of the notification, see page 458)

*Fund Protocol 1992**Protocole Fonds 1992*

**Protocol of 1992 to amend
the International
Convention on the
Establishment of an
International
Fund for compensation
for oil pollution damage**

(FUND PROT 1992)*

Done at London,
27 November 1992
Entry into force: 30 May 1996

**Protocole de 1992 modifiant
la Convention Internationale
de 1971 portant
Creation d'un Fonds
International
d'indemnisation pour les
dommages dus à la pollution
par les hydrocarbures**

(FONDS PROT 1992)

Signé a Londres,
le 27 novembre 1992
Entrée en vigueur: 30 may 1996

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession)	30.VI.2005	30.VI.2006
Algeria (accession)	11.VI.1998	11.VI.1999
Angola (accession)	4.X.2001	4.X.2002
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	14.VI.2000	14.VI.2001
Argentina (accession)¹	13.X.2000	13.X.2001
Australia (accession)	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
Bahamas (accession)	1.IV.1997	1.IV.1998
Bahrain (accession)	3.V.1996	3.V.1997
Barbados (accession)	7.VII.1998	7.VII.1999
Belgium (accession)	6.X.1998	6.X.1999
Belize (accession)	27.XI.1998	27.XI.1999
Benin (accession)	5.II.2010	5.II.2011
Brunei Darussalam (accession)	31.I.2002	31.I.2003
Bulgaria (accession)	18.XI.2005	18.XI.2006
Cambodia (accession)	8.VI.2001	8.VI.2002
Cameroon (accession)	15.X.2001	15.X.2002
Canada (accession)¹	29.V.1998	29.V.1999
Cape Verde (accession)	4.VII.2003	4.VII.2004
China (accession)²	5.I.1999	5.I.2000
Colombia (accession)	19.XI.2001	19.XI.2002
Comoros (accession)	5.I.2000	5.I.2001
Congo (accession)	7.VIII.2002	7.VIII.2003
Cook Islands (accession)	12.III.2007	12.III.2008
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.VII.2014
Croatia (accession)	12.I.1998	12.I.1999
Cyprus (accession)	12.V.1997	12.V.1998
Denmark (ratification)	30.V.1995	30.V.1996
Djibouti (accession)	8.I.2001	8.I.2002

* The 1971 Fund Convention ceased to be in force on 24 May 2002 and therefore the Convention does not apply to incidents occurring after that date.

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	31.VIII.2002
Dominican Republic (accession)	24.VI.1999	24.VI.2000
Ecuador (accession)	11.XII.2007	11.XII.2008
Estonia (accession)	6.VIII.2004	6.VIII.2005
Fiji (accession)	30.XI.1999	30.XI.2000
Finland (acceptance)	24.XI.1995	24.XI.1996
France (approval)	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
Gabon (accession)	31.V.2002	31.V.2003
Georgia (accession)	18.IV.2000	18.IV.2001
Germany (ratification)¹	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
Ghana (accession)	3.II.2003	3.II.2004
Greece (ratification)	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
Grenada (accession)	7.I.1998	7.I.1999
Guinea (accession)	2.X.2002	2.X.2003
Hungary (accession)	30.III.2007	30.III.2008
Iceland (accession)	13.XI.1998	13.XI.1999
India (accession)	21.VI.2000	21.VI.2001
Iran (accession)	5.XI.2008	5.XI.2009
Ireland (accession)¹	15.V.1997	16.V.1998
Israel (accession)	21.X.2004	21.X.2005
Italy (accession)	16.IX.1999	16.IX.2000
Jamaica (accession)	24.VI.1997	24.VI.1998
Japan (accession)	24.VIII.1994	30.V.1996
Kenya (accession)	2.II.2000	2.II.2001
Kiribati (accession)	5.II.2007	5.II.2008
Latvia (accession)	6.IV.1998	6.IV.1999
Liberia (accession)	5.X.1995	5.X.1996
Lithuania (accession)	27.VI.2000	27.VI.2001
Luxembourg (accession)	21.XI.2005	21.XI.2006
Madagascar (accession)	21.V.2002	21.V.2003
Malaysia (accession)	9.VI.2004	9.VI.2005
Maldives (accession)	20.V.2005	20.V.2006
Malta (accession)	6.I.2000	6.I.2001
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	16.X.1996
Mauritania (accession)	4.V.2012	4.V.2013
Mauritius (accession)	6.XII.1999	6.XII.2000
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	30.V.1996
Monaco (ratification)	8.XI.1996	8.XI.1997
Montenegro (accession)	29.XI.2011	29.XI.2012
Morocco (ratification)	22.VIII.2000	22.VIII.2001
Mozambique (accession)	26.IV.2002	26.IV.2003
Namibia (accession)	18.XII.2002	18.XII.2003
Netherlands (accession)^{4,5}	15.XI.1996	15.XI.1997
New Zealand (accession)¹	25.VI.1998	25.VI.1999
Nicaragua (accession)	4.IV.2014	4.IV.2015
Nigeria (accession)	24.V.2002	24.V.2003
Niue (accession)	27.VI.2012	27.VI.2013
Norway (ratification)	3.IV.1995	30.V.1996
Oman (accession)	8.VII.1994	30.V.1996
Palau (accession)	29.IX.2011	29.IX.2012

*Fund Protocol 1992**Protocole Fonds 1992*

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Panama (accession)	18.III.1999	18.III.2000
Papua New Guinea (accession)	23.I.2001	23.I.2002
Philippines (accession)	7.VII.1997	7.VII.1998
Poland (accession)	21.XII.1999	21.XII.2000
Portugal (accession)	13.XI.2001	13.XI.2002
Qatar (accession)	20.XI.2001	20.XI.2002
Republic of Korea (accession)¹	7.III.1997	16.V.1998
Russian Federation (accession)	20.III.2000	20.III.2001
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	2.III.2005	2.III.2006
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	20.V.2005
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	1.II.2002	1.II.2003
Samoa (accession)	9.X.2001	9.X.2002
Senegal (accession)	2.VIII.2011	2.VIII.2012
Serbia (accession)	25.V.2011	25.V.2012
Seychelles (accession)	23.VII.1999	23.VII.2000
Sierra Leone (accession)	4.VI.2001	4.VI.2002
Singapore (accession)	31.XII.1997	31.XII.1998
Slovakia (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.VII.2014
Slovenia (accession)	19.VII.2000	19.VII.2001
South Africa (accession)	1.X.2004	1.X.2005
Spain (accession)¹	6.VII.1995	16.V.1998
Sri Lanka (accession)	22.I.1999	22.I.2000
Sweden (ratification)	25.V.1995	30.V.1996
Switzerland (accession)	10.X.2005	10.X.2006
Syria (accession)	24.IV.2009	24.IV.2010
Tonga (accession)	10.XII.1999	10.XII.2000
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	6.III.2000	6.III.2001
Tunisia (accession)	29.I.1997	29.I.1998
Turkey (accession)¹	17.VIII.2001	17.VIII.2002
Tuvalu (accession)	30.VI.2004	30.VI.2005
United Arab Emirates (accession)	19.XI.1997	19.XI.1998
United Kingdom (accession)³	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
United Republic of Tanzania (accession)	19.XI.2002	19.XI.2003
Uruguay (accession)	9.VII.1997	9.VII.1998
Vanuatu (accession)	18.II.1999	18.II.2000
Venezuela (accession)	22.VII.1998	22.VII.1999

Number of Contracting States 114

¹ With a declaration.

² China declared that the Protocol will be applicable only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

³ The United Kingdom declared its accession to be effective in respect of:

The Bailiwick of Jersey

The Isle of Man

Falkland Islands*

Montserrat

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Anguilla

)

Bailiwick of Guernsey)	
Bermuda)	
British Antarctic Territory)	
British Indian Ocean Territory	)	with effect from 20.2.98
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands)	
Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia on Cyprus)	
Turks & Caicos Islands)	
Virgin Islands)	
Cayman Islands)	
Gibraltar	)	with effect from 15.5.98
St Helena and its Dependencies)	
⁴ Applies to Netherlands Antilles with effect from 21 December 2005.		
⁵ Applies to Aruba with effect from 12 April 2006.		

* A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Canada

The instrument of accession of Canada was accompanied by the following declaration: "By virtue of Article 14 of the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992, the Government of Canada assumes responsibility for the payment of the obligations contained in Article 10, paragraph 1."

Federal Republic of Germany

The instrument of ratification by Germany was accompanied by the following declaration: "The Federal Republic of Germany hereby declares that, having deposited the instruments of ratification of the protocols of 27 November 1992 amending the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 1969 and amending the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage of 1971, it regards its ratification of the Protocols of 25 May 1984, as documented on 18 October 1988 by the deposit of its instruments of ratification, as null and void as from the entry into force of the Protocols of 27 November 1992."

New Zealand

The instrument of accession of New Zealand contained the following declaration: "And declares that this accession shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary".

Spain

The instrument of accession by Spain contained the following declaration:

[Translation]

"In accordance with the provisions of article 30, paragraph 4 of the above mentioned Protocol, Spain declares that the deposit of its instrument of accession shall not take effect for the purpose of this article until the end of the six-month period stipulated in article 31 of the said Protocol".

*Fund Protocol 2003**Protocole Fonds 2003*

**Protocol of 2003 to the
International Convention on
the Establishment of an
International Fund for
compensation for oil
pollution damage, 1992**

(FUND PROT 2003)

Done at London, 16 May 2003
Entry into force: 3 March 2005

**Protocole de 2003 à la
Convention internationale
de 1992 portant création
d'un fonds international
d'indemnisation pour les
dommages dus à la pollution
par les hydrocarbures**

(FONDS PROT 2003)

Signée à Londres le 16 mai 2003
Entrée en vigueur: 3 Mars 2005

	Date of signature or deposit of of instrument	Date of entry into force
Australia (accession)	13.VII.2009	30.X.2009
Barbados (accession)	6.XII.2005	6.III.2006
Belgium (accession)	4.XI.2005	4.II.2006
Canada (accession)	2.X.2009	2.I.2010
Congo (accession)	19.V.2014	19.VIII.2014
Croatia (accession)	17.II.2006	17.V.2006
Denmark (signature) ¹	24.II.2004	3.III.2005
Estonia (accession)	14.X.2008	14.I.2009
Finland (accession) ²	27.V.2004	3.III.2005
France (acceptance)	29.VI.2004	3.III.2005
Germany (accession) ²	24.XI.2004	3.III.2005
Greece (accession)	23.X.2006	23.I.2007
Hungary (accession)	30.III.2007	30.VI.2007
Ireland (signature)	5.VII.2004	3.III.2005
Italy (accession)	20.X.2005	20.I.2006
Japan (accession)	13.VII.2004	3.III.2005
Korea (Republic of) (accession)	6.V.2010	6.VIII.2010
Latvia (accession)	18.IV.2006	18.VII.2006
Lithuania (accession)	22.XI.2005	22.II.2006
Montenegro (accession)	29.XI.2011	29.XI.2012
Morocco (accession)	4.XI.2009	4.II.2010
Netherlands (accession)	16.VI.2005	16.IX.2005
Norway (accession)	31.III.2004	3.III.2005
Poland (accession)	9.XII.2008	9.III.2009
Portugal (accession)	15.II.2005	5.V.2005
Slovakia (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.X.2013
Slovenia (accession)	3.III.2006	3.VI.2006
Spain (ratification)	3.XII.2004	3.III.2005
Sweden (accession)	5.V.2005	5.VIII.2005
Turkey (accession)	5.III.2013	5.VI.2013
United Kingdom (accession) ³	8.VI.2006	8.IX.2006

Number of Contracting States: 31

¹ Extended to Greenland (3 March 2005) and Faroe Islands (19 June 2006).

² With a declaration, reservation or statement.

³ Extended to the Isle of Man with effect from 15 September 2008

NUCLEAR 1971

Convention relating to Civil Liability in the Field of**Maritime Carriage of nuclear material (NUCLEAR 1971)**

Done at Brussels,
17 December 1971
Entered into force: 15 July 1975

Convention relative 9 la Responsabilité Civile dans le Domaine du Transport Maritime de matières nucléaires (NUCLEAR 1971)

Signée a Bruxelles,
le 17 décembre 1971
Entrée en vigueur: 15 juillet 1975

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Argentina (accession)	18.V.1981	16.VIII.1981
Belgium (ratification)	15.VI.1989	13.IX.1989
Bulgaria (accession)	3.XII.2004	3.III.2005
Denmark (ratification)¹	14.IX.1974	15.VII.1975
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	29.XI.2001
Finland (acceptance)	6.VI.1991	4.IX.1991
France (ratification)	2.II.1973	15.VII.1975
Gabon (accession)	21.I.1982	21.IV.1982
Germany* (ratification)	1.X.1975	30.XII.1975
Italy* (ratification)	21.VII.1980	19.X.1980
Latvia (accession)	25.I.2002	25.IV.2002
Liberia (accession)	17.II.1981	18.V.1981
Netherlands (accession)	1.VIII.1991	30.X.1991
Norway (ratification)	16.IV.1975	15.VII.1975
Spain (accession)	21.V.1974	15.VII.1975
Sweden (ratification)	22.XI.1974	15.VII.1975
Yemen (accession)	6.III.1979	4.VI.1979

Number of Contracting States: 17

Declarations, Reservations and Statements**Federal Republic of Germany**

The following reservation accompanies the signature of the Convention by the Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany (in the English language):

“Pursuant to article 10 of the Convention relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material, the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to provide by national law, that the persons liable under an international convention or national law applicable in the field of maritime transport may continue to be liable in addition to the operator of a nuclear installation on condition that these persons are fully covered in respect of their liability, including defence against unjustified actions, by insurance or other financial security obtained by the operator.” This reservation was withdrawn at the time of deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Convention.

⁽¹⁾ Shall not apply to the Faroe Islands.

NUCLEAR 1971

PAL 1974

The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration (in the German language):

[Translation]

“That the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Italy

The instrument of ratification of the Italian Republic was accompanied by the following statement (in the English language):

“It is understood that the ratification of the said Convention will not be interpreted in such a way as to deprive the Italian State of any right of recourse made according to the international law for the damages caused to the State itself or its citizens by a nuclear accident”.

Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of passengers and their luggage by sea (PAL 1974)

Done at Athens:
13 December 1974
Entered into force:
28 April 1987

Convention d'Athènes relative au Transport par mer de passagers et de leurs bagages (PAL 1974)

Signée à Athènes,
le 13 décembre 1974
Entrée en vigueur:
28 avril 1987

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession) <i>(denunciation – 16.III.2005)</i>	16.III.2005	14.VI.2005
Argentina (accession)¹	26.V.1983	28.IV.1987
Bahamas (accession)	7.VI.1983	28.IV.1987
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
Belgium (accession) <i>(denunciation – 23.IV.2013)</i>	15.VI.1989	13.IX.1989
Belize (accession) <i>(denunciation – 27.III.2014)</i>	22.VIII.2011	20.XI.2011
China (accession)^{5,6}	1.VI.1994	30.VIII.1994
Congo (accession)	19.V.2014	17.VIII.2014
Croatia (accession) <i>(denunciation – 25.IX.2013)</i>	12.I.1998	12.IV.1998
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	29.XI.2001
Egypt (accession)	18.X.1991	16.I.1992
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	24.IV.1996	23.VII.1996
Estonia (accession)	8.X.2002	6.I.2003
Georgia (accession)	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
Greece (acceptance) <i>(denunciation – 6.XII.2013)</i>	3.VII.1991	1.X.1991
Guyana (accession)	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998
Ireland (accession) <i>(denunciation – 7.VIII.2014)</i>	24.II.1998	25.V.1998

PAL 1974

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Jordan (accession)	3.X.1995	1.I.1996
Latvia (accession) <i>(denunciation – 15.II.2005)</i>	6.XII.2001	6.III.2002
Liberia (accession)	17.II.1981	28.IV.1987
Libya (accession)	8.XII.2012	6.II.2012
Luxembourg (accession)	14.II.1991	15.V.1991
Malawi (accession)	9.III.1993	7.VI.1993
Marshall Islands (accession)	29.XI.1994	27.II.1995
Nigeria (accession)	24.II.2004	24.V.2004
Poland (ratification)	28.I.1987	28.IV.1987
Russian Federation² (accession)¹	27.IV.1983	28.IV.1987
Serbia (accession) <i>(denunciation – 25.V.2011)</i>	25.V.2011	23.VIII.2011
Spain (accession)	8.X.1981	28.IV.1987
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	30.VIII.2005	28.XI.2005
Switzerland (ratification)	15.XII.1987	14.III.1988
Tonga (accession)	15.II.1977	28.IV.1987
Ukraine (accession)	11.XI.1994	9.II.1995
United Kingdom (ratification)³ <i>(denunciation – 21.I.2014)</i>	31.I.1980	28.IV.1987
Vanuatu (accession)	13.I.1989	13.IV.1989
Yemen (accession)	6.III.1979	28.IV.1987

Number of Contracting States: 28⁴

¹ With a declaration or reservation.

² As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

³ The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

Bailiwick of Jersey
Bailiwick of Guernsey
Isle of Man
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands*
Gibraltar
Hong Kong**
Montserrat
Pitcairn
Saint Helena and Dependencies

⁴ On 3.X.1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 29.VIII.1979.

⁵ Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997.

⁶ Applies to Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

* A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

** Ceased to apply to Hong Kong with effect from 1.VII.1997.

PAL 1974

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Argentina⁽¹⁾

The instrument of accession of the Argentine Republic contained a declaration of non-application of the Convention under article 22, paragraph 1, as follows (in the Spanish language):

[Translation]

“The Argentine Republic will not apply the Convention when both the passengers and the carrier are Argentine nationals”.

The instrument also contained the following reservations:

[Translation]

“The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Athens Convention relating to Carriage of Passengers and Their Luggage by Sea, 1974, adopted in Athens, Greece, on 13 December 1974, and of the Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and Their Luggage by Sea, 1974, approved in London on 19 December 1976, to the Malvinas Islands as notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in ratifying the said instrument on 31 January 1980 under the incorrect designation of “Falkland Islands”, and reaffirms its sovereign rights over the said Islands which form an integral part of its national territory”.

German Democratic Republic

The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following reservation (in the German language):

[Translation]

“The German Democratic Republic declares that the provisions of this Convention shall have no effect when the passenger is a national of the German Democratic Republic and when the performing carrier is a permanent resident of the German Democratic Republic or has its seat there”.

USSR

The instrument of accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic contained a declaration of non-application of the Convention under article 22, paragraph 1.

⁽¹⁾ A communication dated 19 October 1983 from the Government of the United Kingdom, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reject each and every of these statements and assertions. The United Kingdom has no doubt as to its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and thus its right to include them within the scope of application of international agreements of which it is a party. The United Kingdom cannot accept that the Government of the Argentine Republic has any rights in this regard. Nor can the United Kingdom accept that the Falkland Islands are incorrectly designated”.

**Protocol to the
Athens Convention relating
to the Carriage
of passengers
and their luggage by sea
(PAL PROT 1976)**

Done at London,
19 November 1976
Entered into force: 30 April 1989

**Protocole à la
Convention d'Athènes
relative au Transport
par mer de passagers
et de leurs bagages
(PAL PROT 1976)**

Signé à Londres,
le 19 novembre 1976
Entré en vigueur: 30 avril 1989

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession) <i>(denunciation – 16.III.2005)</i>	16.III.2005	14.VI.2005
Argentina (accession) ¹	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
Bahamas (accession)	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
Belgium (accession) <i>(denunciation – 23.IV.2013)</i>	15.VI.1989	13.IX.1989
China ^{5,6} (accession)	1.VI.1994	30.VIII.1994
Croatia (accession) <i>(denunciation – 25.IX.2013)</i>	12.I.1998	12.IV.1998
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	29.XI.2001
Estonia (accession)	8.X.2002	6.I.2003
Georgia (accession)	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
Greece (accession) <i>(denunciation – 6.XII.2013)</i>	3.VII.1991	1.X.1991
Ireland (accession) <i>(denunciation – 7.XI.2014)</i>	24.II.1998	25.V.1998
Latvia (accession) <i>(denunciation – 15.II.2005)</i>	6.XII.2001	6.III.2002
Liberia (accession)	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
Libya (accession)	8.XI.2012	6.XI.2013
Luxembourg (accession)	14.II.1991	15.V.1991
Marshall Islands (accession)	29.XI.1994	27.II.1995
Poland (accession)	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
Russian Federation ² (accession) ³	30.I.1989	30.IV.1989
Spain (accession)	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
Switzerland (accession) ³	15.XII.1987	30.IV.1989
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003	17.XII.2003
Ukraine (accession)	11.XI.1994	9.II.1995
United Kingdom (ratification) ^{3,4} <i>(denunciation – 21.I.2014)</i>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
Vanuatu (accession)	13.I.1989	30.IV.1989
Yemen (accession)	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989

Number of Contracting States: 20

¹ With a reservation.

PAL Protocol 1976

² As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

³ With a notification under article II(3).

⁴ The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:
 Bailiwick of Jersey
 Bailiwick of Guernsey
 Isle of Man
 Bermuda
 British Virgin Islands
 Cayman Islands
 Falkland Islands*
 Gibraltar
 Hong Kong**
 Montserrat
 Pitcairn
 Saint Helena and Dependencies

⁵ Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997.

⁶ Applies to Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

* With a reservation made by the Argentine Republic and a communication received from the United Kingdom.

** Ceased to apply to Hong Kong with effect from 1.VII.1997.

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Argentina⁽¹⁾

The instrument of accession of the Argentine Republic contained the following reservation (in the Spanish language):

[Translation]

“The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Athens Convention relating to Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, adopted in Athens, Greece, on 13 December 1974, and of the Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, approved in London on 19 December 1976, to the Malvinas Islands as notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in ratifying the said instrument on 31 January 1980 under the incorrect designation of “Falkland Islands”, and reaffirms its sovereign rights over the said Islands which form an integral part of its national territory”.

⁽¹⁾ The depositary received the following communication dated 4 August 1987 from the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office:

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot accept the reservation made by the Argentine Republic as regards the Falkland Islands.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to the United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and, accordingly, their right to extend the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands”.

**Protocol of 1990 to amend the
1974 Athens Convention
relating to the Carriage
of passengers
and their luggage by sea
(PAL PROT 1990)**

Done at London, 29 March 1990
Not yet in force

**Protocole de 1990 modifiant
La Convention d'Athènes
de 1974 relative au
Transport par mer de
passagers et de leurs bagages
(PAL PROT 1990)**

Fait à Londres, le 29 mars 1990
Pas encore en vigueur

	Date of deposit of instrument
Albania (accession) <i>(denunciation – 16.III.2005)</i>	16.III.2005
Croatia (accession) <i>(denunciation – 25.IX.2013)</i>	12.I.1998
Egypt (accession)	18.X.1991
Luxembourg (accession)	21.XI.2005
Spain (accession)	24.II.1993
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003

Number of Contracting States: 4

**Protocol of 2002
to the Athens Convention
relating to the carriage
of passengers
and their luggage by sea, 1974
(PAL PROT 2002)**

Done at London, 1 November 2002
Not yet in force

**Protocole de 2002
à la Convention d'Athènes
relative au Transport
par mer de passagers
et de leurs bagages, 1974
(PAL PROT 2002)**

Fait à Londres, le 1 Novembre 2002
Pas encore en vigueur

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession)	16.III.2005	23.IV.2014
Belgium (accession)¹	23.IV.2013	23.IV.2014
Belize (accession)	22.VIII.2011	23.IV.2014
Bulgaria (accession)¹	10.XII.2013	23.IV.2014
Croatia (accession)¹	25.IX.2013	23.IV.2014
Denmark (accession)¹	23.V.2012	23.IV.2014
European Union (accession)^{1,2}	15.XII.2011	23.IV.2014
Greece (accession)¹	6.XII.2013	23.IV.2014
Ireland (accession)	8.VIII.2014	8.XI.2014
Latvia (accession)¹	17.II.2005	23.IV.2014

LLMC 1976

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Malta (accession)¹	7.VIII.2013	23.IV.2014
Netherlands (accession)¹	26.IX.2012	23.IV.2014
Norway (ratification)¹	26.XI.2013	23.IV.2014
Palau (accession)	29.IX.2011	23.IV.2014
Panama (accession)¹	23.I.2014	23.IV.2014
Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession)	30.VIII.2005	23.IV.2014
Serbia (accession)¹	25.V.2011	23.IV.2014
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)¹	10.III.2005	23.IV.2014
United Kingdom (ratification)^{1,3}	21.I.2014	23.IV.2014

Number of Contracting States: 19

¹ With a declaration

² Article 19(3) of the Protocol provides that: "Where the number of States Parties is relevant in this Protocol, including but not limited to Articles 20 and 23 of this Protocol, the Regional Economic Integration Organization shall not count as a State Party in addition to its Member States which are States Parties." Accordingly, the number of Contracting States remains unaltered with this accession.

³ The depositary received a communication, dated 8 May 2014, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the protocol was extended to Gibraltar on 8 May 2014.

**Convention on
Limitation of Liability
for maritime claims**

(LLMC 1976)

Done at London, 19 November 1976
Entered into force: 1 December 1986

**Convention sur la
Limitation de la
Responsabilité en matière
de créances maritimes**

(LLMC 1976)

Signée à Londres, le 19 novembre 1976
Entrée en vigueur: 1 décembre 1986

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession)	7.VI.2004	1.X.2004
Algeria (accession)	4.VIII.2004	1.XII.2004
Australia (accession) <i>(denunciation – 21.V.2013)</i>	20.II.1991	1.VI.1991
Azerbaijan (accession)	16.VII.2004	1.XI.2004
Bahamas (accession)	7.VI.1983	1.XII.1986
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	1.IX.1994
Belgium (accession)^{1,2} <i>(denunciation – 9.X.2009)</i>	15.VI.1989	1.X.1989
Benin (accession)	1.XI.1985	1.XII.1986
Bulgaria (accession)	4.VII.2005	1.XI.2005
China⁹	–	1.VII.1997
Congo (accession)	7.IX.2004	3.II.2004

LLMC 1976

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Cook Islands (accession)	12.III.2007	1.VII.2007
Croatia (accession)	2.III.1993	1.VI.1993
Cyprus (accession)	23.XII.2005	1.IV.2006
Denmark (ratification) <i>(denunciation – 25.III.2004)</i>	30.V.1984	1.XII.1986
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	1.XII.2001
Egypt (accession)	30.III.1988	1.VII.1988
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	24.IV.1996	1.VIII.1996
Estonia (accession)	23.X.2002	1.II.2003
Finland (ratification) <i>(denunciation – 15.IX.2000)</i>	8.V.1984	1.XII.1986
France (approval)^{1, 2}	1.VII.1981	1.XII.1986
Georgia (accession)	20.II.1996	1.VI.1996
Germany³ (ratification)^{1, 2} <i>(denunciation – 18.X.2000)</i>	12.V.1987	1.IX.1987
Greece (accession)	3.VII.1991	1.XI.1991
Guyana (accession)	10.XII.1997	1.IV.1998
Hungary (accession)	4.VII.2008	1.XI.2008
India (accession)	20.VIII.2002	1.XII.2002
Ireland (accession)¹	24.II.1998	1.VI.1998
Jamaica (accession)	17.VIII.2005	1.XII.2006
Japan (accession)¹ <i>(denunciation – 29.VII.2005)</i>	4.VI.1982	1.XII.1986
Kiribati (accession)	5.II.2007	1.VI.2007
Latvia (accession)	13.VII.1999	1.XI.1999
Liberia (accession)	17.II.1981	1.XII.1986
Lithuania (accession)	3.III.2004	1.VII.2004
Luxembourg (accession)	21.XI.2005	1.III.2006
Marshall Islands (accession)	29.XI.1994	1.III.1995
Mauritius (accession)	17.XII.2002	1.VI.2003
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	1.IX.1994
Mongolia (accession)	28.IX.2011	1.I.2012
Netherlands (accession)^{1, 2} <i>(denunciation – 23.XII.2010)</i>	15.V.1990	1.IX.1990
New Zealand (accession)⁵	14.II.1994	1.VI.1994
Nigeria (accession)	24.II.2004	1.VI.2004
Niue (accession)	27.VI.2012	1.X.2012
Norway (ratification)⁴ <i>(denunciation – 31.X.2005)</i>	30.III.1984	1.XII.1986
Poland (accession)⁶	28.IV.1986	1.XII.1986
Romania (accession)	12.III.2007	1.VII.2007
Samoa (accession)	18.V.2004	1.IX.2004
Sierra Leone (accession)	26.VII.2001	1.XI.2001
Singapore (accession)	24.I.2005	1.V.2005
Spain (ratification) <i>(denunciation – 24.X.2006)</i>	13.XI.1981	1.XII.1986
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	1.IX.2004
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	21.IX.2005	1.I.2006

LLMC 1976

	<u>Date of deposit of instrument</u>	<u>Date of entry into force</u>
Sweden (ratification) ⁴ <i>(denunciation – 22.VII.2004)</i>	30.III.1984	1.XII.1986
Switzerland (accession) ^{2,6}	15.XII.1987	1.IV.1988
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003	1.I.2004
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	6.III.2000	1.VII.2000
Turkey (accession)	6.III.1998	1.VII.1998
Tuvalu (accession)	12.I.2009	1.IV.2009
United Arab Emirates (accession)	19.XI.1997	1.III.1998
United Kingdom (ratification) ^{1,7,8} <i>(denunciation – 17.VII.1998)</i>	31.I.1980	1.XII.1986
Vanuatu (accession)	14.IX.1992	1.I.1993
Yemen (accession)	6.III.1979	1.XII.1986

Number of Contracting States: 54

The Convention applies provisionally in respect of: Belize

¹ With a declaration, reservation or statement.

