

**United Nations Commission on
International Trade Law****Fifty-fifth session**

New York, 27 June–15 July 2022

**Draft convention on the international effects of judicial sales
of ships****Note by the Secretariat**

1. At its fifty-first session (New York, 25 June–13 July 2018), the Commission considered a proposal from the Government of Switzerland on possible future work on cross-border issues related to the judicial sale of ships ([A/CN.9/944/Rev.1](#)). In support of the proposal, it was noted that the lack of cross-border recognition of the judicial sale of ships had the potential to affect many areas of international trade and commerce, not simply the shipping industry.¹ The Commission considered the proposal together with other suggestions for future work and agreed that the topic of judicial sale of ships should be added to the work programme.²

2. The topic was referred to Working Group VI, which has considered the topic over six sessions, from its thirty-fifth session (New York, 13–17 May 2019) to its fortieth session (New York, 7–11 February 2022). The progress made by the Working Group at the first four of those sessions has already been considered by the Commission,³ while the progress made by the Working Group at the last two sessions is expected to be considered by the Commission at its fifty-fifth session on the basis of the reports of those sessions ([A/CN.9/1089](#) and [A/CN.9/1095](#), respectively).

3. At its fortieth session, the Working Group completed a further article-by-article review of the substantive provisions of a draft convention and considered the preamble and final clauses of the draft convention on the basis of a fifth revision of the “Beijing Draft” that had been prepared by the secretariat ([A/CN.9/WG.VI/WP.94](#)). As noted in [A/CN.9/1095](#) (para. 10), the Working Group requested the secretariat to revise the draft convention to reflect its deliberations and decisions during the session, and to transmit the revised draft to the Commission for consideration and possible

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/73/17)*, para. 243.

² *Ibid.*, para. 252.

³ Progress made by the Working Group at its thirty-fifth session was considered by the Commission at its fifty-second session: *ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/74/17)*, paras. 184-189; progress made by the Working Group at its thirty-sixth session was considered by the Commission at its resumed fifty-third session: *ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/75/17)*, part two, paras. 46-48; progress made by the Working Group at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions was considered by the Commission at its fifty-fourth session: *ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/76/17)*, paras. 209-211.



approval at its fifty-fifth session. The draft convention, as revised, is contained in the annex to this document.

4. The Working Group also heard an expression of interest from the delegation of China in hosting a ceremony for the signing of the convention, once adopted. As noted in [A/CN.9/1095](#) (para. 77), the Working Group expressed its gratitude for the offer and requested the Commission to consider it favourably. The Commission may wish to consider the offer in its consideration of article 17(1) of the draft convention.

5. The Commission may wish to note that the draft convention contains two new articles that have not been considered by the Working Group, but which flow from the deliberations of the Working Group at its fortieth session.

6. The first is article 20, which responds to a request made by the Working Group concerning the authentication of certificates circulating among States that are party to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (1961) ([A/CN.9/1095](#), para. 91). The new article has been drafted to be compatible with article 3 of that Convention.

7. The second is article 21, which follows from the insertion of article 20. Article 21 provides a common clause dealing with how declarations under the convention are made and take effect and is modelled on article 21 of the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (2005) and article 91 of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (2008). With the insertion of article 20, the draft convention now contemplates three different types of declarations. The Commission may therefore find it convenient to consolidate provisions on the procedure and effect of those declarations in a single clause. If article 21 is retained, consequential amendments will need to be made to several other final clauses to avoid duplication. Specifically, the words in square brackets in articles 18(2), 19(1), 20(1) and 22(2), final sentence, will need to be deleted.

8. At its fifty-fifth session, the Commission will have before it a compilation of comments received from Governments and relevant international organizations, to which the draft convention has been circulated prior to the session. At the request of the Working Group ([A/CN.9/1095](#), para. 10), the Commission will also have before it a draft explanatory note on the convention prepared by the secretariat. The Commission may wish to take note of the draft explanatory note and request the secretariat to publish it as a paper and electronic booklet in the six official languages of the United Nations, within existing resources.

Annex

Draft convention on the international effects of judicial sales of ships

The States Parties to this Convention,

Reaffirming their belief that international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is an important element in promoting friendly relations among States,

Mindful of the crucial role of shipping in international trade and transportation, of the high economic value of ships used both in seagoing and inland navigation, as well as of the function of judicial sales as means to enforce maritime claims,

Considering that adequate legal protection for purchasers may positively impact the price realized at judicial sales of ships, to the benefit of both shipowners and creditors, including lienholders and ship financiers,

Wishing, for that purpose, to establish uniform rules that promote the dissemination of information on prospective sales to interested parties and give international effects to judicial sales of ships sold free and unencumbered of pre-existing liens and charges, including for ship registration purposes,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. Purpose

This Convention governs the effects of a judicial sale of a ship that confers clean title on the purchaser.

