

**STATUS OF IMO TREATIES**

**Comprehensive information on the status of multilateral Conventions and instruments in respect of which the International Maritime Organization or its Secretary-General performs depositary or other functions**

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***27 October 2021***

**INTRODUCTION**

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) or its Secretary‑General acts as depositary for a number of multilateral international instruments. In discharging these depositary responsibilities, the Secretary‑General notifies the Governments concerned of signatures or the deposit of formal instruments in respect of the various international acts, of the entry into force of these acts, and of the receipt of other notifications and declarations in relation to them.

This document contains a compilation of the above data on the instruments in relation to which IMO discharges the above‑mentioned responsibilities. Information is given of the status of each instrument and the relation of various Governments to it. In the case of each treaty instrument the document reproduces those final clauses which have a direct bearing on the information furnished.

In respect of a number of instruments, actions taken in the name of China prior to 23 May 1972 have not been recorded in this document, in view of the decision taken by the Council in its resolution C.53(XXVIII) of 23 May 1972.

This document is for information only and is not intended to replace in any way the official communications which the Secretary‑General is required to make under the provisions of the conventions or their related international acts.

Information relating to the London Convention (LC 1972) is also herewith included. IMO performs secretariat duties in relation to the Convention and depositary functions in respect of amendments to the Convention. The depositary functions of the parent Convention are assigned to the Governments of Mexico, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Accordingly, information reproduced here is based on information received from the depositary Governments to which requests for authoritative information of depositary character should be addressed.

This document also contains information relating to the International COSPAS‑SARSAT Programme Agreement, for which IMO is joint depositary with ICAO. Accordingly, information reproduced here is based on information received from the second depositary.

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**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974,** **AS AMENDED (SOLAS 1974)**

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article IX**

(a) The present Convention shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 November 1974 until 1 July 1975 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. States may become parties to the present Convention by:

(i) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(ii) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(iii) accession.

(b) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

**Entry into force**

**Article X**

(a) The present Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than twenty‑five States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant shipping, have become parties to it in accordance with article IX.

(b) Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the present Convention enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

**Amendments**

**Article VIII**

(a) The present Convention may be amended by either of the procedures specified in the following paragraphs.

(b) Amendments after consideration within the Organization:

(i) Any amendment proposed by a Contracting Government shall be submitted to the Secretary‑General of the Organization, who shall then circulate it to all Members of the Organization and all Contracting Governments at least six months prior to its consideration.

(ii) Any amendment proposed and circulated as above shall be referred to the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization for consideration.

(iii) Contracting Governments of States, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Maritime Safety Committee for the consideration and adoption of amendments.

(iv) Amendments shall be adopted by a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Governments present and voting in the Maritime Safety Committee expanded as provided for in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph (hereinafter referred to as “the expanded Maritime Safety Committee”) on condition that at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments shall be present at the time of voting.

(v) Amendments adopted in accordance with subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General of the Organization to all Contracting Governments for acceptance.

(vi)(1)...

(2) An amendment to the Annex other than chapter I shall be deemed to have been accepted:

(aa) at the end of two years from the date on which it is communicated to Contracting Governments for acceptance; or

(bb) at the end of a different period, which shall not be less than one year, if so determined at the time of its adoption by a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Governments present and voting in the expanded Maritime Safety Committee.

However, if within the specified period either more than one‑third of Contracting Governments, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, notify the Secretary‑General of the Organization that they object to the amendment, it shall be deemed not to have been accepted.

(vii)(1)...

(2) An amendment to the Annex other than chapter I shall enter into force with respect to all Contracting Governments, except those which have objected to the amendment under subparagraph (vi)(2) of this paragraph and which have not withdrawn such objections, six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted. However, before the date set for entry into force, any Contracting Government may give notice to the Secretary‑General of the Organization that it exempts itself from giving effect to that amendment for a period not longer than one year from the date of its entry into force, or for such longer period as may be determined by a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Governments present and voting in the expanded Maritime Safety Committee at the time of the adoption of the amendment.

I Amendment by a Conference:

(i) Upon the request of a Contracting Government concurred in by at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments, the Organization shall convene a Conference of Contracting Governments to consider amendments to the present Convention.

(ii) Every amendment adopted by such a Conference by a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Governments present and voting shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General of the Organization to all Contracting Governments for acceptance.