² With a notification under article 15(2).

³ On 3.X.1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded 1, 6 to the Convention on 17.II.1989.

⁴ With a notification under article 15(4).

⁵ The instrument of accession contained the following statement:
“AND WHEREAS it is not intended that the accession by the Government of New Zealand to the Convention should extend to Tokelau;”.

⁶ With a notification under article 8(4).

⁷ The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of:

Bailiwick of Jersey

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Isle of Man

Belize*

Bermuda

British Virgin Islands

Cayman Islands

Falkland Islands**

Gibraltar

Hong Kong***

Montserrat

Pitcairn

Saint Helena and Dependencies

Turks and Caicos Islands

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of

Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus

Anguilla

British Antarctic Territory

British Indian Ocean Territory

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

) notification received
) 4.II.1999

⁸ With notifications under articles 8(4) and 15(2).

⁹ Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

* Has since become the independent State of Belize to which the Convention applies provisionally.

** A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

*** Ceased to apply to Hong Kong with effect from 1.VII.1997.

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Belgium

The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of Belgium was accompanied by the following reservation (in the French language):

[Translation]

“In accordance with the provisions of article 18, paragraph 1, Belgium expresses a reservation on article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e)”.

China

By notification dated 5 June 1997 from the People’s Republic of China:

[Translation]

“1. with respect to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, it reserves the right in accordance with Article 18 (1), to exclude the application of the Article 2 (1)(d)”.

France

The instrument of approval of the French Republic contained the following reservation (in the French language):

[Translation]

“In accordance with article 18, paragraph 1, the Government of the French Republic reserves the right to exclude the application of article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e)”.

German Democratic Republic

The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following reservation (in the German language):

[Translation]

Article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e)

“The German Democratic Republic notes that for the purpose of this Convention there is no limitation of liability within its territorial sea and internal waters in respect of the removal of a wrecked ship, the raising, removal or destruction of a ship which is sunk, stranded or abandoned (including anything that is or has been on board such ship). Claims, including liability, derive from the laws and regulations of the German Democratic Republic.”

Article 8, paragraph 1

“The German Democratic Republic accepts the use of the Special Drawing Rights merely as a technical unit of account. This does not imply any change in its position toward the International Monetary Fund”.

Federal Republic of Germany

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration (in the German language):

[Translation]

“...that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany”.

“In accordance with art. 18, par. 1 of the Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to exclude the application of art. 2, par. 1(d) and (e) of the Convention”

Japan

The instrument of accession of Japan was accompanied by the following statement (in the English language):

“...the Government of Japan, in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of article 18 of the Convention, reserves the right to exclude the application of paragraph 1(d) and (e) of article 2 of the Convention”.

Netherlands

The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of the Netherlands contained the following reservation:

“In accordance with article 18, paragraph 1 of the Convention on limitation of liability

LLMC 1976

for maritime claims, 1976, done at London on 19 November 1976, the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to exclude the application of article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e) of the Convention”.

United Kingdom

The instrument of accession of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contained reservation which states that the United Kingdom was “Reserving the right, in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, on its own behalf and on behalf of the above mentioned territories, to exclude the application of article 2, paragraph 1(d); and to exclude the application of article 2, paragraph 1(e) with regard to Gibraltar only”.

NOTIFICATIONS**Article 8(4)****German Democratic Republic***[Translation]*

“The amounts expressed in Special Drawing Rights will be converted into marks of the German Democratic Republic at the exchange rate fixed by the Staatsbank of the German Democratic Republic on the basis of the current rate of the US dollar or of any other freely convertible currency”.

China*[Translation]*

“The manner of calculation employed with respect to article 8(1) of the Convention concerning the unit of account shall be the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund;”

Poland

“Poland will now calculate financial liabilities mentioned in the Convention in the terms of the Special Drawing Right, according to the following method.

The Polish National Bank will fix a rate of exchange of the SDR to the United States dollar according to the current rates of exchange quoted by Reuter. Next, the US dollar will be converted into Polish zloties at the rate of exchange quoted by the Polish National Bank from their current table of rates of foreign currencies”.

Switzerland

“The Federal Council declares, with reference to article 8, paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Convention that Switzerland calculates the value of its national currency in special drawing rights (SDR) in the following way:

The Swiss National Bank (SNB) notifies the International Monetary Fund (IMF) daily of the mean rate of the dollar of the United States of America on the Zurich currency market. The exchange value of one SDR in Swiss francs is determined from that dollar rate and the rate of the SDR in dollars calculated by IMF. On the basis of these values, SNB calculates a mean SDR rate which it will publish in its *Monthly Gazette*”.

United Kingdom

“...The manner of calculation employed by the United Kingdom pursuant to article 8(1) of the Convention shall be the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund”.

Article 15(2)**Belgium***[Translation]*

“In accordance with the provisions of article 15, paragraph 2, Belgium will apply the provisions of the Convention to inland navigation”.

France*[Translation]*

“...- that no limit of liability is provided for vessels navigating on French internal waterways;

- that, as far as ships with a tonnage of less than 300 tons are concerned, the general limits of liability are equal to half those established in article 6 of the Convention...for ships with a tonnage not exceeding 500 tons”.

Federal Republic of Germany*[Translation]*

“In accordance with art. 15, par. 2, first sentence, sub-par. (a) of the Convention, the system of limitation of liability to be applied to vessels which are, according to the law of the Federal Republic of Germany, ships intended for navigation on inland waterways, is regulated by the provisions relating to the private law aspects of inland navigation.

In accordance with art. 15, par. 2, first sentence, sub-par. (b) of the Convention, the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships up to a tonnage of 250 tons is regulated by specific provisions of the law of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that, with respect to such a ship, the limit of liability to be calculated in accordance with art. 6, par. 1 (b) of the Convention is half of the limitation amount to be applied with respect to a ship with a tonnage of 500 tons”.

Netherlands*Paragraph 2(a)*

“The Act of June 14th 1989 (Staatsblad 239) relating to the limitation of liability of owners of inland navigation vessels provides that the limits of liability shall be calculated in accordance with an Order in Council.

The Order in Council of February 19th 1990 (Staatsblad 96) adopts the following limits of liability in respect of ships intended for navigation on inland waterways.

I. Limits of liability for claims in respect of loss of life or personal injury other than those in respect of passengers of a ship, arising on any distinct occasion:

1. for a ship non intended for the carriage of cargo, in particular a passenger ship, 200 Units of Account per cubic metre of displacement at maximum permitted draught, plus, for ships equipped with mechanical means of propulsion, 700 Units of Account for each kW of the motorpower of the means of propulsion;
2. for a ship intended for the carriage of cargo, 200 Units of Account per ton of the ship's maximum deadweight, plus, for ships equipped with mechanical means of propulsion, 700 Units of Account for each kW of the motorpower of the means of propulsion;
3. for a tug or a pusher, 700 Units of Account for each kW of the motorpower of the means of propulsion;
4. for a pusher which at the time the damage was caused was coupled to barges in a pushed convoy, the amount calculated in accordance with 3 shall be increased by 100 Units of Account per ton of the maximum deadweight of the pushed barges; such increase shall not apply if it is proved that the pusher has rendered salvage services to one or more of such barges;
5. for a ship equipped with mechanical means of propulsion which at the time the damage was caused was moving other ships coupled to this ship, the amount calculated in accordance with 1, 2 or 3 shall be increased by 100 Units of Account per ton of the maximum deadweight or per cubic metre of displacement of the other ships; such increase shall not apply if it is proved that this ship has rendered salvage services to one or more of the coupled ships;
6. for hydrofoils, dredgers, floating cranes, elevators and all other floating appliances, pontoons or plant of a similar nature, treated as inland navigation ships in accordance with Article 951a, paragraph 4 of the Commercial Code, their value at the time of the incident;
7. where in cases mentioned under 4 and 5 the limitation fund of the pusher or the mechanically propelled ships is increased by 100 Units of Account per ton of maximum

LLMC 1976

deadweight of the pushed barges or per cubic metre of displacement of the other coupled ships, the limitation fund of each barge or of each of the other coupled ships shall be reduced by 100 Units of Account per ton of the maximum deadweight of the barge or by 100 Units of Account per ton of the maximum deadweight or per cubic metre of displacement of the other vessel with respect to claims arising out of the same incident; however, in no case shall the limitation amount be less than 200,000 Units of Account.

II. The limits of liability for claims in respect of any damage caused by water pollution, other than claims for loss of life or personal injury, are equal to the limits mentioned under I.

III. The limits of liability for all other claims are equal to half the amount of the limits mentioned under I.

IV. In respect of claims arising on any distinct occasion for loss of life or personal injury to passengers of an inland navigation ship, the limit of liability of the owner thereof shall be an amount equal to 60,000 Units of Account multiplied by the number of passengers the ship is authorized to carry according to its legally established capacity or, in the event that the maximum number of passengers the ship is authorized to carry has not been established by law, an amount equal to 60,000 Units of Account multiplied by the number of passengers actually carried on board at the time of the incident. However, the limitation of liability shall in no case be less than 720,000 Units of Account and shall not exceed the following amounts:

- (i) 3 million Units of Account for a vessel with an authorized maximum capacity of 100 passengers;
- (ii) 6 million Units of Account for a vessel with an authorized maximum capacity of 180 passengers;
- (iii) 12 million Units of Account for a vessel with an authorized maximum capacity of more than 180 passengers;

Claims for loss of life or personal injury to passengers have been defined in the same way as in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976.

The Unit of Account mentioned under I-IV is the Special Drawing Right as defined in Article 8 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976.”

Paragraph 2(b)

The Act of June 14th 1989 (Staatsblad 241) relating to the limitation of liability for maritime claims provides that with respect to ships which are according to their construction intended exclusively or mainly for the carriage of persons and have a tonnage of less than 300, the limit of liability for claims other than for loss of life or personal injury may be established by Order in Council at a lower level than under the Convention.

The Order in Council of February 19th 1990 (Staatsblad 97) provides that the limit shall be 100,000 Units of Account.

The Unit of Account is the Special Drawing Right as defined in Article 8 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976.”

Switzerland

[Translation]

“In accordance with article 15, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, we have the honour to inform you that Switzerland has availed itself of the option provided in paragraph 2(a) of the above mentioned article.

Since the entry into force of article 44a of the Maritime Navigation Order of 20 November 1956, the limitation of the liability of the owner of an inland waterways ship has been determined in Switzerland in accordance with the provisions of that article, a copy of which is [reproduced below]:

II. Limitation of liability of the owner of an inland waterways vessel

Article 44a

1. In compliance with article 5, subparagraph 3c, of the law on maritime navigation, the liability of the owner of an inland waterways vessel, provided in article 126, subparagraph 2c, of the law, shall be limited as follows:

- a. in respect of claims for loss of life or personal injury, to an amount of 200 units of account per deadweight tonne of a vessel used for the carriage of goods and per cubic metre of water displaced for any other vessel, increased by 700 units of account per kilowatt of power in the case of mechanical means of propulsion, and to an amount of 700 units of account per kilowatt of power for uncoupled tugs and pusher craft; for all such vessels, however, the limit of liability is fixed at a minimum of 200,000 units of account;
- b. in respect of claims for passengers, to the amounts provided by the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, to which article 49, subparagraph 1, of the federal law on maritime navigation refers;
- c. in respect of any other claims, half of the amounts provided under subparagraph a.
2. The unit of account shall be the special drawing right defined by the International Monetary Fund.
3. Where, at the time when damage was caused, a pusher craft was securely coupled to a pushed barge train, or where a vessel with mechanical means of propulsion was providing propulsion for other vessels coupled to it, the maximum amount of the liability, for the entire coupled train, shall be determined on the basis of the amount of the liability of the pusher craft or of the vessel with mechanical means of propulsion and also on the basis of the amount calculated for the deadweight tonnage or the water displacement of the vessels to which such pusher craft or vessel is coupled, in so far as it is not proved that such pusher craft or such vessel has rendered salvage services to the coupled vessels.”

United Kingdom

“...With regard to article 15, paragraph 2(b), the limits of liability which the United Kingdom intend to apply to ships of under 300 tons are 166,677 units of account in respect of claims for loss of life or personal injury, and 83,333 units of account in respect of any other claims.”

Article 15(4)

Norway

“Because a higher liability is established for Norwegian drilling vessels according to the Act of 27 May 1983 (No. 30) on changes in the Maritime Act of 20 July 1893, paragraph 324, such drilling vessels are exempted from the regulations of this Convention as specified in article 15 No. 4.”