Article 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) “Judicial sale” of a ship means any sale of a ship:
 - (i) Which is ordered, approved or confirmed by a court or other public authority either by way of public auction or by private treaty carried out under the supervision and with the approval of a court; and
 - (ii) For which the proceeds of sale are made available to the creditors;
- (b) “Ship” means any ship or other vessel registered in a register that is open to public inspection that may be the subject of an arrest or other similar measure capable of leading to a judicial sale under the law of the State of judicial sale;
- (c) “Clean title” means title free and clear of any mortgage or hypothèque and of any charge;
- (d) “Mortgage or hypothèque” means any mortgage or hypothèque that is effected on a ship and registered in the State in whose register of ships or equivalent register the ship is registered;
- (e) “Charge” means any right whatsoever and howsoever arising which may be asserted against a ship, whether by means of arrest, attachment or otherwise, and includes a maritime lien, lien, encumbrance, right of use or right of retention but does not include a mortgage or hypothèque;
- (f) “Registered charge” means any charge that is registered in the register of ships or equivalent register in which the ship is registered or in any different register in which mortgages or hypothèques are registered;
- (g) “Maritime lien” means any charge that is recognized as a maritime lien or privilège maritime on a ship under applicable law;
- (h) “Owner” of a ship means any person registered as the owner of the ship in the register of ships or equivalent register in which the ship is registered;

- (i) “Purchaser” means any person to whom the ship is sold in the judicial sale;
- (j) “Subsequent purchaser” means the person who purchases the ship from the purchaser named in the certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5;
- (k) “State of judicial sale” means the State in which the judicial sale of a ship is conducted.

Article 3. Scope of application

1. This Convention applies only to a judicial sale of a ship if:
 - (a) The judicial sale was conducted in a State Party; and
 - (b) The ship was physically within the territory of the State of judicial sale at the time of the sale.
2. This Convention shall not apply to warships or naval auxiliaries, or other vessels owned or operated by a State and used, immediately prior to the time of judicial sale, only on government non-commercial service.

Article 4. Notice of judicial sale

1. The judicial sale shall be conducted in accordance with the law of the State of judicial sale, which also determines the time of the sale for the purposes of this Convention.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a certificate of judicial sale under article 5 shall only be issued if a notice of judicial sale is given prior to the judicial sale of the ship in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 3 to 7.
3. The notice of judicial sale shall be given to:
 - (a) The registry of ships or equivalent register in which the ship is registered;
 - (b) All holders of any mortgage or hypothèque and of any registered charge, provided that the register in which it is registered, and any instrument required to be registered under the law of the State of registration, are open to public inspection, and that extracts from the register and copies of such instruments are obtainable from the registry;
 - (c) All holders of any maritime lien, provided that they have notified the court or other public authority conducting the judicial sale of the claim secured by the maritime lien in accordance with the regulations and procedures of the State of judicial sale;
 - (d) The owner of the ship for the time being; and
 - (e) If the ship is granted bareboat charter registration:
 - (i) The person registered as the bareboat charterer of the ship in the bareboat charter register; and
 - (ii) The bareboat charter registry.
4. The notice of judicial sale shall be given in accordance with the law of the State of judicial sale, and shall contain, as a minimum, the information mentioned in Appendix I to this Convention.
5. The notice of judicial sale shall also be:
 - (a) Published by announcement in the press or other publication available in the State of judicial sale; and
 - (b) Transmitted to the repository referred to in article 11 for publication.
6. If the notice of judicial sale is not in a working language of the repository, it shall be accompanied by a translation of the information mentioned in Appendix I into any such working language.

7. In determining the identity or address of any person to whom the notice of judicial sale is to be given, reliance may exclusively be placed on:

- (a) Information set forth in the register of ships or equivalent register in which the ship is registered or in the bareboat charter register;
- (b) Information set forth in the register in which the mortgage or hypothèque or the registered charge is registered, if different to the register of ships or equivalent register; and
- (c) Information notified under paragraph 3, subparagraph (c).

Article 5. Certificate of judicial sale

1. Upon completion of a judicial sale that conferred clean title to the ship under the law of the State of judicial sale and was conducted in accordance with the requirements of that law and the requirements of this Convention, the court or public authority that ordered, approved or confirmed the judicial sale or other competent authority of the State of judicial sale shall, in accordance with its regulations and procedures, issue a certificate of judicial sale to the purchaser.

