

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

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

### *Editor's notes*

1. This Status is based on advices from the International Maritime Organisation and reflects the situation as at 31st December, 1998.
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 31 décembre 1998.
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

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

*CLC 1969*

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

## CLC 1969

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

Number of Contracting States: 45

The Convention applies provisionally in respect of the following States:

Kiribati  
Solomon Islands

<sup>1</sup> With a declaration, reservation or statement.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

## 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."<sup>(1)</sup>

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."

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<sup>(1)</sup> 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<sup>(2)</sup>**

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

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<sup>(2)</sup> 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 provisions of article XI, paragraph 2 of the Convention, as they contradict the principle

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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.”

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*CLC 1969*

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of the judicial immunity of a foreign State.”<sup>(3)</sup>

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”.

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<sup>(3)</sup> 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

**Contracting States**  
as at 2.IX.2003

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

*CLC Protocol 1976*

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

Number of Contracting States: 55

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

<sup>2</sup> With a declaration.

<sup>3</sup> As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

<sup>4</sup> Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997.

**States which have denounced the Protocol**

	<b>Date of receipt of denunciation</b>	<b>Effective date of denunciation</b>
<b>Australia</b>	22.VI.1988	[date of entry into force of 1984 CLC Protocol]
<b>Ireland</b>	15.V.1997	15.V.1998
<b>United Kingdom</b>	12.V.1997	15.V.1998
<b>Malta</b>	6.I.2000	6.I.2001

**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.

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

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*CLC Protocol 1976*

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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

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Algeria (accession)</b>	11.VI.1998	11.VI.1999
<b>Angola (accession)</b>	4.X.2001	4.X.2002
<b>Antigua and Barbuda (accession)</b>	14.VI.2000	14.VI.2001
<b>Argentina (accession)<sup>2</sup></b>	13.X.2000	13.X.2001
<b>Australia (accession)</b>	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
<b>Bahamas (accession)</b>	1.IV.1997	1.IV.1998
<b>Bahrain (accession)</b>	3.V.1996	3.V.1997
<b>Barbados (accession)</b>	7.VII.1998	7.VII.1999
<b>Belgium (accession)</b>	6.X.1998	6.X.1999
<b>Belize (accession)</b>	27.XI.1998	27.XI.1999
<b>Brunei Darussalam (accession)</b>	31.I.2002	31.I.2003
<b>Bulgaria (accession)</b>	28.XI.2003	28.XI.2004
<b>Cambodia (accession)</b>	8.VI.2001	8.VI.2002
<b>Cameroon (accession)</b>	15.X.2001	15.X.2002
<b>Canada (accession)</b>	29.V.1998	29.V.1999
<b>Cape Verde (accession)</b>	4.VII.2003	4.VII.2004
<b>Chile (accession)</b>	29.V.2002	29.V.2003
<b>China (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	5.I.1999	5.I.2000
<b>Colombia (accession)</b>	19.XI.2001	19.XI.2002
<b>Congo (accession)</b>	7.VIII.2002	7.VIII.2003
<b>Comoros (accession)</b>	5.I.2000	5.I.2001
<b>Croatia (accession)</b>	12.I.1998	12.I.1999
<b>Cyprus (accession)</b>	12.V.1997	12.V.1998
<b>Denmark (ratification)</b>	30.V.1995	30.V.1996
<b>Djibouti (accession)</b>	8.I.2001	8.I.2002
<b>Dominica (accession)</b>	31.VIII.2001	31.VIII.2002
<b>Dominican Republic (accession)</b>	24.VI.1999	24.VI.2000
<b>Egypt (accession)</b>	21.IV.1995	30.V.1996
<b>El Salvador (accession)</b>	2.I.2002	2.I.2003
<b>Fiji (accession)</b>	30.XI.1999	30.XI.2000

*CLC Protocol 1992*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Finland (acceptance)</b>	24.XI.1995	24.XI.1996
<b>France (approval)</b>	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Gabon (accession)</b>	31.V.2002	31.V.2003
<b>Georgia (accession)</b>	18.IV.2000	18.IV.2001
<b>Germany (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Ghana (accession)</b>	3.II.2003	3.II.2004
<b>Greece (ratification)</b>	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
<b>Grenada (accession)</b>	7.I.1998	7.I.1999
<b>Guinea (accession)</b>	2.X.2002	2.X.2003
<b>Iceland (accession)</b>	13.XI.1998	13.XI.1999
<b>India (accession)</b>	15.XI.1999	15.XI.2000
<b>Indonesia (accession)</b>	6.VII.1999	6.VII.2000
<b>Ireland (accession)<sup>2</sup></b>	15.V.1997	16.V.1998
<b>Italy (accession)</b>	16.IX.1999	16.IX.2000
<b>Jamaica (accession)</b>	6.VI.1997	6.VI.1998
<b>Japan (accession)</b>	24.VIII.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Kenya (accession)</b>	2.II.2000	2.II.2001
<b>Latvia (accession)</b>	9.III.1998	9.III.1999
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	5.X.1995	5.X.1996
<b>Lithuania (accession)</b>	27.VI.2000	27.VI.2001
<b>Madagascar (accession)</b>	21.V.2002	21.V.2003
<b>Malta (accession)</b>	6.I.2000	6.I.2001
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	16.X.1995	16.X.1996
<b>Mauritius (accession)</b>	6.XII.1999	6.XII.2000
<b>Mexico (accession)</b>	13.V.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Monaco (ratification)</b>	8.XI.1996	8.XI.1997
<b>Morocco (ratification)</b>	22.VIII.2000	22.VIII.2001
<b>Mozambique (accession)</b>	26.IV.2002	26.IV.2003
<b>Namibia (accession)</b>	18.XII.2002	18.XII.2003
<b>Netherlands (accession)</b>	15.XI.1996	15.XI.1997
<b>New Zealand (accession)<sup>2</sup></b>	25.VI.1998	25.VI.1999
<b>Nigeria (accession)</b>	24.V.2002	24.V.2003
<b>Norway (ratification)</b>	3.IV.1995	30.V.1996
<b>Oman (accession)</b>	8.VII.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Panama (accession)</b>	18.III.1999	18.III.2000
<b>Papua New Guinea (accession)</b>	23.I.2001	23.I.2002
<b>Philippines (accession)</b>	7.VII.1997	7.VII.1998
<b>Poland (accession)</b>	21.XII.1999	21.XII.2000
<b>Portugal (accession)</b>	13.XI.2001	13.XI.2002
<b>Qatar (accession)</b>	20.XI.2001	20.XI.2002
<b>Republic of Korea (accession)<sup>2</sup></b>	7.III.1997	16.V.1998
<b>Romania (accession)</b>	27.XI.2000	27.XI.2001
<b>Russian Federation (accession)</b>	20.III.2000	20.III.2001
<b>Samoa (accession)</b>	1.II.2002	1.II.2003
<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)</b>	9.X.2001	9.X.2002
<b>Seychelles (accession)</b>	23.VII.1999	23.VII.2000
<b>Sierra Leone (accession)</b>	4.VI.2001	4.VI.2002
<b>Singapore (accession)</b>	18.IX.1997	18.IX.1998