Sweden

“...In accordance with paragraph 4 of article 15 of the Convention, Sweden has established under its national legislation a higher limit of liability for ships constructed for or adapted to and engaged in drilling than that otherwise provided for in article 6 of the Convention.

Protocol of 1996 to amend the convention on Limitation of Liability for maritime claims, 1976

(LLMC PROT 1996)

Done at London, 2 May 1996
Entered into force: 13 May 2004

Protocole de 1996 modifiant la convention de 1976 sur la Limitation de la Responsabilité en matière de créances maritimes

(LLMC PROT 1996)

Signée à Londres le 2 mai 1996
Entrée en vigueur: 13 mai 2004

Albania (accession)
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)
Australia (accession)

Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
7.VI.2004	5.IX.2004
12.X.2009	10.I.2010
8.X.2002	13.V.2004

LLMC Protocol 1996

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Belgium (accession)	9.X.2009	7.I.2010
Bulgaria (accession)	4.VIII.2005	2.X.2005
Canada (ratification)	9.V.2008	7.VIII.2008
Congo (accession)	19.V.2014	17.VIII.2014
Cook Islands	12.III.2007	12.VI.2007
Croatia (accession)¹	15.V.2006	13.VIII.2006
Cyprus (accession)	23.XII.2005	23.III.2006
Denmark (ratification)	12.IV.2002	13.V.2004
Estonia (accession)¹	16.III.2011	14.VI.2011
Finland (acceptance)	15.IX.2000	13.V.2004
France	24.IV.2007	23.VIII.2007
Germany (ratification)	3.IX.2001	13.V.2004
Greece (accession)	6.VII.2009	4.X.2009
Hungary (accession)	4.VII.2008	2.X.2008
Iceland (accession)	17.XI.2008	15.II.2009
India (accession)	23.III.2011	21.VI.2011
Ireland (accession)	25.I.2012	24.IV.2012
Jamaica (accession)	19.VIII.2005	17.XII.2005
Japan (accession)	3.V.2006	1.VIII.2006
Latvia	18.IV.2007	17.VII.2007
Liberia (accession)	18.IX.2008	17.XII.2008
Lithuania (accession)¹	14.IX.2007	13.XII.2007
Luxembourg (accession)	21.XI.2005	19.I.2006
Malaysia (accession)¹	12.XI.2008	10.II.2009
Malta (accession)¹	13.II.2004	13.V.2004
Marshall Island (accession)	30.I.2006	30.IV.2006
Mongolia (accession)	28.IX.2011	27.XII.2011
Netherlands (acceptance)¹	23.XII.201	23.III.2011
New Zealand (accession)	4.IV.2014	3.VII.2014
Niue (accession)	27.VI.2012	25.IX.2012
Norway (ratification)¹	17.X.2000	13.V.2004
Palau (accession)	28.IX.2011	28.XII.2011
Poland (accession)¹	17.XI.2011	15.II.2012
Romania	12.III.2007	12.VI.2007
Russian Federation (accession)¹	25.V.1999	13.V.2004
Samoa (accession)	18.V.2004	16.VIII.2004
Serbia (accession)	19.III.2013	17.VI.2013
Sierra Leone (accession)	1.XI.2001	13.V.2004
Spain (accession)¹	10.I.2005	10.IV.2005
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	18.VIII.2004
Sweden (accession)	22.VII.2004	20.X.2004
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	2.IX.2005	1.XII.2005
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003	13.V.2004
Turkey (accession)¹	19.VII.2010	17.X.2010
Tuvalu (accession)	12.I.2009	12.IV.2009
United Kingdom (ratification)¹	11.VI.1999	13.V.2004

Number of Contracting States: 49

¹ With a reservation or statement

**International Convention on
Salvage, 1989
(SALVAGE 1989)**

Done at London: 28 April 1989
Entered into force: 14 July 1996

**Convention Internationale de
1989 sur l'Assistance
(ASSISTANCE 1989)**

Signée a Londres le 28 avril 1989
Entrée en vigueur: 14 juillet 1996

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession)	14.VI.2006	14.VII.2007
Algeria (accession)	26.III.2012	26.III.2013
Australia (accession)¹	8.I.1997	8.I.1998
Azerbaijan (accession)	12.VI.2006	12.VI.2007
Belgium (accession)	30.VI.2004	30.VI.2005
Brazil (accession)	29.VII.2009	29.VII.2010
Bulgaria (accession)	14.III.2005	14.III.2006
Canada (ratification)¹	14.XI.1994	14.VII.1996
China^{4,5} (accession)¹	30.III.1994	14.VII.1996
Congo (accession)	7.IX.2004	7.IX.2005
Croatia (accession)¹	10.IX.1998	10.IX.1999
Denmark (ratification)	30.V.1995	14.VII.1996
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	31.VIII.2002
Ecuador (accession)	16.III.2005	16.III.2006
Egypt (accession)	14.III.1991	14.VII.1996
Estonia (accession)¹	31.VII.2001	31.VII.2002
Finland (approval)¹	12.I.2007	12.I.2008
France (accession)	20.XII.2001	20.XII.2002
Georgia (accession)	25.VIII.1995	25.VIII.1996
Germany (ratification)¹	8.X.2001	8.X.2002
Greece (accession)	3.VI.1996	3.VI.1997
Guinea (accession)	2.X.2002	2.X.2003
Guyana (accession)	10.XII.1997	10.XII.1998
Iceland (accession)	21.III.2002	21.III.2003
India (accession)	18.X.1995	18.X.1996
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)¹	1.VIII.1994	14.VII.1996
Ireland (ratification)¹	6.I.1995	14.VII.1996
Italy (ratification)	14.VII.1995	14.VII.1996
Jamaica (accession)	28.XI.2013	28.XI.2014
Jordan (accession)	3.X.1995	3.X.1996
Kenya (accession)	21.VII.1999	21.VII.2000
Kiribati (accession)	5.II.2007	5.II.2008
Latvia (accession)	17.III.1999	17.III.2000
Liberia (accession)	18.IX.2008	18.IX.2009
Lithuania (accession)¹	15.XI.1999	15.XI.2000
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	16.X.1996
Mauritius (accession)	17.XII.2002	17.XII.2003
Montenegro (accession)	19.IV.2012	19.IV.2013
Mexico (ratification)¹	10.X.1991	14.VII.1996
Netherlands (acceptance)^{1,2}	10.XII.1997	10.XII.1998
New Zealand (accession)	16.X.2002	16.X.2003

*Salvage 1989**Assistance 1989*

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Nigeria (ratification)	11.X.1990	14.VII.1996
Niue (accession)	27.VI.2012	27.VI.2013
Norway (ratification)¹	3.XII.1996	3.XII.1997
Oman (accession)	14.X.1991	14.VII.1996
Palau (accession)	29.IX.2011	29.IX.2012
Poland (ratification)	16.XII.2005	16.XII.2006
Romania (accession)	18.V.2001	18.V.2002
Russian Federation (ratification)¹	25.V.1999	25.V.2000
Saudi Arabia (accession)¹	16.XII.1991	14.VII.1996
Sierra Leone (accession)	26.VII.2001	26.VII.2002
Slovenia (accession)	23.XII.2005	23.XII.2006
Spain (ratification)¹	27.I.2005	27.I.2006
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	7.X.2004	7.X.2005
Sweden (ratification)¹	19.XII.1995	19.XII.1996
Switzerland (ratification)	12.III.1993	14.VII.1996
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)¹	19.III.2002	19.III.2003
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003	18.IX.2004
Tunisia (accession)¹	5.V.1999	5.V.2000
Turkey (accession)	27.VI.2014	27.VI.2015
United Arab Emirates (accession)	4.X.1993	14.VII.1996
United Kingdom (ratification)^{1, 3}	29.IX.1994	14.VII.1996
United States (ratification)	27.III.1992	14.VII.1996
Vanuatu (accession)	18.II.1999	18.II.2000
Yemen (accession)	23.IX.2008	23.IX.2009

Number of Contracting States: 65

¹ With a reservation or statement² With a notification³ The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective in respect of:

The Bailiwick of Jersey

The Isle of Man

Falkland Islands*

Montserrat

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Hong Kong** as from 30.V.1997

Anguilla)

British Antarctic Territory)

British Indian Ocean Territory)

Cayman Islands)

Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands) with effect from 22.7.98

St Helena and its Dependencies)

Turks and Caicos Islands)

Virgin Islands)

⁴ Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997.⁵ Applies to Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

* A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

** Ceased to apply to Hong Kong with effect from 1.VII.1997.

Declarations, Reservations and Statements

Canada

The instrument of ratification of Canada was accompanied by the following reservation: "Pursuant to Article 30 of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989, the Government of Canada reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea-bed".

China

The instrument of accession of the People's Republic of China contained the following statement:

[Translation]

"That in accordance with the provisions of article 30, paragraph 1 of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 30, paragraphs 1(a), (b) and (d) of the said Convention".

Islamic Republic of Iran

The instrument of accession of the Islamic Republic of Iran contained the following reservation:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention in the cases mentioned in article 30, paragraphs 1(a), (b), (c) and (d)".

Ireland

The instrument of ratification of Ireland contained the following reservation:

"Reserve the right of Ireland not to apply the provisions of the Convention specified in article 30(1)(a) and (b) thereof".

Mexico

The instrument of ratification of Mexico contained the following reservation and declaration:

[Translation]

"The Government of Mexico reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention in the cases mentioned in article 30, paragraphs 1(a), (b) (c) and (d), pointing out at the same time that it considers salvage as a voluntary act".

Norway

The instrument of ratification of the Kingdom of Norway contained the following reservation:

"In accordance with Article 30, subparagraph 1(d) of the Convention, the Kingdom of Norway reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea-bed".

Saudi Arabia⁽¹⁾

The instrument of accession of Saudi Arabia contained the following reservations:

[Translation]

"1. This instrument of accession does not in any way whatsoever mean the recognition of Israel; and

⁽¹⁾ The depositary received the following communication dated 27 February 1992 from the Embassy of Israel:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Saudi Arabia to the above-mentioned Convention contains a declaration with respect to Israel.

2. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reserves its right not to implement the rules of this instrument of accession to the situations indicated in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of article 30 of this instrument.”

Spain

The following reservations were made at the time of signature of the Convention:

[Translation]

“In accordance with the provisions of article 30.1(a), 30.1(b) and 30.1(d) of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989, the Kingdom of Spain reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the said Convention:

- when the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation;
- when the salvage operations take place in inland waters and no vessel is involved.

For the sole purposes of these reservations, the Kingdom of Spain understands by ‘inland waters’ not the waters envisaged and regulated under the name of ‘internal waters’ in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea but continental waters that are not in communication with the waters of the sea and are not used by seagoing vessels. In particular, the waters of ports, rivers, estuaries, etc., which are frequented by seagoing vessels are not considered as ‘inland waters’:

- when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea-bed”.

Sweden

The instrument of ratification of the Kingdom of Sweden contained the following reservation:

“Referring to Article 30.1(d) Sweden reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea-bed”.

United Kingdom

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contained the following reservation:

“In accordance with the provisions of article 30, paragraph 1(a), (b) and (d) of the Convention, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention when:

- (i) the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation; or
- (ii) the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and no vessel is involved; or
- (iii) the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea-bed”.

In the view of the Government of the State of Israel such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of this Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Saudi Arabia under general International Law or under particular Conventions.

The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Saudi Arabia an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

Oil pollution preparedness 1990

**International Convention on
Oil pollution preparedness,
response and co-operation
1990
(OPRC 1990)**

Done at London: 30 November 1990

Entered into force 13 May 1995.

Status as 30 June 2006

**Convention Internationale de
1990 sur la Preparation, la
lutte et la cooperation en
matière de pollution par les
hydrocarbures
(ÔPRC 1990)**

Signée a Londres le 30 novembre 1990

Entrée en vigueur: 13 Mai 1995.

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Albania (accession)	2.I.2008	2.IV.2008
Algeria (accession)	8.III.2005	8.VI.2005
Angola (accession)	4.X.2001	4.I.2002
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	5.I.1999	5.IV.1999
Argentina (ratification) ¹	13.VII.1994	13.V.1995
Australia (accession)	6.VII.1992	13.V.1995
Azerbaijan (accession)	16.VII.2004	16.X.2004
Bahamas (accession)	4.X.2001	4.I.2002
Bangladesh (accession)	23.VII.2004	23.X.2004
Benin (accession)	5.II.2010	5.V.2010
Brazil (ratification)	21.VII.1998	21.X.1998
Bulgaria (accession)	5.IV.2001	5.VII.2001
Cameroon (accession)	18.IX.2009	18.XII.2009
Canada (accession)	7.III.1994	13.V.1995
Cape Verde (accession)	4.VII.2003	4.X.2003
Chile (accession)	15.X.1997	15.I.1998
China (accession)	30.III.1998	30.VI.1998
Colombia (accession) ¹	11.VI.2008	11.IX.2008
Comoros (accession)	5.I.2000	5.IV.2000
Congo (accession)	7.IX.2004	7.XII.2004
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.X.2013
Croatia (accession)	12.I.1998	12.IV.1998
Cuba (accession)	10.IV.2008	10.VII.2008
Denmark (ratification)	22.X.1996	22.I.1997
Djibouti (accession)	19.I.1998	19.IV.1998
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	30.XI.2001
Ecuador (ratification)	29.I.2002	29.IV.2002
Egypt (ratification)	29.VI.1992	13.V.1995
El Salvador (accession)	9.X.1995	9.I.1996
Estonia (accession)	16.V.2008	16.VIII.2008
Finland (approval)	21.VII.1993	13.V.1995
France (approval)	6.XI.1992	13.V.1995
Gabon (accession)	12.IV.2005	12.VII.2005
Georgia (accession)	20.II.1996	20.V.1996
Germany (ratification)	15.II.1995	15.V.1995
Ghana (accession)	02.VI.2010	02.IX.2010
Greece (ratification)	7.III.1995	7.VI.1995
Guinea (accession)	2.X.2002	2.I.2003