2. The certificate of judicial sale shall be substantially in the form of the model contained in Appendix II and contain:

- (a) A statement that the ship was sold in accordance with the requirements of the law of the State of judicial sale and the requirements of this Convention;
- (b) A statement that the purchaser acquired clean title to the ship;
- (c) The name of the State of judicial sale;
- (d) The name, address and the contact details of the authority issuing the certificate;
- (e) The name of the court or other public authority that conducted the judicial sale and the date of the sale;
- (f) The name of the ship and register of ships or equivalent register in which the ship is registered;
- (g) The IMO number of the ship or, if not available, other information capable of identifying the ship;
- (h) The name, address or residence or principal place of business of the owner(s) of the ship immediately prior to the judicial sale;
- (i) The name, address or residence or principal place of business of the purchaser;
- (j) The place and date of issuance of the certificate; and
- (k) The signature or stamp of the authority issuing the certificate or other confirmation of authenticity of the certificate.

3. The State of judicial sale shall require the certificate of judicial sale to be transmitted promptly to the repository referred to in article 11 for publication.

4. The certificate of judicial sale shall be exempt from legalization or similar formality.

5. Without prejudice to articles 9 and 10, the certificate of judicial sale shall be sufficient evidence of the matters contained therein.

6. The certificate of judicial sale may be in the form of an electronic record provided that:

- (a) The information contained therein is accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference;

(b) A reliable method is used to identify the authority issuing the certificate;
and

(c) A reliable method is used to detect any alteration to the record after the time it was generated, apart from the addition of any endorsement and any change that arises in the normal course of communication, storage and display.

7. A certificate of judicial sale shall not be rejected on the sole ground that it is in electronic form.

Article 6. International effects of a judicial sale

A judicial sale for which a certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5 has been issued shall have the effect in every other State Party of conferring clean title to the ship on the purchaser.

Article 7. Action by registrar

1. At the request of the purchaser or subsequent purchaser and upon production of the certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5, the registrar or other competent authority of a State Party shall, as the case may be and in accordance with its regulations and procedures, but without prejudice to article 6:

(a) Delete any mortgage or hypothèque and any registered charge attached to the ship that had been registered before completion of the judicial sale;

(b) Delete the ship from the register and issue a certificate of deletion for the purpose of new registration;

(c) Register the ship in the name of the purchaser or subsequent purchaser, provided further that the ship and the person in whose name the ship is to be registered meet the requirements of the law of the State of registration; or

(d) Update the register with any other relevant particulars in the certificate of judicial sale.

2. At the request of the purchaser or subsequent purchaser and upon production of the certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5, the registrar or other competent authority of a State Party in which the ship was granted bareboat charter registration shall delete the ship from the bareboat charter register and issue a certificate of deletion.

3. If the certificate of judicial sale is not issued in an official language of the registrar or other competent authority, the registrar or other competent authority may request the purchaser or subsequent purchaser to produce a certified translation into such an official language.

4. The registrar or other competent authority may also request the purchaser or subsequent purchaser to produce a certified copy of the certificate of judicial sale for its records.

5. Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply if a court in the State of the registrar or other competent authority determines under article 10 that the effect of the judicial sale under article 6 would be manifestly contrary to the public policy of that State.

Article 8. No arrest of the ship

1. If an application is brought before a court or other judicial authority in a State Party to arrest a ship or to take any other similar measure against a ship for a claim arising prior to an earlier judicial sale of the ship, the court or other judicial authority shall, upon production of the certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5, dismiss the application.

2. If a ship is arrested or a similar measure is taken against a ship by order of a court or other judicial authority in a State Party for a claim arising prior to an earlier

judicial sale of the ship, the court or other judicial authority shall, upon production of the certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5, order the release of the ship.

3. If the certificate of judicial sale is not issued in an official language of the court or other judicial authority, the court or other judicial authority may request the person producing the certificate to produce a certified translation into such an official language.

4. Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply if the court or other judicial authority determines that dismissing the application or ordering the release of the ship, as the case may be, would be manifestly contrary to the public policy of that State.

Article 9. Jurisdiction to avoid and suspend judicial sale

1. The courts of the State of judicial sale shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear any claim or application to avoid a judicial sale of a ship conducted in that State that confers clean title to the ship or to suspend its effects, which shall extend to any claim or application to challenge the issuance of the certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5.

2. The courts of a State Party shall decline jurisdiction in respect of any claim or application to avoid a judicial sale of a ship conducted in another State Party that confers clean title to the ship or to suspend its effects.

3. The State of judicial sale shall require the decision of a court that avoids or suspends the effects of a judicial sale, for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1, to be transmitted promptly to the repository referred to in article 11 for publication.