*CLC Protocol 1992*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Slovenia (accession)</b>	19.VII.2000	19.VII.2001
<b>Spain (accession)</b>	6.VII.1995	6.VII.1996
<b>Sri Lanka (accession)</b>	22.I.1999	22.I.2000
<b>Sweden (ratification)</b>	25.V.1995	30.V.1996
<b>Switzerland (accession)</b>	4.VII.1996	4.VII.1997
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	10.XII.1999	10.XII.2000
<b>Trinidad and Tobago (accession)</b>	6.III.2000	6.III.2001
<b>Tunisia (accession)</b>	29.I.1997	29.I.1998
<b>Turkey (accession)<sup>2</sup></b>	17.VIII.2001	17.VIII.2002
<b>United Arab Emirates (accession)</b>	19.XI.1997	19.XI.1998
<b>United Kingdom (accession)<sup>3</sup></b>	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
<b>United Republic of Tanzania (accession)</b>	19.XI.2002	19.XI.2003
<b>Uruguay (accession)</b>	9.VII.1997	9.VII.1998
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	18.II.1999	18.II.2000
<b>Venezuela (accession)</b>	22.VII.1998	22.VII.1999
<b>Viet Nam (accession)</b>	17.VI.2003	17.VI.2004

Number of Contracting States: 94

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

<sup>2</sup> With a declaration.

<sup>3</sup> 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 )

\* 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).

*CLC Protocol 1992**Fund 1971*

### 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  
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

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>	<b>Effective date of denunciation</b>
<b>Albania (accession)</b>	6.IV.1994	5.VII.1994	
<b>Algeria (ratification)</b>	2.VI.1975	16.X.1978	3.VIII.1999
<b>Antigua and Barbuda (accession)</b>	23.VI.1997	21.IX.1997	14.VI.2001
<b>Australia (accession)</b>	10.X.1994	8.I.1995	15.V.1998
<b>Bahamas (accession)</b>	22.VII.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Bahrain (accession)</b>	3.V.1996	1.VIII.1996	15.V.1998

*Fund 1971**Fonds 1971*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>	<b>Effective date of denunciation</b>
<b>Barbados (accession)</b>	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994	7.VII.1999
<b>Belgium (ratification)</b>	1.XII.1994	1.III.1995	6.X.1999
<b>Benin (accession)</b>	1.XI.1985	30.I.1986	
<b>Brunei Darussalam (accession)</b>	29.IX.1992	28.XII.1992	31.I.2003
<b>Cameroon (accession)</b>	14.V.1984	12.VIII.1984	15.X.2002
<b>Canada (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	24.I.1989	24.IV.1989	29.V.1999
<b>China<sup>2</sup></b>	–	1.VII.1997	5.I.2000
<b>Colombia (accession)</b>	13.III.1997	11.VI.1997	
<b>Côte d'Ivoire (accession)</b>	5.X.1987	3.I.1988	
<b>Croatia (succession)</b>	–	8.X.1991	30.VII.1999
<b>Cyprus (accession)</b>	26.VII.1989	24.X.1989	15.V.1998
<b>Denmark (accession)</b>	2.IV.1975	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Djibouti (accession)</b>	1.III.1990	30.V.1990	17.V.2002
<b>Estonia (accession)</b>	1.XII.1992	1.III.1993	
<b>Fiji (accession)</b>	4.III.1983	2.VI.1983	30.XI.2000
<b>Finland (ratification)</b>	10.X.1980	8.I.1981	15.V.1998
<b>France (accession)</b>	11.V.1978	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Gabon (accession)</b>	21.I.1982	21.IV.1982	
<b>Gambia (accession)</b>	1.XI.1991	30.I.1992	
<b>Germany (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	30.XII.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Ghana (ratification)</b>	20.IV.1978	16.X.1978	
<b>Greece (accession)</b>	16.XII.1986	16.III.1987	15.V.1998
<b>Guyana (accession)</b>	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998	
<b>Iceland (accession)</b>	17.VII.1980	15.X.1980	10.II.2001
<b>India (accession)</b>	10.VII.1990	8.X.1990	21.VI.2001
<b>Indonesia (accession)</b>	1.IX.1978	30.XI.1978	26.VI.1999
<b>Ireland (ratification)</b>	19.XI.1992	17.II.1993	15.V.1998
<b>Italy (accession)</b>	27.II.1979	28.V.1979	8.X.2000
<b>Japan (ratification)</b>	7.VII.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Kenya (accession)</b>	15.XII.1992	15.III.1993	7.VII.2001
<b>Kuwait (accession)</b>	2.IV.1981	1.VII.1981	
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	25.IX.1972	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Malaysia (accession)</b>	6.I.1995	6.IV.1995	
<b>Maldives (accession)</b>	16.III.1981	14.VI.1981	
<b>Malta (accession)</b>	27.IX.1991	26.XII.1991	6.I.2001
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	30.XI.1994	28.II.1995	15.V.1998
<b>Mauritania (accession)</b>	17.XI.1995	15.II.1996	
<b>Mauritius (accession)</b>	6.IV.1995	5.VII.1995	6.XII.2000
<b>Mexico (accession)</b>	13.V.1994	11.VIII.1994	15.V.1998
<b>Monaco (accession)</b>	23.VIII.1979	21.XI.1979	15.V.1998
<b>Morocco (accession)</b>	31.XII.1992	31.III.1993	25.X.2001
<b>Mozambique (accession)</b>	23.XII.1996	23.III.1997	26.IV.2003
<b>Netherlands (approval)</b>	3.VIII.1982	1.XI.1982	15.V.1998
<b>New Zealand (accession)<sup>3</sup></b>	22.XI.1996	20.II.1997	25.VI.1999
<b>Nigeria (accession)</b>	11.IX.1987	10.XII.1987	