(iii) Unless the Conference decides otherwise, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted and shall enter into force in accordance with the procedures specified in subparagraphs (b)(vi) and (b)(vii) respectively of this article, provided that references in these paragraphs to the expanded Maritime Safety Committee shall be taken to mean references to the Conference.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Argentina *[Translation]* Subject to ratification by the Argentine Government

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

Bulgaria Subject to approval

Byelorussian SSR *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

Chile Subject to ratification

Chinal *[Translation]* Subject to ratification

Congo Sous réserve de ratification

Czechia Subject to approval

Democratic Yemen Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification

Egypt Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation ultérieure

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ghana Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to acceptance

Hungary Subject to the approval of the Government and the ratification of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Iceland Subject to acceptance

Indonesia Subject to acceptance

Iran (Islamic Republic of) ad. ref.

Israel Subject to ratification

Liberia Subject to ratification

Mexico *[Translation]* Subject to ratification

Monaco

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Sub. of ratification

Portugal Subject to ratification

Republic of Korea Subject to ratification

Republic of Viet Nam2 Sous réserve de ratification ultérieure par les instances compétentes

Spain *[Translation]* Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to acceptance

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

Ukrainian SSR

USSR *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Ad referendum

Yugoslavia Subject to approval

1For the text of a statement, see section III.

2The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam acceded to the Convention on 18 December 1990.

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Albania (accession) 7 June 2004 7 September 2004

Algeria (accession) 3 November 1983 3 February 1984

Angola (accession) 3 October 1991 3 January 1992

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 9 February 1987 9 May 1987

Argentina (ratification) 5 December 1979 25 May 1980

Australia (accession) 17 August 1983 17 November 1983

Austria (accession) 27 May 1988 27 August 1988

Azerbaijan (accession) 1 July 1997 1 October 1997

Bahamas (accession) 16 February 1979 25 May 1980

Bahrain (accession) 21 October 1985 21 January 1986

Bangladesh (accession) 6 November 1981 6 February 1982

Barbados (accession) 1 September 1982 1 December 1982

Belarus (acceptance) 7 January 1994 7 April 1994

Belgium (ratification) 24 September 1979 25 May 1980

Belize (accession) 2 April 1991 2 July 1991

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 1 February 1986

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 4 June 1999 4 September 1999

Brazil (accession) 22 May 1980 25 May 1980

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 23 October 1986 23 January 1987

Bulgaria (approval) 2 November 1983 2 February 1984

Cambodia (accession) 28 November 1994 28 February 1995

Cameroon (accession) 14 May 1984 14 August 1984

Canada (accession) 8 May 1978 25 May 1980

Cabo Verde (accession) 28 April 1977 25 May 1980

Chile (ratification) 28 March 1980 25 May 1980

China (ratification)1, 8 7 January 1980 25 May 1980

Colombia (accession) 31 October 1980 31 January 1981

Comoros (accession) 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Congo (ratification) 10 September 1985 10 December 1985

Cook Islands (accession) 30 June 2003 30 September 2003

Costa Rica (accession)1 6 June 2011 6 September 2011

Côte d’Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 5 January 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession) 19 June 1992 19 September 1992

Cyprus (accession) 11 October 1985 11 January 1986

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (accession) 1 May 1985 1 August 1985

Democratic Republic of the Congo (accession) 17 December 2004 17 March 2005

Denmark (ratification) 8 March 1978 25 May 1980

Djibouti (accession) 1 March 1984 1 June 1984

Dominican Republic (accession) 10 April 1980 25 May 1980

Ecuador (accession) 28 May 1982 28 August 1982

Egypt (ratification) 4 September 1981 4 December 1981

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Eritrea (accession) 22 April 1996 22 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 16 December 1991 16 March 1992

Ethiopia (accession) 18 July 1985 18 October 1985

Fiji (accession) 4 March 1983 4 June 1983

Finland (accession) 21 November 1980 21 February 1981

France (approval)1 25 May 1977 25 May 1980

Gabon (accession) 21 January 1982 21 April 1982

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 February 1992

Georgia (accession) 19 April 1994 19 July 1994

Germany (ratification)1, 3 26 March 1979 25 May 1980

Ghana (ratification) 19 May 1983 19 August 1983

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Greece (acceptance) 12 May 1980 25 May 1980