Article 10. Circumstances in which judicial sale has no international effect

A judicial sale of a ship shall not have the effect provided in article 6 in a State Party other than the State of judicial sale if a court in the other State Party determines that the effect would be manifestly contrary to the public policy of that other State Party.

Article 11. Repository

1. The repository shall be the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization or an institution named by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

2. Upon receipt of a notice of judicial sale transmitted under article 4, paragraph 5, certificate of judicial sale transmitted under article 5, paragraph 3, or decision transmitted under article 9, paragraph 3, the repository shall make it available to the public in a timely manner, in the form and in the language in which it is received.

3. The repository may also receive a notice of judicial sale emanating from a State that has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to this Convention and make it available to the public.

Article 12. Communication between authorities of States Parties

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the authorities of a State Party shall be authorized to correspond directly with the authorities of any other State Party.

2. Nothing in this article affects any international convention, treaty or agreement on judicial assistance in respect of civil and commercial matters that may exist between States Parties.

Article 13. Relationship with other international conventions

1. Nothing in this Convention shall affect the application of the Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels (1965) and its Protocol No. 2 Concerning

Attachment and Forced Sale of Inland Navigation Vessels, including any future amendment to that Convention or Protocol.

2. Without prejudice to article 4, paragraph 4, as between States Parties to this Convention that are also parties to the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (1965), the notice of judicial sale may be transmitted abroad using channels other than those provided for in that Convention.

Article 14. Other bases for giving international effect

Nothing in this Convention shall preclude any basis for giving effect in one State to a judicial sale of a ship conducted in another State under any other international convention, treaty or agreement or under applicable law.

Article 15. Matters not governed by this Convention

1. Nothing in this Convention shall affect:

(a) The procedure for or priority in the distribution of proceeds of a judicial sale; or

(b) Any personal claim against a person who owned or had proprietary rights in the ship prior to the judicial sale.

2. Moreover, this Convention shall not govern the effects, under applicable law, of a decision by a court exercising jurisdiction under article 9, paragraph 1.

Article 16. Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the depositary of this Convention.

Article 17. Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States in [...], on [...], and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory States.

3. This Convention is open for accession by all States that are not signatories as from the date it is open for signature.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession are to be deposited with the depositary.

Article 18. Participation by regional economic integration organizations

1. A regional economic integration organization that is constituted by sovereign States and has competence over certain matters governed by this Convention may similarly sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Convention. The regional economic integration organization shall in that case have the rights and obligations of a State Party, to the extent that that organization has competence over matters governed by this Convention. For the purposes of articles 19 and 20, an instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted.

2. The regional economic integration organization shall[, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession,] make a declaration [to the depositary] specifying the matters governed by this Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to that organization by its member States. The regional economic integration organization shall promptly notify the depositary of any changes to the distribution of competence, including new transfers of competence, specified in the declaration under this paragraph.

3. Any reference to a “State”, “States”, “State Party” or “States Parties” in this Convention applies equally to a regional economic integration organization where the context so requires.

Article 19. Non-unified legal systems

1. If a State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to the matters dealt with in this Convention, it may[, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession,] declare that this Convention shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them.
2. A State may amend its declaration under paragraph 1 by submitting another declaration at any time.
3. Declarations under this article shall[be notified to the depositary and] state expressly the territorial units to which this Convention extends.
4. If a State makes no declaration under paragraph 1, this Convention shall extend to all territorial units of that State.
5. If a State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to the matters dealt with in this Convention:
 - (a) Any reference to the law, regulations or procedures of the State shall be construed as referring, where appropriate, to the law, regulations or procedures in force in the relevant territorial unit;
 - (b) Any reference to the authority of the State shall be construed as referring, where appropriate, to the authority in the relevant territorial unit.

[Article 20. Authentication of certificate of judicial sale

1. A State that is party to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (1961) may [, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession,]declare that, notwithstanding article 5, paragraph 4, if a certificate of judicial sale produced under paragraphs 1 or 2 of article 7 emanates from another State that is also party to that Convention, the registrar or other competent authority of the State may request the production of a certificate issued under that Convention. [The declaration shall be notified to the depositary and may be withdrawn at any time.]
2. A declaration under paragraph 1 shall not affect the application of the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (1961) as between the States concerned, or any other international convention, treaty, agreement or applicable law that exempts the certificate of judicial sale from legalization or abolishes or simplifies the formality under that Convention.]