*Fund 1971**Fonds 1971*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>	<b>Effective date of denunciation</b>
<b>Norway (ratification)</b>	21.III.1975	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Oman (accession)</b>	10.V.1985	8.VIII.1985	15.V.1998
<b>Panama (accession)</b>	18.III.1999	16.VI.1999	11.V.2000
<b>Papua New Guinea (accession)</b>	12.III.1980	10.VI.1980	23.I.2002
<b>Poland (ratification)</b>	16.IX.1985	15.XII.1985	21.XII.2000
<b>Portugal (ratification)</b>	11.IX.1985	10.XII.1985	
<b>Qatar (accession)</b>	2.VI.1988	31.VIII.1988	20.XI.2002
<b>Republic of Korea (accession)</b>	8.XII.1992	8.III.1993	15.V.1998
<b>Russian Federation (accession)<sup>4</sup></b>	17.VI.1987	15.IX.1987	20.III.2001
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession)</b>	14.IX.1994	13.XII.1994	
<b>Seychelles (accession)</b>	12.IV.1988	11.VII.1988	23.VII.2000
<b>Sierra Leone (accession)</b>	13.VIII.1993	11.XI.1993	4.VI.2002
<b>Slovenia (succession)</b>	–	25.VI.1991	19.VII.2001
<b>Spain (accession)</b>	8.X.1981	6.I.1982	15.V.1998
<b>Sri Lanka (accession)</b>	12.IV.1983	11.VII.1983	22.I.2000
<b>Sweden (ratification)</b>	17.III.1975	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Switzerland (ratification)</b>	4.VII.1996	2.X.1996	15.V.1998
<b>Syrian Arab Republic (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	6.II.1975	16.X.1978	
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	1.II.1996	1.V.1996	10.XII.2000
<b>Tunisia (accession)</b>	4.V.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Tuvalu (succession)</b>	–	16.X.1978	
<b>United Arab Emirates (accession)</b>	15.XII.1983	14.III.1984	24.V.2002
<b>United Kingdom (ratification)</b>	2.IV.1976	16.X.1978	15.V.1998
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	13.I.1989	13.IV.1989	18.II.2000
<b>Venezuela (accession)</b>	21.I.1992	20.IV.1992	22.VII.1999
<b>Yugoslavia (ratification)</b>	16.III.1978	16.X.1978	

Number of Contracting States: 24

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.

<sup>1</sup> With a declaration, reservation or statement.

<sup>2</sup> Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

<sup>3</sup> Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to Tokelau.

<sup>4</sup> 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.”

**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
<b>Albania (accession)</b>	6.IV.1994	22.XI.1994	
<b>Australia (accession)</b>	10.X.1994	8.I.1995	
<b>Bahamas (acceptance)</b>	3.III.1980	22.XI.1994	
<b>Barbados (accession)</b>	6.V.1994	22.XI.1994	

*Fund Protocol 1976**Protocole Fonds 1976*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>	<b>Effective date of denunciation</b>
<b>Bahrain (accession)</b>	3.V.1996	1.VIII.1996	
<b>Belgium (accession)</b>	1.XII.1994	1.III.1995	
<b>Canada (accession)</b>	21.II.1995	22.V.1995	
<b>China<sup>3</sup></b>	—	1.VII.1997	
<b>Colombia (accession)</b>	13.III.1997	11.VI.1997	
<b>Cyprus (accession)</b>	26.VII.1989	22.XI.1994	
<b>Denmark (accession)</b>	3.VI.1981	22.XI.1994	
<b>Finland (accession)</b>	8.I.1981	22.XI.1994	
<b>France (accession)</b>	7.XI.1980	22.XI.1994	
<b>Germany (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	28.VIII.1980	22.XI.1994	
<b>Greece (accession)</b>	9.X.1995	7.I.1996	
<b>Iceland (accession)</b>	24.III.1994	22.XI.1994	
<b>India (accession)</b>	10.VII.1990	22.XI.1994	
<b>Ireland (accession)</b>	19.XI.1992	22.XI.1994	15.V.1998
<b>Italy (accession)</b>	21.IX.1983	22.XI.1994	
<b>Japan (accession)</b>	24.VIII.1994	22.XI.1994	
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	17.II.1981	22.XI.1994	
<b>Malta (accession)</b>	27.IX.1991	22.XI.1994	6.I.2001
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	16.X.1995	14.I.1996	
<b>Mauritius (accession)</b>	6.IV.1995	5.VII.1995	
<b>Mexico (accession)</b>	13.V.1994	22.XI.1994	
<b>Morocco (accession)</b>	31.XII.1992	22.XI.1994	
<b>Netherlands (accession)</b>	1.XI.1982	22.XI.1994	
<b>Norway (accession)</b>	17.VII.1978	22.XI.1994	
<b>Poland (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	30.X.1985	22.XI.1994	
<b>Portugal (accession)</b>	11.IX.1985	22.XI.1994	
<b>Russian Federation<sup>2</sup> (accession)</b>	30.I.1989	22.XI.1994	
<b>Spain (accession)</b>	5.IV.1982	22.XI.1994	
<b>Sweden (ratification)</b>	7.VII.1978	22.XI.1994	
<b>United Kingdom (ratification)</b>	31.I.1980	22.XI.1994	15.V.1998
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	13.I.1989	22.XI.1994	
<b>Venezuela (accession)</b>	21.I.1992	22.XI.1994	