Oil pollution preparedness 1990

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Guyana (accession)	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998
Iceland (ratification)	21.VI.1993	13.V.1995
India (accession)	17.XI.1997	17.II.1998
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)	25.II.1998	25.V.1998
Ireland (accession)	26.IV.2001	26.VII.2001
Israel (ratification)	24.III.1999	24.VI.1999
Italy (ratification)	2.III.1999	2.VI.1999
Jamaica (accession)	8.IX.2000	8.XII.2000
Japan (accession)	17.X.1995	17.I.1996
Jordan (accession)	14.IV.2004	14.VII.2004
Kenya (accession)	21.VII.1999	21.X.1999
Latvia (accession)	30.XI.2001	28.II.2002
Lebanon (ratification)	30.III.2005	30.VI.2005
Liberia (accession)	5.X.1995	5.I.1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (accession)	18.VI.2004	18.IX.2004
Lithuania (accession)	23.XII.2002	23.III.2003
Madagascar (accession)	21.V.2002	21.VIII.2002
Malaysia (accession)	30.VII.1997	30.X.1997
Malta (accession)	21.I.2003	21.IV.2003
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	16.I.1996
Mauritania (accession)	22.XI.1999	22.II.2000
Mauritius (accession)	2.XII.1999	2.III.2000
Mexico (accession)	13.V.1994	13.V.1995
Monaco (accession)	19.X.1999	19.I.2000
Morocco (ratification)	29.IV.2003	29.VII.2003
Mozambique (accession)	9.XI.2005	10.II.2006
Namibia (accession)	08.VI.2007	18.IX.2007
Netherlands (ratification) ^{2,3}	1.XII.1994	13.V.1995
New Zealand (accession)	2.VII.1999	2.X.1999
Nigeria (accession)	25.V.1993	13.V.1995
Norway (ratification)	8.III.1994	13.V.1995
Oman (accession)	26.VI.2008	26.IX.2008
Pakistan (accession)	21.VII.1993	13.V.1995
Palau (accession)	29.IX.2011	29.XII.2011
Peru (accession)	24.IV.2002	24.VII.2002
Philippines (accession)	6.II.2014	6.V.2014
Poland (ratification)	12.VI.2003	12.IX.2003
Portugal (accession)	27.II.2006	27.V.2006
Qatar (accession)	8.V.2007	8.VIII.2007
Republic of Korea (accession)	9.XI.1999	9.II.2000
Romania (accession)	17.XI.2000	17.II.2001
Russian Federation (accession)	18.IX.2009	18.XII.2009
Samoa (accession)	18.V.2004	18.VIII.2004
Saudi Arabia (accession)	30.VII.2009	30.XII.2009
Senegal (ratification)	24.III.1994	13.V.1995
Seychelles (accession)	26.VI.1992	13.V.1995
Sierra Leone (accession)	10.III.2008	10.VI.2008
Singapore (accession)	10.III.1999	10.VI.1999
Slovenia (accession)	31.V.2001	31.VIII.2001

OPRC-HNS 2000

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
South Africa (accession)	4.VII.2008	4.X.2008
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	7.X.2004	7.I.2004
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	20.VIII.2004
Spain (ratification)	12.I.1994	13.V.1995
Sweden (ratification)	30.III.1992	13.V.1995
Switzerland (accession)	4.VII.1996	4.X.1996
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	14.III.2003	14.VI.2003
Thailand (accession)	20.IV.2000	20.VII.2000
Togo (accession)	23.IV.2012	23.VII.2012
Tonga (accession)	1.II.1996	1.V.1996
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	6.III.2000	6.VI.2000
Tunisia (accession)	23.X.1995	23.I.1996
Turkey (accession)	1.VII.2004	1.X.2004
United Kingdom (accession)	16.IX.1997	16.XII.1997
United Republic of Tanzania (accession)	16.V.2006	16.VIII.2006
United States (ratification)	27.III.1992	13.V.1995
Uruguay (signature by confirmation)	27.IX.1994	13.V.1995
Vanuatu (accession)	18.II.1999	18.V.1999
Venezuela (ratification)	12.XII.1994	13.V.1995
Yemen (accession)	10.V.2013	10.VIII.2013

Number of Contracting States: 107

¹ With a reservation.

² Applies to Aruba with effect from 13 October 2006.

³ Applies to the Netherlands Antilles with effect from 18 October 2007.

**Protocol on preparedness,
response and co-operation
to pollution incidents by
hazardous and noxious
substances, 2000**
(OPRC-HNS 2000)

Done at London, 15 March 2000
Entered into force: 14 June 2007

**Protocole sur la préparation,
la lutte et la coopération en
matière d'incidents de
pollution par des substances
nocives et potentiellement
dangereuses, 2000**
(OPRC-HNS Protocole)

Fait à Londres, le 15 Mars 2000
Entrée en vigueur: 14 Juin 2000

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Australia (accession)	16.III.2005	14.VI.2007
Chile (accession)	16.X.2006	14.VI.2007
China (accession) *	19.XI.2009	19.II.2010
Colombia (accession)	11.VI.2008	11.IX.2008

OPRC-HNS 2000

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.X.2013
Denmark (ratification)	30.IX.2008	30.XII.2008
Ecuador (accession)	29.I.2002	14.VI.2007
Egypt (accession)	26.V.2004	14.VI.2007
Estonia (ratification)	16.V.2008	16.VIII.2008
France (accession)	24.IV.2007	24.VII.2007
Germany (ratification)	2.VI.2009	2.IX.2009
Greece (ratification)	28.V.2003	14.VI.2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)	19.IV.2011	19.VII.2011
Japan (accession)	9.III.2007	14.VI.2007
Korea, Republic of (accession)	11.I.2008	11.IV.2008
Liberia (accession)	18.IX.2008	18.XII.2008
Malaysia (accession)	28.XI.2013	28.II.2014
Malta (accession)	21.I.2003	14.VI.2007
Mauritius (accession)	17.VII.2013	17.X.2013
Netherlands (accession)	22.X.2002	14.VI.2007
Norway (accession)	16.II.2012	16.IV.2012
Palau (accession)	29.IX.2011	29.XII.2011
Poland (accession)	12.VI.2003	14.VI.2007
Portugal (accession)	14.VI.2006	14.VI.2007
Singapore (accession)	16.X.2003	14.VI.2007
Slovenia (accession)	5.IV.2006	14.VI.2007
Spain (accession)	27.I.2005	14.VI.2007
Sweden (accession)	23.XII.2002	14.VI.2007
Syria (accession)	10.II.2005	14.VI.2007
Turkey (accession)	3.IX.2013	3.XII.2013
Uruguay (accession)	31.VII.2003	14.VI.2007
Vanuatu (accession)	15.III.2004	14.VI.2007
Yemen (accession)	10.V.2013	10.VIII.2013

Number of Contracting States: 33

* Extended to Macao Special Administrative Region

**International Convention on
Liability and Compensation
for damage in connection
with the carriage of hazardous
and noxious substances by
sea, 1996**

(HNS 1996)

Done at London, 3 May 1996
Not yet in force.

**Convention Internationale de 1996
sur la responsabilité
et l'indemnisation pour les
dommages liés au transport
par mer de substances nocives
et potentiellement dangereuses**

(HNS 1996)

Signée a Londres le 3 mai 1996
Pas encore en vigueur.

	<u>Date of signature or deposit of instrument</u>
Angola (accession)	4.X.2001
Cyprus (accession)	10.I.2005
Ethiopia (accession)	14.VII.2009
Hungary (accession)	4.VII.2008
Liberia (accession)	18.IX.2008
Lithuania (accession) ¹	14.IX.2007
Morocco (accession)	19.III.2003
Russian Federation (accession) ¹	20.III.2000
Samoa (accession)	18.V.2004
Sierra Leone (accession)	21.XI.2007
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	7.X.2004
Slovenia (accession)	21.VII.2004
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	27.VI.2008
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003

Number of Contracting States: 14.

¹ With a reservation or statement.

**International Convention on
Civil Liability for
Bunker Oil Pollution
Damage, 2001**

(BUNKER 2001)

Done at London, 23 March 2001
Entered into force: 21 November 2008

**Convention Internationale
sur la responsabilité civile
pour les dommages dus
à la pollution par les
hydrocarbures de soute**

(BUNKER 2001)

Signée a Londres le 23 Mars 2001
Entrée en vigueur: 21 Novembre 2008

	<u>Date of deposit of instrument</u>	<u>Date of entry into force</u>
Albania (accession)	30.IV.2010	30.VII.2010
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	19.XII.2008	19.III.2009
Australia (ratification)	16.III.2009	16.VI.2009
Austria (accession)	30.I.2013	30.IV.2013

BUNKER 2001

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Azerbaijan (accession)	22.VI.2010	22.IX.2010
Bahamas (accession)¹	30.I.2008	21.XI.2008
Barbados (accession)	15.X.2009	15.I.2010
Belgium (accession)¹	11.VIII.2009	11.XI.2009
Belize (accession)	22.VIII.2011	22.XI.2011
Bulgaria (accession)¹	6.VII.2007	21.XI.2008
Canada (accession)	2.X.2009	2.I.2010
China (accession)¹	9.XII.2008	9.III.2009
Congo (accession)	19.V.2019	19.VIII.2014
Cook Islands (accession)	21.VIII.2008	21.XI.2008
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	8.VII.2013	8.X.2013
Croatia (accession)¹	15.XII.2006	21.XI.2008
Cyprus (accession)¹	10.I.2005	21.XI.2008
Czech Republic (accession)	20.XII.2012	20.III.2013
Denmark (ratification)	23.VII.2008	21.XI.2008
Egypt (accession)¹	15.II.2010	15.V.2010
Estonia (accession)¹	5.XII.2006	21.XI.2008
Ethiopia (accession)	17.II.2009	17.IV.2009
Finland (acceptance)¹	18.XI.2008	18.II.2009
France (accession)¹	19.XII.2010	19.I.2011
Germany (ratification)¹	24.IV.2007	21.XI.2008
Greece (accession)	22.XII.2005	21.XI.2008
Hungary (accession)	30.I.2008	21.XI.2008
Indonesia (accession)	11.IX.2014	11.XII.2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)	21.XI.2011	21.II.2012
Ireland (accession)¹	23.XII.2008	23.III.2009
Italy (ratification)	18.XI.2010	18.II.2011
Jamaica (accession)	2.IV.2003	21.XI.2008
Jordan (accession)	24.III.2010	24.VI.2010
Kiribati (accession)	29.VII.2009	29.XII.2009
Korea Democratic People's Republic (accession)	17.VII.2009	17.XII.2009
Latvia (accession)	19.IV.2005	21.XI.2008
Liberia (accession)	21.VIII.2008	21.XI.2008
Lithuania (accession)	14.IX.2007	21.XI.2008
Luxembourg (accession)¹	21.XI.2005	21.XI.2008
Malaysia (accession)	12.XI.2008	12.II.2009
Malta (accession)¹	12.XI.2008	12.II.2009
Marshall Islands (accession)	9.IV.2008	21.XI.2008
Mauritius (accession)	17.VII.2013	17.XII.2013
Mongolia (accession)	28.IX.2011	28.XII.2011
Montenegro (accession)	29.XI.2011	29.II.2012
Morocco (ratification)	14.IV.2010	14.VII.2010
Netherlands (accession)	23.XII.2010	23.III.2011
New Zealand (accession)¹	4.IV.2014	4.VII.2014
Nicaragua (accession)	3.IV.2014	3.VII.2014
Nigeria (accession)	1.XII.2010	1.I.2011
Niue (accession)	18.IV.2012	18.VIII.2012
Norway (ratification)¹	25.III.2008	21.XI.2008
Palau (accession)	28.IX.2011	28.XII.2011
Panama (accession)	17.II.2009	17.IV.2009

SUA 1988

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Poland (accession)¹	15.XII.2006	21.XI.2008
Republic of Korea (accession)	28.VIII.2009	28.XI.2009
Romania (accession)	15.VI.2009	15.IX.2009
Russian Federation (accession)	24.II.2009	24.IV.2009
Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession)	21.XII.2009	21.I.2010
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	26.XI.2008	26.II.2009
Samoa (accession)	18.IV.2004	21.XI.2008
Serbia (accession)	8.VII.2010	8.XII.2010
Sierra Leone (accession)	21.XI.2007	21.XI.2008
Singapore (accession)¹	31.III.2006	21.XI.2008
Slovakia (accession)¹	1.IV.2013	1.VIII.2013
Slovenia (accession)	20.IV.2004	21.XI.2008
Spain (ratification)¹	10.XII.2003	21.XI.2008
Sweden (ratification)¹	3.VI.2013	3.IX.2013
Switzerland (accession)	24.IX.2013	24.XII.2013
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)¹	24.IV.2009	24.VII.2009
Togo (accession)	23.IV.2012	23.VII.2012
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003	21.XI.2008
Tunisia (accession)¹	5.IX.2011	5.XII.2011
Turkey (accession)	12.IX.2013	12.XII.2013
Tuvalu (accession)	12.I.2009	12.IV.2009
United Kingdom (ratification)¹	29.VI.2006	21.XI.2008
Vanuatu (accession)	20.VIII.2008	21.XI.2008
Vietnam (accession)	18.VI.2010	18.IX.2010

Number of Contracting States: 78.

¹ With a reservation or declaration.

**Convention for the
suppression of unlawful acts
against the safety of
maritime navigation, 1988
(SUA 1988)**

Done at Rome, 10 March 1988
Entry into force: 1 March 1992.

**Convention pour la
répression d'actes illicites
contre la sécurité de la
navigation maritime, 1988
(SUA 1988)**

Signée a Rome le 10 Mars 1988
Entrée en vigueur: 1 Mars 1992.