[Article 21. Procedure and effects of declarations

1. Declarations under article 18, paragraph 2, article 19, paragraph 1, and article 20, paragraph 1, shall be made at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. Declarations made at the time of signature are subject to confirmation upon ratification, acceptance or approval.
2. Declarations and their confirmations shall be in writing and formally notified to the depositary.
3. A declaration takes effect simultaneously with the entry into force of this Convention in respect of the State concerned. However, a declaration of which the depositary receives formal notification after such entry into force takes effect [on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months][180 days] after the date of its receipt by the depositary.
4. Any State that makes a declaration under this Convention may modify or withdraw it at any time by a formal notification in writing addressed to the depositary.

The modification or withdrawal shall take effect [on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months][180 days] after the date of the receipt of the notification by the depositary.]

Article 22. Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force [six months][180 days] after the date of the deposit of the [third] instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. When a State ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force in respect of that State [six months][180 days] after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. [The Convention shall enter into force for a territorial unit to which this Convention has been extended in accordance with article 19 six months after the notification of the declaration referred to in that article.]
3. This Convention shall apply only to judicial sales conducted after its entry into force for the State of judicial sale.

Article 23. Amendment

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to this Convention by submitting it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that within [four months][120 days] from the date of such communication at least one third of States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations.
2. The conference of States Parties shall make every effort to achieve consensus on each amendment. If all efforts at consensus are exhausted and no consensus is reached, the amendment shall, as a last resort, require for its adoption a two-thirds majority vote of the States Parties present and voting at the conference. For the purposes of this paragraph, the vote of a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted.
3. An adopted amendment shall be submitted by the depositary to all States Parties for ratification, acceptance or approval.
4. An adopted amendment shall enter into force [six months][180 days] after the date of deposit of the [third] instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties to the Convention that have expressed consent to be bound by it.
5. When a State Party ratifies, accepts or approves an amendment following the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, the amendment shall enter into force in respect of that State Party [six months][180 days] after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 24. Denunciations

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by a formal notification in writing addressed to the depositary. The denunciation may be limited to certain territorial units of a non-unified legal system to which this Convention applies.
2. The denunciation shall take effect [12 months][365 days] after the date of the receipt of the notification by the depositary. Where a longer period for the denunciation to take effect is specified in the notification, the denunciation shall take effect upon the expiration of such longer period after the date of the receipt of the notification by the depositary. The Convention shall continue to apply to a judicial sale for which a certificate of judicial sale referred to in article 5 has been issued before the denunciation takes effect.

DONE at [...] this [...] day of [...], in a single original, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic.

Appendix I to the draft convention on the international effects of judicial sales of ships

Minimum information to be contained in the notice of judicial sale

1. Statement that the notice of judicial sale is given for the purposes of the [Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships]
2. Name of State of judicial sale
3. Court or other public authority ordering, approving or confirming the judicial sale
4. Reference number or other identifier for the sale procedure
5. Name of ship
6. Registry
7. IMO number
8. *(If IMO number not available)* Other information capable of identifying the ship
9. Name of the owner
10. Address or residence or principal place of business of the owner
11. *(If judicial sale by public auction)* Anticipated date, time and place of public auction
12. *(If judicial sale by private treaty)* Any relevant details, including time period, for the sale as ordered by the court or other public authority
13. Statement as to whether the sale will confer clean title to the ship, including the circumstances under which the sale would not confer clean title
14. Other information required by the law of the State of judicial sale, in particular any information deemed necessary to protect the interests of the person receiving the notice

Appendix II to the draft convention on the international effects of judicial sales of ships

Model certificate of judicial sale

Issued in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the [Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships]

This is to certify that:

(a) The ship described below was sold by way of judicial sale in accordance with the requirements of the law of the State of judicial sale and the requirements of the [Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships]; and

(b) The purchaser acquired clean title to the ship.

- 1. State of judicial sale**
- 2. Authority issuing this certificate**
 - 2.1 Name
 - 2.2 Address
 - 2.3 Telephone/fax/email, if available
- 3. Judicial sale**
 - 3.1 Name of court or other public authority that ordered, approved or confirmed the sale
 - 3.2 Date of the sale
- 4. Ship**
 - 4.1 Name
 - 4.2 Registry
 - 4.3 IMO number
 - 4.4 *(If IMO number not available) Other information capable of identifying the ship* *(Please attach any photos to the certificate)*
- 5. Owner(s) immediately prior to the judicial sale**
 - 5.1 Name
 - 5.2 Address or residence or principal place of business
- 6. Purchaser**
 - 6.1 Name

6.2 Address or residence or principal place of business

At.....
(place)

On
(date)

.....
Signature and/or stamp of issuing
authority or other confirmation of
authenticity of the certificate