Number of Contracting States: 33

<sup>1</sup> With a declaration or statement.<sup>2</sup> As from 26.XII.1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.<sup>3</sup> Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.**States which have denounced the Protocol**

	<b>Date of receipt of denunciation</b>	<b>Effective date of denunciation</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	15.V.1997	15.V.1998
<b>United Kingdom</b>	9.V.1997	15.V.1998
<b>Malta</b>	6.I.2000	6.I.2001

### 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)

**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
<b>Algeria (accession)</b>	11.VI.1998	11.VI.1999
<b>Angola (accession)</b>	4.X.2001	4.X.2002
<b>Antigua and Barbuda (accession)</b>	14.VI.2000	14.VI.2001
<b>Argentina (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	13.X.2000	13.X.2001
<b>Australia (accession)</b>	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
<b>Bahamas (accession)</b>	1.IV.1997	1.IV.1998
<b>Bahrain (accession)</b>	3.V.1996	3.V.1997
<b>Barbados (accession)</b>	7.VII.1998	7.VII.1999
<b>Belgium (accession)</b>	6.X.1998	6.X.1999
<b>Belize (accession)</b>	27.XI.1998	27.XI.1999

\* 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.

*Fund Protocol 1992**Protocole Fonds 1992*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Brunei Darussalam (accession)</b>	31.I.2002	31.I.2003
<b>Cambodia (accession)</b>	8.VI.2001	8.VI.2002
<b>Cameroon (accession)</b>	15.X.2001	15.X.2002
<b>Canada (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	29.V.1998	29.V.1999
<b>Cape Verde (accession)</b>	4.VII.2003	4.VII.2004
<b>China (accession)<sup>2</sup></b>	5.I.1999	5.I.2000
<b>Colombia (accession)</b>	19.XI.2001	19.XI.2002
<b>Comoros (accession)</b>	5.I.2000	5.I.2001
<b>Congo (accession)</b>	7.VIII.2002	7.VIII.2003
<b>Croatia (accession)</b>	12.I.1998	12.I.1999
<b>Cyprus (accession)</b>	12.V.1997	12.V.1998
<b>Denmark (ratification)</b>	30.V.1995	30.V.1996
<b>Djibouti (accession)</b>	8.I.2001	8.I.2002
<b>Dominica (accession)</b>	31.VIII.2001	31.VIII.2002
<b>Dominican Republic (accession)</b>	24.VI.1999	24.VI.2000
<b>Fiji (accession)</b>	30.XI.1999	30.XI.2000
<b>Finland (acceptance)</b>	24.XI.1995	24.XI.1996
<b>France (approval)</b>	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Gabon (accession)</b>	31.V.2002	31.V.2003
<b>Georgia (accession)</b>	18.IV.2000	18.IV.2001
<b>Germany (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Ghana (accession)</b>	3.II.2003	3.II.2004
<b>Greece (ratification)</b>	9.X.1995	9.X.1996
<b>Grenada (accession)</b>	7.I.1998	7.I.1999
<b>Guinea (accession)</b>	2.X.2002	2.X.2003
<b>Iceland (accession)</b>	13.XI.1998	13.XI.1999
<b>India (accession)</b>	21.VI.2000	21.VI.2001
<b>Ireland (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	15.V.1997	16.V.1998
<b>Italy (accession)</b>	16.IX.1999	16.IX.2000
<b>Jamaica (accession)</b>	24.VI.1997	24.VI.1998
<b>Japan (accession)</b>	24.VIII.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Kenya (accession)</b>	2.II.2000	2.II.2001
<b>Latvia (accession)</b>	6.IV.1998	6.IV.1999
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	5.X.1995	5.X.1996
<b>Lithuania (accession)</b>	27.VI.2000	27.VI.2001
<b>Madagascar (accession)</b>	21.V.2002	21.V.2003
<b>Malta (accession)</b>	6.I.2000	6.I.2001
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	16.X.1995	16.X.1996
<b>Mauritius (accession)</b>	6.XII.1999	6.XII.2000
<b>Mexico (accession)</b>	13.V.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Monaco (ratification)</b>	8.XI.1996	8.XI.1997
<b>Morocco (ratification)</b>	22.VIII.2000	22.VIII.2001
<b>Mozambique (accession)</b>	26.IV.2002	26.IV.2003
<b>Namibia (accession)</b>	18.XII.2002	18.XII.2003
<b>Netherlands (accession)</b>	15.XI.1996	15.XI.1997
<b>New Zealand (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	25.VI.1998	25.VI.1999
<b>Nigeria (accession)</b>	24.V.2002	24.V.2003
<b>Norway (ratification)</b>	3.IV.1995	30.V.1996