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Afghanistan (accession)	23.IX.2003	22.XII.2003
Albania (accession)	19.VI.2002	17.IX.2002
Algeria (accession)¹	11.II.1998	12.V.1998
Andorra, Principality of (accession)¹	17.VII.2006	15.X.2006

SUA 1988

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	12.X.2009	10.I.2010
Argentina (ratification)	17.VIII.1993	15.XI.1993
Armenia (accession)¹	8.VI.2005	6.IX.2005
Australia (accession)	19.II.1993	20.V.1993
Austria (ratification)	28.XII.1989	1.III.1992
Azerbaijan (accession)¹	26.I.2004	25.IV.2004
Bahamas (accession)	25.X.2005	23.I.2006
Bahrain (accession)	21.X.2005	19.I.2006
Bangladesh (accession)	9.VI.2005	7.IX.2005
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
Belarus (accession)	4.XII.2002	4.III.2003
Belgium (accession)	11.IV.2005	10.VII.2005
Benin (accession)	31.VIII.2006	29.XI.2006
Bolivia (accession)	13.II.2002	14.V.2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession)	28.VII.2003	26.X.2003
Botswana (accession)	14.IX.2000	13.XII.2000
Brazil (ratification)¹	25.X.2005	23.I.2006
Brunei Darussalam (ratification)	4.XII.2003	3.III.2004
Bulgaria (ratification)	8.VII.1999	6.X.1999
Burkina Faso (accession)	15.I.2004	14.IV.2004
Cambodia (accession)	18.VIII.2006	16.XI.2006
Canada (ratification)²	18.VI.1993	16.IX.1993
Cape Verde (accession)	3.I.2003	3.IV.2003
Chile (ratification)	22.IV.1994	21.VII.1994
China (ratification)^{1,7}	20.VIII.1991	1.III.1992
Comoros (accession)	6.III.2008	4.VI.2008
Cook Islands (accession)	12.III.2007	10.VI.2007
Costa Rica (ratification)	25.III.2003	23.VI.2003
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	23.III.2012	21.VI.2012
Croatia (accession)	18.VIII.2005	16.XI.2005
Cuba (accession)²	20.XI.2001	18.II.2002
Cyprus (accession)	2.II.2000	2.V.2000
Czech Republic (accession)	10.XII.2004	10.III.2005
Denmark (ratification)¹	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
Djibouti (accession)	9.VI.2004	7.IX.2004
Dominica (accession)	31.VIII.2001	29.XI.2001
Dominican Republic (accession)	3.VII.2008	1.X.2008
Ecuador (accession)	10.III.2003	8.VI.2003
Egypt (ratification)¹	8.I.1993	8.IV.1993
El Salvador (accession)	7.XII.2000	7.III.2001
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	15.I.2004	14.IV.2004
Estonia (accession)	15.II.2002	16.V.2002
Ethiopia (accession)	29.VII.2013	27.X.2013
Finland (ratification)	12.XI.1998	10.II.1999
Fiji (accession)	21.V.2008	19.VIII.2008
France (approval)¹	2.XII.1991	1.III.1992
Gambia (accession)	1.XI.1991	1.III.1992

SUA 1988

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Georgia (accession)	11.VIII.2006	9.XI.2006
Germany³ (accession)	6.XI.1990	1.III.1992
Ghana (accession)	1.XI.2002	30.I.2003
Greece (ratification)	11.VI.1993	9.IX.1993
Grenada (accession)	9.I.2002	9.IV.2002
Guatemala (accession)	26.VIII.2009	24.XI.2009
Guinea (accession)	1.II.2005	2.V.2005
Guinea Bissau (accession)	14.X.2008	12.I.2009
Guyana (accession)	30.I.2003	30.IV.2003
Honduras (accession)	17.V.2005	15.VIII.2005
Hungary (ratification)	9.XI.1989	1.III.1992
Iceland (accession)	28.V.2002	26.VIII.2002
India (accession)¹	15.X.1999	13.I.2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)(accession)¹	30.X.2009	28.I.2010
Ireland (accession)	10.IX.2004	9.XII.2004
Israel (ratification)¹	6.I.2009	6.IV.2009
Iraq (accession)	21.III.2014	19.VI.2014
Italy (ratification)	26.I.1990	1.III.1992
Jamaica (accession)²	17.VIII.2005	15.XI.2005
Japan (accession)	24.IV.1998	23.VII.1998
Jordan (accession)	2.VII.2004	30.IX.2004
Kazakhstan (accession)	24.XI.2003	22.II.2004
Kenya (accession)	21.I.2002	21.IV.2002
Kiribati (accession)	17.XI.2005	16.II.2006
Kuwait (accession)	30.VI.2003	28.IX.2003
Latvia (accession)	4.XII.2002	4.III.2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	20.III.2012	18.VI.2012
Lebanon (accession)	16.XII.1994	16.III.1995
Lesotho (accession)	7.XI.2011	5.II.2012
Liberia (ratification)	5.X.1995	3.I.1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (accession)	8.VIII.2002	6.XI.2002
Liechtenstein (accession)	8.XI.2002	6.II.2003
Lithuania (accession)	30.I.2003	30.IV.2003
Luxembourg (accession)	5.I.2011	5.IV.2011
Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)	7.VIII.2007	2.X.2007
Madagascar (accession)	15.IX.2006	14.XII.2006
Malawi (accession)	10.I.2014	10.IV.2014
Maldives (accession)	25.II.2014	26.V.2014
Mali (accession)	29.IV.2002	28.VII.2002
Malta (accession)	20.XI.2001	18.II.2002
Marshall Islands (accession)	29.XI.1994	27.II.1995
Mauritania	17.I.2008	16.IV.2008
Mauritius (accession)	3.VIII.2004	1.XI.2004
Mexico (accession)¹	13.V.1994	11.VIII.1994
Micronesia (accession)	10.II.2003	11.V.2003
Moldova (accession)¹	11.X.2005	9.I.2006
Monaco (accession)	25.I.2002	25.IV.2002

SUA 1988

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Mongolia (accession)	22.XI.2005	20.II.2006
Morocco (ratification)	8.I.2002	8.IV.2002
Mozambique (accession)¹	8.I.2003	8.IV.2003
Myanmar (accession)¹	19.IX.2003	18.XII.2003
Namibia (accession)	10.VII.2004	18.X.2004
Nauru (accession)	11.VIII.2005	9.XI.2005
Netherlands (acceptance)⁵	5.III.1992	3.VI.1992
New Zealand (ratification)	10.VI.1999	8.IX.1999
Nicaragua (accession)	4.VII.2007	2.X.2007
Niger (accession)	30.VIII.2006	28.XI.2006
Nigeria (ratification)	24.II.2004	24.V.2004
Niue (accession)	22.VI.2009	20.IX.2009
Norway (ratification)	18.IV.1991	1.III.1992
Oman (accession)	24.IX.1990	1.III.1992
Pakistan (accession)	20.IX.2000	19.IX.2000
Palau (accession)	4.XII.2001	4.III.2002
Panama (accession)	3.VII.2002	1.X.2002
Paraguay (accession)²	12.XI.2004	10.II.2005
Peru (accession)	19.VII.2001	17.X.2001
Philippines (ratification)	6.I.2004	5.IV.2004
Poland (ratification)	25.VI.1991	1.III.1992
Portugal (accession)¹	5.I.1996	4.IV.1996
Qatar (accession)¹	18.IX.2003	17.XII.2003
Republic of Korea (accession)	14.V.2003	12.VIII.2003
Romania (accession)	2.VI.1993	31.VIII.1993
Russian Federation (ratification)	4.V.2001	2.VIII.2001
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	17.I.2002	17.IV.2002
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	18.VIII.2004
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	9.X.2001	7.I.2002
Samoa (accession)	18.V.2004	16.VIII.2004
Sao Tome and Principe	5.V.2006	3.VIII.2006
Saudi Arabia (accession)⁶	2.II.2006	3.V.2006
Senegal (accession)	9.VIII.2004	7.XI.2004
Serbia (accession)⁸	–	3.VI.2006
Seychelles (ratification)	24.I.1989	1.III.1992
Singapore (accession)	3.II.2004	3.V.2004
Slovakia (accession)	8.XII.2000	8.III.2001
Slovenia (accession)	18.VII.2003	16.X.2003
South Africa (accession)	8.VII.2005	6.X.2005
Spain (ratification)	7.VII.1989	1.III.1992
Sri Lanka (accession)	4.IX.2000	3.XII.2000
Sudan (accession)	22.V.2000	20.VIII.2000
Swaziland (accession)	17.IV.2003	16.VII.2003
Sweden (ratification)	13.IX.1990	1.III.1992
Switzerland (ratification)	12.III.1993	10.VI.1993
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	24.III.2003	22.VI.2003
Tajikistan (accession)	12.VIII.2005	10.XI.2005

SUA 1988

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Togo (accession)	10.III.2003	8.VI.2003
Tonga (accession)	6.XII.2002	6.III.2003
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	27.VII.1989	1.III.1992
Tunisia (accession)⁵	6.III.1998	4.VI.1998
Turkey (ratification)¹	6.III.1998	4.VI.1998
Turkmenistan (accession)	8.VI.1999	6.IX.1999
Tuvalu (accession)	2.XII.2005	2.III.2006
Uganda (accession)	11.XI.2003	9.II.2004
Ukraine (ratification)	21.IV.1994	20.VII.1994
United Arab Emirates (accession)¹	15.IX.2005	14.XII.2005
United Kingdom (ratification)^{1,4}	3.V.1991	1.III.1992
United Republic of Tanzania (accession)	11.V.2005	9.VIII.2005
United States (ratification)	6.XII.1994	6.III.1995
Uruguay (accession)	10.VIII.2001	8.XI.2001
Uzbekistan (accession)	25.IX.2000	24.XII.2000
Vanuatu (accession)	18.II.1999	19.V.1999
Viet Nam (accession)	12.VII.2002	10.X.2002
Yemen (accession)	30.VI.2000	28.IX.2000

Contracting States: 164.

¹ With a reservation, declaration or statement.

² With a notification under article 6.

³ On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded* to the Convention on 14 April 1989.

* With a reservation.

⁴ The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man (notification received 8 February 1999).

⁵ Extended to Aruba from 15 December 2004 the date the notification was received.

⁶ With a reservation under articles 11 and 16, paragraph 1

⁷ China declared that the Convention would be effective in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) with effect from 20 February 2006.

⁸ Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. The Republic of Montenegro has informed that it wishes to succeed to this Convention with effect from the same date, i.e. 3 June 2006.

SUA Protocol 1988

**Protocol for the
suppression of unlawful acts
against the safety of fixed
platforms located on the
continental shelf, 1988**

(SUA PROTOCOL 1988)

Done at Rome, 10 March 1988
Entry into force: 1 March 1992.

**Protocole pour la
répression d'actes illicites
contre la sécurité des
plates-formes fixes situées sur
le plateau continental, 1988**

(SUA PROTOCOL 1988)

Signée a Rome le 10 Mars 1988
Entrée en vigueur: 1 Mars 1992.

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Afghanistan (accession)	23.IX.2003	22.XII.2003
Albania (accession)	19.VI.2002	17.IX.2002
Andorra, Principality of (accession)	17.VII.2006	15.X.2006
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	12.X.2009	10.I.2010
Argentina (ratification)	26.XI.2003	24.II.2004
Armenia (accession)	8.VI.2005	6.IX.2005
Australia (accession)	19.II.1993	20.V.1993
Austria (accession)	28.XII.1989	1.III.1992
Azerbaijan (accession)	26.I.2004	25.IV.2004
Bahamas (accession)	25.X.2005	23.I.2006
Bahrain (accession)	21.X.2005	19.I.2006
Bangladesh (accession)	9.VI.2005	7.IX.2005
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
Belarus (accession)	4.XII.2002	4.III.2003
Belgium (accession)	11.IV.2005	10.VII.2005
Benin (accession)	31.VIII.2006	29.XI.2006
Bolivia (accession)	13.II.2002	14.V.2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession)	28.VII.2003	26.X.2003
Botswana (accession)	14.IX.2000	13.XII.2000
Brazil (ratification)¹	25.X.2005	23.I.2006
Brunei Darussalam (ratification)	4.XII.2003	3.III.2004
Bulgaria (ratification)	8.VII.1999	6.X.1999
Burkina Faso (accession)	14.I.2004	13.IV.2004
Canada (ratification)¹	18.VI.1993	16.IX.1993
Cambodia (accession)	18.VIII.2006	16.XI.2006
Cape Verde (accession)	3.I.2003	3.IV.2003
Chile (ratification)	22.IV.1994	21.VII.1994
China (ratification)^{2,6}	20.VIII.1991	1.III.1992
Comoros (accession)	6.III.2008	4.VI.2008
Cook Islands (accession)	12.III.2007	10.VI.2007
Costa Rica (ratification)	25.III.2003	23.VI.2003
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	23.III.2012	21.VI.2012
Croatia (accession)	18.VIII.2005	16.XI.2005
Cuba (accession)²	20.XI.2001	18.II.2002

SUA Protocol 1988

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Cyprus (accession)	2.II.2000	2.V.2000
Czech Republic (accession)	10.XII.2004	10.III.2005
Denmark (ratification)²	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
Djibouti (accession)	9.VI.2004	7.IX.2004
Dominica (accession)	12.X.2004	10.I.2005
Dominican Republic (accession)	12.VIII.2009	10.XI.2009
Ecuador (accession)	10.III.2003	8.VI.2003
Egypt (ratification)²	8.I.1993	8.IV.1993
El Salvador (accession)	7.XII.2000	7.III.2001
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	15.I.2004	14.IV.2004
Estonia (accession)	28.I.2004	27.IV.2004
Fiji (accession)	21.V.2008	19.VIII.2008
Finland (accession)	28.IV.2000	27.VI.2000
France (approval)²	2.XII.1991	1.III.1992
Georgia (accession)	11.VIII.2006	9.XI.2006
Germany (accession)³	6.XI.1990	1.III.1992
Ghana (accession)	1.XI.2002	30.I.2003
Greece (ratification)	11.VI.1993	9.IX.1993
Grenada (accession)	9.I.2002	9.IV.2002
Guatemala (accession)	26.VIII.2009	24.XI.2009
Guinea (accession)	1.II.2005	2.V.2005
Guinea Bissau (accession)	14.X.2008	12.I.2009
Guyana (accession)	30.I.2003	30.IV.2003
Honduras (accession)	17.V.2005	15.VIII.2005
Hungary (ratification)	9.XI.1989	1.III.1992
Iceland (accession)	28.V.2002	26.VIII.2002
India (accession)²	15.X.1999	13.I.2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)¹	30.X.2009	28.I.2010
Ireland (accession)	10.IX.2004	9.XII.2004
Israel (ratification)¹	6.I.2009	6.IV.2009
Italy (ratification)	26.I.1990	1.III.1992
Jamaica (accession)¹	19.VIII.2005	17.XI.2005
Japan (accession)	24.IV.1998	23.VII.1998
Jordan (accession)	2.VII.2004	30.IX.2004
Kazakhstan (accession)	24.XI.2003	22.II.2004
Kenya (accession)	21.I.2002	21.IV.2002
Kiribati (accession)	17.XI.2005	16.II.2006
Kuwait (accession)	30.VI.2003	28.IX.2003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	20.III.2012	18.VI.2012
Latvia (accession)	4.XII.2002	4.III.2003
Lebanon (accession)	16.XII.1994	16.III.1995
Lesotho (accession)	25.VI.2013	23.IX.2013
Liberia (ratification)	5.X.1995	3.I.1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (accession)	8.VIII.2002	6.XI.2002
Liechtenstein (accession)	8.XI.2002	6.II.2003
Lithuania (accession)	30.I.2003	30.IV.2003
Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)	7.VIII.2007	5.XI.2007