Grenada (accession) 28 June 2004 28 September 2004

Guatemala (accession) 20 October 1982 20 January 1983

Guinea (accession) 19 January 1981 19 April 1981

Guinea-Bissau (accession) 24 October 2016 24 January 2017

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Haiti (accession) 6 April 1989 6 July 1989

Honduras (accession) 24 September 1985 24 December 1985

Hungary (approval) 9 January 1980 25 May 1980

Iceland (acceptance) 6 July 1983 6 October 1983

India (accession) 16 June 1976 25 May 1980

Indonesia (acceptance) 17 February 1981 17 May 1981

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (ratification) 17 October 1994 17 January 1995

Iraq (accession) 14 December 1990 14 March 1991

Ireland (acceptance) 29 November 1983 29 February 1984

Israel (ratification) 15 May 1979 25 May 1980

Italy (accession) 11 June 1980 11 September 1980

Jamaica (accession) 14 October 1983 14 January 1984

Japan (accession) 15 May 1980 25 May 1980

Jordan (accession)1 7 August 1985 7 November 1985

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya (accession) 21 July 1999 21 October 1999

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (accession)1 29 June 1979 25 May 1980

Latvia (accession) 20 May 1992 20 August 1992

Lebanon (accession) 29 November 1983 29 February 1984

Liberia (ratification) 14 November 1977 25 May 1980

Libya (accession) 2 July 1981 2 October 1981

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 March 1992

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 14 May 1991

Madagascar (accession) 7 March 1996 7 June 1996

Malawi (accession) 9 March 1993 9 June 1993

Malaysia (accession) 19 October 1983 19 January 1984

Maldives (accession) 14 January 1981 14 April 1981

Malta (accession) 8 August 1986 8 November 1986

Marshall Islands (accession) 26 April 1988 26 July 1988

Mauritania (accession) 24 November 1997 24 February 1998

Mauritius (accession) 1 February 1988 1 May 1988

Mexico (acceptance) 28 March 1977 25 May 1980

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Monaco (signature) 1 November 1974 25 May 1980

Mongolia (accession) 26 June 2002 26 September 2002

Montenegro (succession)9, 10 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 28 June 1990 28 September 1990

Mozambique (accession) 23 December 1996 23 March 1997

Myanmar (accession) 11 November 1987 11 February 1988

Namibia (accession) 27 November 2000 27 February 2001

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 September 2018

Netherlands (accession)4 10 July 1978 25 May 1980

New Zealand (accession)5 23 February 1990 23 May 1990

Nicaragua (accession) 17 December 2004 17 March 2005

Nigeria (accession) 7 May 1981 7 August 1981

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway (ratification) 15 February 1977 25 May 1980

Oman (accession) 25 April 1985 25 July 1985

Pakistan (accession) 10 April 1985 10 July 1985

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 9 March 1978 25 May 1980

Papua New Guinea (accession) 12 November 1980 12 February 1981

Paraguay (accession) 15 June 2004 15 September 2004

Peru (accession) 4 December 1979 25 May 1980

Philippines (accession) 15 December 1981 15 March 1982

Poland (ratification) 15 March 1984 15 June 1984

Portugal (ratification)7 7 November 1983 7 February 1984

Qatar (accession) 22 December 1980 22 March 1981

Republic of Korea (ratification) 31 December 1980 31 March 1981

Romania (accession) 24 May 1979 25 May 1980

Russian Federation (acceptance) 6 9 January 1980 25 May 1980

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 September 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 28 October 1983 28 January 1984

Samoa (accession) 14 March 1997 14 June 1997

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 24 April 1985 24 July 1985

Senegal (accession) 16 January 1997 16 April 1997

Serbia (succession)9, 10 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 10 May 1988 10 August 1988

Sierra Leone (accession) 13 August 1993 13 November 1993

Singapore (accession) 16 March 1981 16 June 1981

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands (accession) 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

Somalia (accession) 16 March 2020 16 June 2020

South Africa (accession) 23 May 1980 25 May 1980

Spain (ratification) 5 September 1978 25 May 1980

Sri Lanka (accession) 30 August 1983 30 November 1983

Sudan (accession) 15 May 1990 15 August 1990

Suriname (accession) 4 November 1988 4 February 1989

Sweden (acceptance) 7 July 1978 25 May 1980

Switzerland (ratification) 1 October 1981 1 January 1982

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 20 July 2001 20 October 2001