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Oman (accession)</b>	8.VII.1994	30.V.1996
<b>Panama (accession)</b>	18.III.1999	18.III.2000
<b>Papua New Guinea (accession)</b>	23.I.2001	23.I.2002
<b>Philippines (accession)</b>	7.VII.1997	7.VII.1998
<b>Poland (accession)</b>	21.XII.1999	21.XII.2000
<b>Portugal (accession)</b>	13.XI.2001	13.XI.2002
<b>Qatar (accession)</b>	20.XI.2001	20.XI.2002
<b>Republic of Korea (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	7.III.1997	16.V.1998
<b>Russian Federation (accession)</b>	20.III.2000	20.III.2001
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)</b>	1.II.2002	1.II.2003
<b>Samoa (accession)</b>	9.X.2001	9.X.2002
<b>Seychelles (accession)</b>	23.VII.1999	23.VII.2000
<b>Sierra Leone (accession)</b>	4.VI.2001	4.VI.2002
<b>Singapore (accession)</b>	31.XII.1997	31.XII.1998
<b>Slovenia (accession)</b>	19.VII.2000	19.VII.2001
<b>Spain (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	6.VII.1995	16.V.1998
<b>Sri Lanka (accession)</b>	22.I.1999	22.I.2000
<b>Sweden (ratification)</b>	25.V.1995	30.V.1996
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	10.XII.1999	10.XII.2000
<b>Trinidad and Tobago (accession)</b>	6.III.2000	6.III.2001
<b>Tunisia (accession)</b>	29.I.1997	29.I.1998
<b>Turkey (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	17.VIII.2001	17.VIII.2002
<b>United Arab Emirates (accession)</b>	19.XI.1997	19.XI.1998
<b>United Kingdom (accession)<sup>3</sup></b>	29.IX.1994	30.V.1996
<b>United Republic of Tanzania (accession)</b>	19.XI.2002	19.XI.2003
<b>Uruguay (accession)</b>	9.VII.1997	9.VII.1998
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	18.II.1999	18.II.2000
<b>Venezuela (accession)</b>	22.VII.1998	22.VII.1999

Number of Contracting States 86

<sup>1</sup> With a declaration.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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	)	

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\* 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".

**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

<b>Argentina</b>	<b>(a)</b>	18.V.1981
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>(r)</b>	15.VI.1989
<b>Denmark <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>(r)</b>	4.IX.1974
<b>Dominica</b>	<b>(a)</b>	31.VIII.2001
<b>Finland</b>	<b>(A)</b>	6.VI.1991
<b>France</b>	<b>(r)</b>	2.II.1973
<b>Gabon</b>	<b>(a)</b>	21.I.1982
<b>Germany*</b>	<b>(r)</b>	1.X.1975
<b>Italy*</b>	<b>(r)</b>	21.VII.1980
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>(a)</b>	25.I.2002
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>(a)</b>	17.II.1981
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>(a)</b>	1.VIII.1991
<b>Norway</b>	<b>(r)</b>	16.IV.1975
<b>Spain</b>	<b>(a)</b>	21.V.1974
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>(r)</b>	22.XI.1974
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>(a)</b>	6.III.1979

**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.

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.

(1) Shall not apply to the Faroe Islands.

NUCLEAR 1971

PAL 1974

**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
<b>Argentina (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	26.V.1983	28.IV.1987
<b>Bahamas (accession)</b>	7.VI.1983	28.IV.1987
<b>Barbados (accession)</b>	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
<b>Belgium (accession)</b>	15.VI.1989	13.IX.1989
<b>China<sup>5</sup> (accession)</b>	1.VI.1994	30.VIII.1994
<b>Croatia (accession)</b>	12.I.1998	12.IV.1998
<b>Dominica (accession)</b>	31.VIII.2001	29.XI.2001
<b>Egypt (accession)</b>	18.X.1991	16.I.1992
<b>Equatorial Guinea (accession)</b>	24.IV.1996	23.VII.1996
<b>Estonia (accession)</b>	8.X.2002	6.I.2003
<b>Georgia (accession)</b>	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
<b>Greece (acceptance)</b>	3.VII.1991	1.X.1991
<b>Guyana (accession)</b>	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998
<b>Ireland (accession)</b>	24.II.1998	25.V.1998
<b>Jordan (accession)</b>	3.X.1995	1.I.1996
<b>Latvia (accession)</b>	6.XII.2001	6.III.2002
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	17.II.1981	28.IV.1987
<b>Luxembourg (accession)</b>	14.II.1991	15.V.1991
<b>Malawi (accession)</b>	9.III.1993	7.VI.1993

*PAL 1974*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	29.XI.1994	27.II.1995
<b>Poland (ratification)</b>	28.I.1987	28.IV.1987
<b>Russian Federation<sup>2</sup> (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	27.IV.1983	28.IV.1987
<b>Spain (accession)</b>	8.X.1981	28.IV.1987
<b>Switzerland (ratification)</b>	15.XII.1987	14.III.1988
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	15.II.1977	28.IV.1987
<b>Ukraine (accession)</b>	11.XI.1994	9.II.1995
<b>United Kingdom (ratification)<sup>3</sup></b>	31.I.1980	28.IV.1987
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	13.I.1989	13.IV.1989
<b>Yemen (accession)</b>	6.III.1979	28.IV.1987

Number of Contracting States: 29<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> With a declaration or reservation.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

\* 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**

#### **Argentina<sup>(1)</sup>**

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.