SUA Protocol 1988

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Madagascar (accession)	15.IX.2006	14.XII.2006
Malawi (accession)	10.I.2014	10.IV.2014
Maldives (accession)	25.II.2014	26.V.2014
Mali (accession)	29.IV.2002	28.VII.2002
Malta (accession)	20.XI.2001	18.II.2002
Marshall Islands (accession)	16.X.1995	14.I.1996
Mauritania	17.I.2008	16.IV.2008
Mauritius (accession)	3.VIII.2004	1.XI.2004
Mexico (accession)¹	13.V.1994	11.VIII.1994
Moldova (accession)²	11.X.2005	9.I.2006
Monaco (accession)	25.I.2002	25.IV.2002
Mongolia (accession)	22.XI.2005	20.II.2006
Montenegro (succession)⁷	---	3.VI.2006
Morocco (ratification)	8.I.2002	8.IV.2002
Mozambique (accession)	8.I.2003	8.IV.2003
Myanmar (accession)	19.IX.2003	18.XII.2003
Namibia (accession)	7.IX.2005	6.XII.2005
Nauru (accession)	11.VIII.2005	9.XI.2005
Netherlands (acceptance)^{2,5}	5.III.1992	3.VI.1992
New Zealand (ratification)	10.VI.1999	8.IX.1999
Nicaragua (accession)	4.VII.2007	2.X.2007
Niger (accession)	30.VIII.2006	28.XI.2006
Niue (accession)	22.VI.2009	20.IX.2009
Norway (ratification)	18.IV.1991	1.III.1992
Oman (accession)	24.IX.1990	1.III.1992
Pakistan (accession)	20.IX.2000	10.XII.2000
Palau (accession)	4.XII.2001	4.III.2002
Panama (accession)	3.VII.2002	1.X.2002
Paraguay (accession)¹	12.XI.2004	10.II.2005
Peru (accession)	19.VII.2001	17.X.2001
Philippines (ratification)	6.I.2004	5.IV.2004
Poland (ratification)	25.VI.1991	1.III.1992
Portugal (accession)	5.I.1996	4.IV.1996
Qatar (accession)	18.IX.2003	17.XII.2003
Republic of Korea (accession)	10.VI.2003	8.IX.2003
Romania (accession)	2.VI.1993	31.VIII.1993
Russian Federation (ratification)	4.V.2001	2.VIII.2001
St. Lucia (accession)	20.V.2004	18.VIII.2004
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	9.X.2001	7.I.2002
Sao Tome and Principe	5.V.2006	3.VIII.2006
Saudi Arabia (accession)	2.II.2006	3.V.2006
Senegal (accession)	9.VIII.2004	7.XI.2004
Serbia (succession)⁷	---	3.VI.2006
Seychelles (ratification)	24.I.1989	1.III.1992
Slovakia (accession)	8.XII.2000	8.III.2001
Slovenia (accession)	18.VII.2003	16.X.2003
South Africa (accession)	8.VII.2005	6.X.2005

SUA Protocol 1988

	<u>Date of deposit of instrument</u>	<u>Date of entry into force</u>
Spain (ratification)	7.VII.1989	1.III.1992
Sudan (accession)	22.V.2000	20.VIII.2000
Swaziland (accession)	17.IV.2003	16.VII.2003
Sweden (ratification)	13.IX.1990	1.III.1992
Switzerland (ratification)	12.III.1993	10.VI.1993
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	24.III.2003	22.VI.2003
Tajikistan (accession)	12.VIII.2005	10.XI.2005
Togo (accession)	10.III.2003	8.VI.2003
Tonga (accession)	6.XII.2002	6.III.2003
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	27.VII.1989	1.III.1992
Tunisia (accession)	6.III.1998	4.VI.1998
Turkey (ratification)²	6.III.1998	4.VI.1998
Turkmenistan (accession)	8.VI.1999	6.IX.1999
Tuvalu (accession)	2.XII.2005	2.III.2006
Ukraine (ratification)	21.IV.1994	20.VII.1994
United Arab Emirates (accession)²	15.IX.2005	14.XII.2005
United Kingdom (ratification)^{2,4}	3.V.1991	1.III.1992
United States (ratification)	6.XII.1994	6.III.1995
Uruguay (accession)	10.VIII.2001	8.XI.2001
Uzbekistan (accession)	25.IX.2000	24.XII.2000
Vanuatu (accession)	18.II.1999	19.V.1999
Viet Nam (accession)	12.VII.2002	10.X.2002
Yemen (accession)	30.VI.2000	28.IX.2000

Number of Contracting States: 151

¹ With a notification under article 3.

² With a reservation, declaration or statement.

³ On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded* to the Convention on 14 April 1989.

* With a reservation.

⁴ The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man. (notification received 8 February 1999).

⁵ Applies to Aruba with effect from 17 January 2006.

⁶ China declared that the Protocol would be effective in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) with effect from 20 February 2006.

⁷ Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. The Republic of Montenegro has informed that it wishes to succeed to this Protocol with effect from the same date, i.e. 3 June 2006.

SUA Protocol 2005

**Protocol of 2005 to the
Convention for the
suppression of unlawful acts
against the safety of
maritime navigation**

(SUA PROT 2005)

Done at London, 14 October 2005
Entry into force: 28 July 2010

**Protocole de 2005 à la
Convention pour la
répression d'actes illicites
contre la sécurité de la
navigation maritime**

(SUA PROT 2005)

Signée à Londres le 10 Octobre 1988
Entrée en vigueur: 28 Juillet 2010

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Algeria (accession)	25.I.2011	25.IV.2011
Austria (ratification)	18.VI.2010	16.IX.2010
Bulgaria (ratification)	7.X.2010	5.I.2011
Côte d'Ivoire (accession)	23.III.2012	21.VI.2012
Cuba (accession)	10.IV.2014	9.VII.2014
Dominican Republic (accession)	9.III.2010	28.VII.2010
Djibouti (accession)	23.IV.2014	22.VII.2014
Estonia (ratification)	16.V.2008	28.VII.2010
Fiji (accession)	21.V.2008	28.VII.2010
Greece (ratification)	11.IX.2013	10.XII.2013
Jamaica (accession)	28.XI.2013	26.II.2014
Latvia (accession)	16XI.2009	28.VII.2010
Liechtenstein (accession)	28.VIII.2009	28.VII.2010
Marshall Islands (accession)	9.V.2008	28.VII.2010
Mauritania (accession)	21.VIII.2013	19.XI.2013
Netherlands (acceptance)¹	1.III.2011	30.V.2011
Nauru (accession)	29.IV.2010	28.VII.2010
Norway (ratification)	30.IX.2013	29.XII.2013
Palau (accession)	29.IX.2011	28.XII.2011
Panama (accession)	24.II.2011	25.V.2011
Qatar (accession)	10.I.2013	10.IV.2014
Saint Lucia (accession)	8.XI.2012	6.II.2013
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	5.VII.2010	3.X.2010
Saudi Arabia (accession)	31.VII.2013	29.X.2013
Spain (ratification)	16.IV.2008	28.VII.2010
Sweden (ratification)	22.IX.2014	21.XII.2014
Switzerland (accession)	15.X.2008	28.VII.2010
Vanuatu (accession)	20.VIII.2008	28.VII.2010

Number of Contracting States: 28

¹ Acceptance for the European part of the Netherlands and Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the latter comprising Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba) only.

**STATUS OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF
AND ACCESSIONS TO UNITED NATIONS
AND UNITED NATIONS/IMO CONVENTIONS
IN THE FIELD OF
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MARITIME LAW**

**ETAT DES RATIFICATIONS ET ADHESIONS
AUX CONVENTIONS DES NATIONS UNIES ET
AUX CONVENTIONS DES NATIONS UNIES/OMI
EN MATIERE DE
DROIT MARITIME PUBLIC
ET DE DROIT MARITIME PRIVE**

r	=	ratification
a	=	accession
A	=	acceptance
AA	=	approval
S	=	definitive signature

Notes de l'éditeur / Editor's notes:

- Les dates mentionnées sont les dates du dépôt des instruments.
- The dates mentioned are the dates of the deposit of instruments.

*Code of conduct 1974**Code de conduite 1974*

**United Nations Convention on a
Code of Conduct
for liner conferences**

Geneva, 6 April 1974
Entered into force: 6 October 1983

**Convention des Nations Unies sur
un
Code de Conduite
des conférences maritimes**

Genève, 6 avril 1974
Entrée en vigueur: 6 octobre 1983

Algeria	(r)	12.XII.1986
Bangladesh	(a)	24.VII.1975
Barbados	(a)	29.X.1980
Belgium	(r)	30.IX.1987
Benin	(a)	27.X.1975
Bulgaria	(a)	12.VII.1979
Burkina Faso	(a)	30.III.1989
Burundi	(a)	2.XI.2005
Cameroon	(a)	15.VI.1976
Cape Verde	(a)	13.I.1978
Central African Republic	(a)	13.V.1977
Chile	(S)	25.VI.1975
China ¹	(a)	23.IX.1980
Congo	(a)	26.VII.1982
Costa Rica	(r)	27.X.1978
Cuba	(a)	23.VII.1976
Czech Republic	(AA)	4.VI.1979
Denmark (except Greenland and the Faroe Islands)	(a)	28.VI.1985
Egypt	(a)	25.I.1979
Ethiopia	(r)	1.IX.1978
Finland	(a)	31.XII.1985
France	(AA)	4.X.1985
Gabon	(r)	5.VI.1978
Gambia	(S)	30.VI.1975
Germany	(r)	6.IV.1983
Ghana	(r)	24.VI.1975
Guatemala	(r)	3.III.1976
Guinea	(a)	19.VIII.1980
Guyana	(a)	7.I.1980
Honduras	(a)	12.VI.1979
India	(r)	14.II.1978
Indonesia	(r)	11.I.1977
Iraq	(a)	25.X.1978

¹ Applied to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997.

Italy	(a)	30.V.1989
Ivory Coast	(r)	17.II.1977
Jamaica	(a)	20.VII.1982
Jordan	(a)	17.III.1980
Kenya	(a)	27.II.1978
Korea, Republic of	(a)	11.V.1979
Kuwait	(a)	31.III.1986
Lebanon	(a)	30.IV.1982
Liberia	(a)	16.IX.2005
Madagascar	(a)	23.XII.1977
Malaysia	(a)	27.VIII.1982
Mali	(a)	15.III.1978
Mauritania	(a)	21.III.1988
Mauritius	(a)	16.IX.1980
Mexico	(a)	6.V.1976
Montenegro	(d)	23.X.2006
Morocco	(a)	11.II.1980
Mozambique	(a)	21.IX.1990
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe only)	(a)	6.IV.1983
Niger	(r)	13.I.1976
Nigeria	(a)	10.IX.1975
Norway	(a)	28.VI.1985
Pakistan	(S)	27.VI.1975
Peru	(a)	21.XI.1978
Philippines	(r)	2.III.1976
Portugal	(a)	13.VI.1990
Qatar	(a)	31.X.1994
Romania	(a)	7.I.1982
Russian Federation	(A)	28.VI.1979
Saudi Arabia	(a)	24.V.1985
Senegal	(r)	20.V.1977
Serbia	(d)	12.III.2001
Sierra Leone	(a)	9.VII.1979
Slovakia	(AA)	4.VI.1979
Somalia	(a)	14.XI.1988
Spain	(a)	3.II.1994
Sri Lanka	(S)	30.VI.1975
Sudan	(a)	16.III.1978
Sweden	(a)	28.VI.1985
Togo	(r)	12.I.1978
Trinidad and Tobago	(a)	3.III.1983
Tunisia	(a)	15.III.1979
United Kingdom	(a)	28.VI.1985
United Republic of Tanzania	(a)	3.XI.1975
Uruguay	(a)	9.VII.1979
Venezuela	(S)	30.VI.1975
Zambia	(a)	8.IV.1988

*Hamburg Rules 1978**Règles de Hambourg 1978*

**United Nations Convention
on the
Carriage of goods by sea**

Hamburg, 31 March 1978

“HAMBURG RULES”

Entered into force:
1 November 1992

**Convention des Nations Unies
sur le
Transport de marchandises
par mer**

Hambourg 31 mars 1978

“REGLES DE HAMBOURG”

Entrée en vigueur:
1 novembre 1992

Albania	(a)	20.VII.2006
Austria	(r)	29.VII.1993
Barbados	(a)	2.II.1981
Botswana	(a)	16.II.1988
Burkina Faso	(a)	14.VIII.1989
Burundi	(a)	4.IX.1998
Cameroon	(a)	21.IX.1993
Chile	(r)	9.VII.1982
Czech Republic ¹	(r)	23.VI.1995
Dominican Republic	(a)	28.IX.2007
Egypt	(r)	23.IV.1979
Gambia	(r)	7.II.1996
Georgia	(a)	21.III.1996
Guinea	(r)	23.I.1991
Hungary	(r)	5.VII.1984
Jordan	(a)	10.V.2001
Kazakhstan	(a)	18.VI.2008
Kenya	(a)	31.VII.1989
Lebanon	(a)	4.IV.1983
Lesotho	(a)	26.X.1989
Liberia	(a)	16.IX.2005
Malawi	(r)	18.III.1991
Morocco	(a)	12.VI.1981
Nigeria	(a)	7.XI.1988
Paraguay	(a)	19.VII.2005
Romania	(a)	7.I.1982
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	(a)	12.IX.2000
Senegal	(r)	17.III.1986
Sierra Leone	(r)	7.X.1988
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	16.X.2002
Tanzania, United Republic of	(a)	24.VII.1979
Tunisia	(a)	15.IX.1980
Uganda	(a)	6.VII.1979
Zambia	(a)	7.X.1991

¹ The Convention was signed on 6 March 1979 by the former Czechoslovakia. Respectively on 28 May 1993 and on 2 Jun 1993 the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic deposited instruments of succession. The Czech Republic then deposited instrument of ratification on 23 Jun 1995.