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<sup>(1)</sup> 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
<b>Argentina (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
<b>Bahamas (accession)</b>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
<b>Barbados (accession)</b>	6.V.1994	4.VIII.1994
<b>Belgium (accession)</b>	15.VI.1989	13.IX.1989
<b>China<sup>5</sup> (accession)</b>	1.VI.1994	30.VIII.1994
<b>Croatia (accession)</b>	12.I.1998	12.IV.1998
<b>Dominica (accession)</b>	31.VIII.2001	29.XI.2001
<b>Estonia (accession)</b>	8.X.2002	6.I.2003
<b>Georgia (accession)</b>	25.VIII.1995	23.XI.1995
<b>Greece (accession)</b>	3.VII.1991	1.X.1991
<b>Ireland (accession)</b>	24.II.1998	25.V.1998
<b>Latvia (accession)</b>	6.XII.2001	6.III.2002
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
<b>Luxembourg (accession)</b>	14.II.1991	15.V.1991
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	29.XI.1994	27.II.1995
<b>Poland (accession)</b>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
<b>Russian Federation<sup>2</sup> (accession)<sup>3</sup></b>	30.I.1989	30.IV.1989
<b>Spain (accession)</b>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
<b>Switzerland (accession)<sup>3</sup></b>	15.XII.1987	30.IV.1989
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	18.IX.2003	17.XII.2003
<b>Ukraine (accession)</b>	11.XI.1994	9.II.1995
<b>United Kingdom (ratification)<sup>3,4</sup></b>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	13.I.1989	30.IV.1989
<b>Yemen (accession)</b>	28.IV.1987	30.IV.1989

Number of Contracting States: 24

<sup>1</sup> With a reservation.

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

<sup>3</sup> With a notification under article II(3).

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*PAL Protocol 1976*

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- 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.

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\* 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 <sup>(1)</sup>**

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”.

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<sup>(1)</sup> 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”.

*PAL Protocol 1990**LLMC 1976*

**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

	<u>Date of deposit of instrument</u>
Croatia (accession)	12.I.1998
Egypt (accession)	18.X.1991
Spain (accession)	24.II.1993
Tonga (accession)	18.IX.2003

Number of Contracting States: 4

**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

	<u>Date of deposit of instrument</u>	<u>Date of entry into force</u>
Australia (accession)	20.II.1991	1.VI.1991
Bahamas (accession)	7.VI.1983	1.XII.1986
Barbados (accession)	6.V.1994	1.IX.1994
Belgium (accession) <sup>1,2</sup>	15.VI.1989	1.X.1989
Benin (accession)	1.XI.1985	1.XII.1986
China <sup>9</sup>	–	1.VII.1997
Croatia (accession)	2.III.1993	1.VI.1993
Denmark (ratification)	30.V.1984	1.XII.1986

*LLMC 1976*

	<u>Date of deposit of instrument</u>	<u>Date of entry into force</u>
<b>Dominica (accession)</b>	31.VIII.2001	1.XII.2001
<b>Egypt (accession)</b>	30.III.1988	1.VII.1988
<b>Equatorial Guinea (accession)</b>	24.IV.1996	1.VIII.1996
<b>Estonia (accession)</b>	23.X.2002	1.II.2003
<b>Finland (ratification)</b>	8.V.1984	1.XII.1986
<b>France (approval)<sup>1,2</sup></b>	1.VII.1981	1.XII.1986
<b>Georgia (accession)</b>	20.II.1996	1.VI.1996
<b>Germany<sup>3</sup> (ratification)<sup>1,2</sup></b>	12.V.1987	1.IX.1987
<b>Greece (accession)</b>	3.VII.1991	1.XI.1991
<b>Guyana (accession)</b>	10.XII.1997	1.IV.1998
<b>India (accession)</b>	20.VIII.2002	1.XII.2002
<b>Ireland (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	24.II.1998	1.VI.1998
<b>Japan (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	4.VI.1982	1.XII.1986
<b>Latvia (accession)</b>	13.VII.1999	1.XI.1999
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	17.II.1981	1.XII.1986
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	29.XI.1994	1.III.1995
<b>Mauritius (accession)</b>	17.XII.2002	1.VI.2003
<b>Mexico (accession)</b>	13.V.1994	1.IX.1994
<b>Netherlands (accession)<sup>1,2</sup></b>	15.V.1990	1.IX.1990
<b>New Zealand (accession)<sup>5</sup></b>	14.II.1994	1.VI.1994
<b>Norway (ratification)<sup>4</sup></b>	30.III.1984	1.XII.1986
<b>Poland (accession)<sup>6</sup></b>	28.IV.1986	1.XII.1986
<b>Sierra Leone (accession)</b>	26.VII.2001	1.XI.2001
<b>Spain (ratification)</b>	13.XI.1981	1.XII.1986
<b>Sweden (ratification)<sup>4</sup></b>	30.III.1984	1.XII.1986
<b>Switzerland (accession)<sup>2,6</sup></b>	15.XII.1987	1.IV.1988
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	18.IX.2003	1.I.2004
<b>Trinidad and Tobago (accession)</b>	6.III.2000	1.VII.2000
<b>Turkey (accession)</b>	6.III.1998	1.VII.1998
<b>United Arab Emirates (accession)</b>	19.XI.1997	1.III.1998
<b>United Kingdom (ratification)<sup>1,7,8</sup></b>	31.I.1980	1.XII.1986
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	14.IX.1992	1.I.1993
<b>Yemen (accession)</b>	6.III.1979	1.XII.1986

Number of Contracting States: 41

The Convention applies provisionally in respect of: Belize

<sup>1</sup> With a declaration, reservation or statement.

<sup>2</sup> With a notification under article 15(2).

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

<sup>4</sup> With a notification under article 15(4).

<sup>5</sup> 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;”.

<sup>6</sup> 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 ) notification received
  - British Indian Ocean Territory ) 4.II.1999
  - South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands )
- 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)”.

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*LLMC 1976*

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**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 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”.

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*LLMC 1976*

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**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 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

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*LLMC 1976*

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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

**Australia (accession)**  
**Denmark (ratification)**  
**Finland (acceptance)**  
**France**  
**Germany (ratification)**  
**Malta**  
**Norway (ratification)<sup>1</sup>**  
**Russian Federation (accession)<sup>1</sup>**  
**Sierra Leone (accession)**  
**Tonga (accession)**  
**United Kingdom (ratification)<sup>1</sup>**

Number of Contracting States: 9

<sup>1</sup> With a reservation or statement

**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

8.X.2002  
12.IV.2002  
15.IX.2000  
7.I.2004  
3.IX.2001  
13.II.2004  
17.X.2000  
25.V.1999  
1.XI.2001  
18.IX.2003  
11.VI.1999

**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 à Londres le 28 avril 1989  
Entrée en vigueur: 14 juillet 1996

**Australia (accession)<sup>1</sup>**  
**Canada (ratification)<sup>1</sup>**  
**China<sup>4</sup> (accession)<sup>1</sup>**  
**Croatia (accession)<sup>1</sup>**  
**Denmark (ratification)**  
**Dominica (accession)**

Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
8.I.1997	8.I.1998
14.XI.1994	14.VII.1996
30.III.1994	14.VII.1996
10.IX.1998	10.IX.1999
30.V.1995	14.VII.1996
31.VIII.2001	31.VIII.2002

*Salvage 1989**Assistance 1989*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Egypt (accession)</b>	14.III.1991	14.VII.1996
<b>Estonia (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	31.VII.2001	31.VII.2002
<b>France (accession)</b>	20.XII.2001	20.XII.2002
<b>Georgia (accession)</b>	25.VIII.1995	25.VIII.1996
<b>Germany (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	8.X.2001	8.X.2002
<b>Greece (accession)</b>	3.VI.1996	3.VI.1997
<b>Guinea (accession)</b>	2.X.2002	2.X.2003
<b>Guyana (accession)</b>	10.XII.1997	10.XII.1998
<b>Iceland (accession)</b>	21.III.2002	21.III.2003
<b>India (accession)</b>	18.X.1995	18.X.1996
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	1.VIII.1994	14.VII.1996
<b>Ireland (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	6.I.1995	14.VII.1996
<b>Italy (ratification)</b>	14.VII.1995	14.VII.1996
<b>Jordan (accession)</b>	3.X.1995	3.X.1996
<b>Kenya (accession)</b>	21.VII.1999	21.VII.2000
<b>Latvia (accession)</b>	17.III.1999	17.III.2000
<b>Lithuania (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	15.XI.1999	15.XI.2000
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	16.X.1995	16.X.1996
<b>Mauritius (accession)</b>	17.XII.2002	17.XII.2003
<b>Mexico (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	10.X.1991	14.VII.1996
<b>Netherlands (acceptance)<sup>1,2</sup></b>	10.XII.1997	10.XII.1998
<b>New Zealand (accession)</b>	16.X.2002	16.X.2003
<b>Nigeria (ratification)</b>	11.X.1990	14.VII.1996
<b>Norway (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	3.XII.1996	3.XII.1997
<b>Oman (accession)</b>	14.X.1991	14.VII.1996
<b>Romania (accession)</b>	18.V.2001	18.V.2002
<b>Russian Federation (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	25.V.1999	25.V.2000
<b>Saudi Arabia (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	16.XII.1991	14.VII.1996
<b>Sierra Leone (accession)</b>	26.VII.2001	26.VII.2002
<b>Sweden (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	19.XII.1995	19.XII.1996
<b>Switzerland (ratification)</b>	12.III.1993	14.VII.1996
<b>Syrian Arab Republic (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	19.III.2002	19.III.2003
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	18.IX.2003	18.IX.2004
<b>Tunisia (accession)<sup>1</sup></b>	5.V.1999	5.V.2000
<b>United Arab Emirates (accession)</b>	4.X.1993	14.VII.1996
<b>United Kingdom (ratification)<sup>1,3</sup></b>	29.IX.1994	14.VII.1996
<b>United States (ratification)</b>	27.III.1992	14.VII.1996
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	18.II.1999	18.II.2000

Number of Contracting States: 44

<sup>1</sup> With a reservation or statement

<sup>2</sup> With a notification

<sup>3</sup> 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 )

<sup>4</sup> Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1.VII.1997.

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\* 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 <sup>(1)</sup>**

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
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”.

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<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

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.”

**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”.

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

Done at London: 30 November 1990  
Entered into force 13 May 1995.

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

Signée a Londres le 30 novembre 1990  
Entrée en vigueur: 13 Mai 1995.

	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
<b>Angola (accession)</b>	4.X.2001	4.I.2002
<b>Antigua and Barbuda (accession)</b>	5.I.1999	5.IV.1999
<b>Argentina (ratification)<sup>1</sup></b>	13.VII.1994	13.V.1995
<b>Australia (accession)</b>	6.VII.1992	13.V.1995
<b>Bahamas (accession)</b>	4.X.2001	4.I.2002
<b>Brazil (ratification)</b>	21.VII.1998	21.X.1998
<b>Bulgaria (accession)</b>	5.IV.2001	5.VII.2001
<b>Canada (accession)</b>	7.III.1994	13.V.1995
<b>Cape Verde (accession)</b>	4.VII.2003	4.X.2003
<b>Chile (accession)</b>	15.X.1997	15.I.1998
<b>China (accession)</b>	30.III.1998	30.VI.1998

<sup>1</sup> With a reservation.