**United Nations Convention
on the
International multimodal
transport of goods**

Geneva, 24 May 1980
Not yet in force.

Burundi
Chile
Georgia
Lebanon
Liberia
Malawi
Mexico
Morocco
Rwanda
Senegal
Zambia

**Convention des Nations Unies
sur le
Transport multimodal
international de
marchandises**

Genève 24 mai 1980
Pas encore en vigueur.

(a) 4.IX.1998
(r) 7.IV.1982
(a) 21.III.1996
(a) 1.VI.2001
(a) 16.IX.2005
(a) 2.II.1984
(r) 11.II.1982
(r) 21.I.1993
(a) 15.IX.1987
(r) 25.X.1984
(a) 7.X.1991

**United Nations Convention
on the Law of the Sea
(UNCLOS 1982)**

Montego Bay 10 December 1982
Entered into force:
16 November 1994

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam

**Convention des Nations Unies
sur les Droit de la Mer**

Montego Bay 10 decembre 1982
Entrée en vigueur:
16 Novembre 1994

23.VI.2003
11.VI.1996
5.XII.1990
2.II.1989
1.XII.1995
9.XII.2002
5.X.1994
14.VII.1995
29.VII.1983
30.V.1985
27.VII.2001
12.X.1993
30.VIII.2006
13.XI.1998
13.VIII.1983
16.X.1997
28.IV.1995
12.I.1994
2.V.1990
22.XII.1988
5.XI.1996

UNCLOS 1982

Bulgaria	15.V.1996
Burkina Faso	25.I.2005
Cameroon	19.XI.1985
Canada	7.XI.2003
Cape Verde	10.VIII.1987
Chad	14.VIII.2009
Chile	25.VIII.1997
China	7.VI.1996
Comoros	21.VI.1994
Congo	9.VII.2008
Congo, Democratic Republic of	17.II.1989
Cook Islands	15.II.1995
Costa Rica	21.IX.1992
Côte d'Ivoire	28.VII.1995
Croatia	5.IV.1995
Cuba	15.VIII.1984
Cyprus	12.XII.1988
Czech Republic	21.VI.1996
Denmark	16.XI.2004
Djibouti	8.X.1991
Dominica	24.X.1991
Ecuador	24.IX.2012
Egypt	26.VIII.1983
Equatorial Guinea	21.VII.1997
Estonia	26.VIII.2005
European Community	1.IV.1998
Fiji	10.XII.1982
Finland	21.VI.1996
France	11.IV.1996
Gabon	11.III.1988
Gambia	22.V.1984
Georgia	21.III.1996
Germany	14.X.1994
Ghana	7.VI.1983
Greece	21.VII.1995
Grenada	25.IV.1991
Guatemala	11.II.1997
Guinea	6.IX.1985
Guinea-Bissau	25.VIII.1986
Guyana	16.XI.1993
Haiti	31.VII.1996
Honduras	5.X.1993
Hungary	5.II.2002
Iceland	21.VI.1985
India	29.VI.1995
Indonesia	3.II.1986
Iraq	30.VII.1985
Ireland	21.VI.1996
Italy	13.I.1995
Jamaica	21.III.1983
Japan	20.VI.1996

UNCLOS 1982

Jordan	27.XI.1995
Kenya	2.III.1989
Kiribati	24.II.2003
Korea, Republic of	29.I.1996
Kuwait	2.V.1986
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.VI.1998
Latvia	23.XII.2004
Lebanon	5.I.1995
Lesotho	31.V.2007
Liberia	25.IX.2008
Lituania	12.XI.2003
Luxembourg	5.X.2000
Madagascar	22.VIII.2001
Malawi	28.IX.2010
Malaysia	14.X.1996
Maldives	7.IX.2000
Mali	16.VII.1985
Malta	20.V.1993
Marshall Islands	9.VIII.1991
Mauritania	17.VII.1996
Mauritius	4.XI.1994
Mexico	18.III.1983
Micronesia, Federated States of	29.IV.1991
Moldova, Republic of	6.II.2007
Monaco	20.III.1996
Mongolia	13.VIII.1996
Montenegro	23.X.2006
Morocco	31.V.2007
Mozambique	13.III.1997
Myanmar	21.V.1996
Namibia, United Nations Council for	18.IV.1983
Nauru	23.I.1996
Nepal	2.XI.1998
Netherlands	28.VI.1996
New Zealand	19.VII.1996
Nicaragua	3.V.2000
Niger	7.VIII.2013
Nigeria	14.VIII.1986
Niue	11.X.2006
Norway	24.VI.1996
Oman	17.VIII.1989
Pakistan	26.II.1997
Palau	30.IX.1996
Panama	1.VII.1996
Papua New Guinea	14.I.1997
Paraguay	26.IX.1986
Philippines	8.V.1984
Poland	13.XI.1998
Portugal	3.XI.1997
Qatar	7.XII.2002
Romania	17.XII.1996

UNCLOS 1982

Russian Federation	12.III.1997
Samoa	14.VIII.1995
St. Kitts and Nevis	7.I.1993
St. Lucia	27. III.1985
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.X.1993
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	3.XI.1987
Saudi Arabia	24.IV.1996
Senegal	25.X.1984
Serbia	12.III.2001
Seychelles	16.IX.1991
Sierra Leone	12.XII.1994
Singapore	17.XI.1994
Slovakia	8.V.1996
Slovenia	16.VI.1995
Solomon Islands	23.VI.1997
Somalia	24.VII.1989
South Africa	23.XII.1997
Spain	15.I.1997
Sri Lanka	19.VII.1994
Sudan	23.I.1985
Suriname	9.VII.1998
Swaziland	24.IX.2012
Sweden	25.VI.1996
Switzerland	1.V.2009
Tanzania, United Republic of	30.IX.1985
Thailand	15.V.2011
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19.VIII.1994
Timor	8.I.2013
Togo	16.IV.1985
Tonga	2.VIII.1995
Trinidad and Tobago	25.IV.1986
Tunisia	24.IV.1985
Tuvalu	9.XII.2002
Uganda	9.XI.1990
Ukraine	26.VII.1999
United Kingdom	25.VII.1997
Uruguay	10.XII.1992
Vanautu	10.VIII.1999
Viet Nam	25.VII.1994
Yemen, Democratic Republic of	21.VII.1987
Zambia	7.III.1983
Zimbabwe	24.II.1993

*Registration of ships 1986**Liability of operators 1991*

**United Nations Convention
on Conditions for
Registration of ships**

Geneva, 7 February 1986
Not yet in force.

Albania
Bulgaria
Egypt
Georgia
Ghana
Haiti
Hungary
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mexico
Morocco
Oman
Syrian Arab Republic

**Convention des Nations
Unies sur les Conditions d'
Immatriculation des navires**

Genève, 7 février 1986
Pas encore entrée en vigueur.

(a) 4.X.2004
(a) 27.XII.1996
(r) 9.I.1992
(a) 7.VIII.1995
(a) 29.VIII.1990
(a) 17.V.1989
(a) 23.I.1989
(a) 1.II.1989
(r) 28.X.1987
(a) 16.IX.2005
(r) 28.II.1989
(r) 21.I.1988
(a) 19.IX.2012
(a) 18.X.1990
(a) 29.IX.2004

**United Nations Convention on
the Liability of operators of
transport terminals in
the international trade**

Done at Vienna 19 April 1991
Not yet in force.

Gabon
Georgia
Egypt
Paraguay

**Convention des Nations Unies sur
la Responsabilité des
exploitants de terminaux
transport dans le commerce
international**

Signée à Vienne 19 avril 1991
Pas encore entrée en vigueur.

(a) 15.XII.2004
(a) 21.III.1996
(a) 6.IV.1999
(a) 19.VII.2005

*Maritime liens and mortgages, 1993***International Convention on
Maritime liens and
mortgages, 1993**

Done at Geneva, 6 May 1993
Entered into force:
5 September 2004

**Convention Internationale de
1993 su les Privilèges
et hypothèques maritimes**

Signée à Genève, le 6 mai 1993
Entrée en vigueur:
5 septembre 2004

Albania	(a)	9.VIII.2010
Benin	(a)	3.III.2010
Ecuador	(a)	16.III.2004
Estonia	(a)	7.II.2003
Lithuania	(a)	8.II.2008
Monaco	(a)	28.III.1995
Nigeria	(a)	5.III.2004
Peru	(a)	23.III.2007
Russian Federation	(a)	4.III.1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	(a)	15.VI.2010
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	(a)	11.III.1997
Serbia	(a)	23.XII.2011
Spain	(a)	7.VI.2002
Syrian Arab Republic	(a)	8.X.2003
Tunisia	(r)	2.II.1995
Ukraine	(a)	27.II.2003
Vanuatu	(a)	10.VIII.1999

**International Convention on
Arrest of Ships, 1999**

Will enter into force on
14 September 2011

**Convention Internationale de
1999 sur la saisie
conservatoire des navires**

Entrera en vigueur
le 14 Septembre 2011

Albania	(a)	14.III.2011
Algeria	(a)	7.V.2004
Benin	(a)	3.III.2010
Bulgaria	(r)	21.II.2001
Ecuador	(r)	15.X.2010
Estonia	(a)	11.V.2001
Latvia	(a)	7.XII.2001
Liberia	(a)	16.IX.2005
Spain ¹	(a)	7.VI.2002
Syrian Arab Republic ²	(a)	16.X.2002

¹ At the time of its accession, the Kingdom of Spain, in accordance with article 10, paragraph 1 (b), reserves the right to exclude the application of this Convention in the case of ships not flying the flag of a State party.

² The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall not in any way be construed to mean recognition of Israel and shall not lead to entry with it into any of the transactions regulated by the provisions of the Convention.

STATUS OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF UNESCO CONVENTIONS

UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

Done at Paris 2 November 2001*

	Date of deposit of instrument
Albania (ratification)	19.III.2009
Antigua and Barbuda (ratification)	25.IV.2013
Argentina (ratification)	12.VII.2010
Barbados (acceptance)	2.X.2008
Belgium (ratification)	5.VIII.2013
Benin (ratification)	4.VIII.2011
Bosnia and Herzegovina (ratification)	22.IV.2009

Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001

	Date of deposit of instrument
Bulgaria (ratification)	06.X.2003
Cambodia (ratification)	24.XI.2007
Congo, Democratic Republic of (ratification)	28.IX.2010
Croatia (ratification)	01.XII.2004
Cuba (ratification)	26.V.2008
Ecuador (ratification)	01.XII.2006
France (ratification)	7.II.2013
Gabon (acceptance)	1.II.2010
Grenada (ratification)	15.I.2009
Haiti (ratification)	9.XI.2009
Honduras (ratification)	23.VII.2010
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (ratification)	16.VI.2009
Italy (ratification)	8.I.2010
Jamaica (ratification)	9.VIII.2011
Jordan (ratification)	2.XII.2009
Lebanon (acceptance)	08.I.2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (ratification)	23.VI.2005
Lithuania (ratification)	12.VI.2006
Mexico (ratification)	05.VIII.2006
Montenegro (ratification)	18.VII.2008
Morocco (ratification)	20.VI.2011
Namibia (ratification)	9.III.2011
Nigeria (ratification)	21.X.2005
Palestine (ratification)	8.XII.2011
Panama (ratification)	20.V.2003
Paraguay (ratification)	07.IX.2006
Portugal (ratification)	21.IX.2006
Romania (acceptance)	31.VII.2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis (ratification)	3.XII.2009
Saint Lucia (ratification)	01.II.2007
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (ratification)	8.XI.2010
Slovakia (ratification)	11.III.2009
Slovenia (ratification)	18.IX.2008
Spain (ratification)	06.VI.2005
Togo (ratification)	7.VI.2013
Trinidad and Tobago (ratification)	27.VII.2010
Tunisia (ratification)	15.I.2009
Ukraine (ratification)	27.XII.2006

* In accordance with its Article 27, this Convention shall enter into force on 2 January 2009 for those States that have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession on or before 2 October 2008. It shall enter into force for any other State three months after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

**STATUS OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF
AND ACCESSIONS TO UNIDROIT CONVENTIONS
IN THE FIELD OF PRIVATE MARITIME LAW**

**ETAT DES RATIFICATIONS ET ADHESIONS
AUX CONVENTIONS D'UNIDROIT EN MATIERE
DE DROIT MARITIME PRIVE**

**Unidroit Convention on
International financial
leasing 1988**

Done at Ottawa 28 May 1988
Entered into force.
1 May 1995

**Convention de Unidroit sur
le Creditbail international
1988**

Signée à Ottawa 28 mai 1988
Entré en vigueur:
1 Mai 1995

Belarus	(a)	18.VIII.1998
France	(r)	23.IX.1991
Hungary	(a)	7.V.1996
Italy	(r)	29.XI.1993
Latvia	(a)	6.VIII.1997
Nigeria	(r)	25.X.1994
Panama	(r)	26.III.1997
Russian Federation	(a)	3.VI.1998
Ukraine	(a)	5.XII.2006
Uzbekistan, Republic of	(a)	6.VII.2000