*Oil pollution preparedness 1990*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Comoros (accession)</b>	5.I.2000	5.IV.2000
<b>Croatia (accession)</b>	12.I.1998	12.IV.1998
<b>Denmark (ratification)</b>	22.X.1996	22.I.1997
<b>Djibouti (accession)</b>	19.I.1998	19.IV.1998
<b>Dominica (accession)</b>	31.VIII.2001	30.XI.2001
<b>Ecuador (ratification)</b>	29.I.2002	29.IV.2002
<b>Egypt (ratification)</b>	29.VI.1992	13.V.1995
<b>El Salvador (accession)</b>	9.X.1995	9.I.1996
<b>Finland (approval)</b>	21.VII.1993	13.V.1995
<b>France (approval)</b>	6.XI.1992	13.V.1995
<b>Georgia (accession)</b>	20.II.1996	20.V.1996
<b>Germany (ratification)</b>	15.II.1995	15.V.1995
<b>Greece (ratification)</b>	7.III.1995	7.VI.1995
<b>Guinea (accession)</b>	2.X.2002	2.I.2003
<b>Guyana (accession)</b>	10.XII.1997	10.III.1998
<b>Iceland (ratification)</b>	21.VI.1993	13.V.1995
<b>India (accession)</b>	17.XI.1997	17.II.1998
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)(accession)</b>	25.II.1998	25.V.1998
<b>Ireland (accession)</b>	26.IV.2001	26.VII.2001
<b>Israel (ratification)</b>	24.III.1999	24.VI.1999
<b>Italy (ratification)</b>	2.III.1999	2.VI.1999
<b>Jamaica (accession)</b>	8.IX.2000	8.XII.2000
<b>Japan (accession)</b>	17.X.1995	17.I.1996
<b>Kenya (accession)</b>	21.VII.1999	21.X.1999
<b>Latvia (accession)</b>	30.XI.2001	28.II.2002
<b>Liberia (accession)</b>	5.X.1995	5.I.1996
<b>Lithuania (accession)</b>	23.XII.2002	23.III.2003
<b>Madagascar (accession)</b>	21.V.2002	21.VIII.2002
<b>Malaysia (accession)</b>	30.VII.1997	30.X.1997
<b>Malta (accession)</b>	21.I.2003	21.IV.2003
<b>Marshall Islands (accession)</b>	16.X.1995	16.I.1996
<b>Mauritania (accession)</b>	22.XI.1999	22.II.2000
<b>Mauritius (accession)</b>	2.XII.1999	2.III.2000
<b>Mexico (accession)</b>	13.V.1994	13.V.1995
<b>Monaco (accession)</b>	19.X.1999	19.I.2000
<b>Morocco (ratification)</b>	29.IV.2003	29.VII.2003
<b>Netherlands (ratification)</b>	1.XII.1994	13.V.1995
<b>New Zealand (accession)</b>	2.VII.1999	2.X.1999
<b>Nigeria (accession)</b>	25.V.1993	13.V.1995
<b>Norway (ratification)</b>	8.III.1994	13.V.1995
<b>Pakistan (accession)</b>	21.VII.1993	13.V.1995
<b>Peru (accession)</b>	24.IV.2002	24.VII.2002
<b>Poland (ratification)</b>	12.VI.2003	12.IX.2003
<b>Republic of Korea (accession)</b>	9.XI.1999	9.II.2000
<b>Romania (accession)</b>	17.XI.2000	17.II.2001
<b>Senegal (ratification)</b>	24.III.1994	13.V.1995
<b>Seychelles (accession)</b>	26.VI.1992	13.V.1995
<b>Singapore (accession)</b>	10.III.1999	10.VI.1999
<b>Slovenia (accession)</b>	31.V.2001	31.VIII.2001

*Oil pollution preparedness 1990*

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
<b>Spain (ratification)</b>	12.I.1994	13.V.1995
<b>Sweden (ratification)</b>	30.III.1992	13.V.1995
<b>Switzerland (accession)</b>	4.VII.1996	4.X.1996
<b>Syrian Arab Republic (accession)</b>	14.III.2003	14.VI.2003
<b>Thailand (accession)</b>	20.IV.2000	20.VII.2000
<b>Tonga (accession)</b>	1.II.1996	1.V.1996
<b>Trinidad and Tobago (accession)</b>	6.III.2000	6.VI.2000
<b>Tunisia (accession)</b>	23.X.1995	23.I.1996
<b>United Kingdom (accession)</b>	16.IX.1997	16.XII.1997
<b>United States (ratification)</b>	27.III.1992	13.V.1995
<b>Uruguay (signature by confirmation)</b>	27.IX.1994	13.V.1995
<b>Vanuatu (accession)</b>	18.II.1999	18.V.1999
<b>Venezuela (ratification)</b>	12.XII.1994	13.V.1995

Number of Contracting States: 73

### **Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

#### **Argentina**<sup>(1)</sup>

The instrument of ratification of the Argentine Republic contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

“The Argentine Republic hereby expressly reserves its rights of sovereignty and of territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and the maritime areas corresponding thereto, as recognized and defined in Law No. 23.968 of the Argentine Nation of 14 August 1991, and repudiates any extension of the scope of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990, which may be made by any other State, community or entity to those Argentine island territories and/or maritime areas”.

#### **Denmark**

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

*[Translation]*

“That the Convention will not apply to the Faroe Islands nor to Greenland, pending a further decision”.

By a communication dated 27 November 1996 the depositary was informed that Denmark withdraws the reservation with respect to the territory of Greenland.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The depositary received, on 22 February 1996, the following communication from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom:

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have noted the declaration of the Government of Argentina concerning rights of sovereignty and of territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

The British Government have no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands, as well as South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The British Government can only reject as unfounded the claims by the Government of Argentina.”

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*HNS 1996*

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**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.

**Angola (accession)**

4.X.2001

**Morocco (accession)**

19.III.2003

**Russian Federation (accession)<sup>1</sup>**

20.III.2000

**Tonga (accession)**

18.IX.2003

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<sup>1</sup> With a reservation.