Thailand (accession) 18 December 1984 18 March 1985

Togo (accession) 19 July 1989 19 October 1989

Tonga (accession) 12 April 1977 25 May 1980

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 15 February 1979 25 May 1980

Tunisia (accession) 6 August 1980 6 November 1980

Turkey (accession) 31 July 1980 31 October 1980

Turkmenistan (accession) 4 February 2009 4 May 2009

Tuvalu (accession) 22 August 1985 22 November 1985

Uganda (accession) 3 April 2019 3 July 2019

Ukraine (signature) 1 November 1974 25 May 1980

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December 1983 15 March 1984

United Kingdom (ratification)2 7 October 1977 25 May 1980

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 28 March 2001 28 June 2001

United States (ratification) 7 September 1978 25 May 1980

Uruguay (accession) 30 April 1979 25 May 1980

Vanuatu (accession) 28 July 1982 28 October 1982

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (ratification) 29 March 1983 29 June 1983

Viet Nam (accession) 18 December 1990 18 March 1991

Yemen (accession) 6 March 1979 25 May 1980

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 167 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 99.89% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet) |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

2Ratification by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| Hong Kong\* | ) | 25 May 1980 |
| Isle of Man | ) | 1 July 1985 |
| Cayman Islands | ) | 23 June 1988 |
| Bermuda | ) | 23 June 1988 |
| Gibraltar | ) | 1 December 1988 |
| Bailiwick of Jersey  Bailiwick of Guernsey  Falkland Islands\*\* | ) | 30 January 2004 |
| Alderney  Anguilla  Montserrat | ) | 19 May 2004 |
| British Virgin Islands  St. Helena | ) | 10 June 2004 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | ) | 7 July 2004 |

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

\*\* The depositary received a communication dated 4 September 2009 from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in London. The communication, circulated by the depositary, is as follows:

“The Argentine Government recalls that the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine Republic’s territory and that, being illegitimately occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, they are subject to a sovereignty dispute between both countries, which is recognized by the United Nations and by other international organizations.

In that respect, it recalls that the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognizes the existence of the sovereignty dispute to which the “Question of the Malvinas Islands” refers and urges the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute as soon as possible. In turn, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization has repeatedly urged them to do likewise, most recently through its resolution of 18 June 2009. Furthermore, on 4 June 2009, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States issued a similar decision on the Question. Accordingly, the Argentine Government rejects and objects to the attempts by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to apply the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, to the Malvinas Islands.

The Argentine Government reaffirms its legitimate sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.”

3On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 15 March 1979.

4Accession by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and, with effect from 1 January 1986, in respect of Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from **10 October 2010**. The Netherlands Antilles formerly comprised five islands, i.e. Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba. Curaçao and Sint Maarten are now separate autonomous countries within the Kingdom; whereas Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba are now public entities and, as such, part of the Netherlands, constituting the Caribbean part of the Netherlands. Since 10 October 2010, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. In principle, all international agreements ratified by the Kingdom, for the Netherlands Antilles, including reservations made, continue to apply to the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba). The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SOLAS 1974** |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 25 May 1980 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

5Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to Tokelau.

6As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

7Applies to Macau with effect from 24 August 1999.\*

\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

8Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

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

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**CHINA**

At the time of signature of the Convention the representative of the People’s Republic of China made the following statement:

*[Translation]*

“1. The People’s Republic of China reserves the right to rationally implement, in conformity with the conditions of China, the regulations concerning fire detection and fire protection for tankers and passenger ships stipulated in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.”

“2. The so‑called ‘signing on the Convention by the perished Saigon puppet regime is illegal and null and void, and the sole legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people is the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.”

**COSTA RICA**

The instrument of accession of Costa Rica contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"Article 3 of the act approving accession to this Convention establishes that 'It is the interpretation of the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, in relation to article VIII of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, that the amendments mentioned shall enter into force for the country once they have been approved by the Legislative Assembly and ratified by the executive authority."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of approval of the French Republic contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

“Article VIII, paragraph (d)(i): the Government of the French Republic enters a reservation concerning article VIII, paragraph (d)(i), to the effect that it will not recognize any invocation of that provision against it in respect of its own ships as the provision is contrary to international law.”

**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)”.

**JORDAN1**

The instrument of accession of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was accompanied by the following reservation:

“The accession by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea in no way means recognition of or entry into treaty regulations with Israel under the Said Convention.”

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1The depositary received the following communication dated 6 November 1985 from the Ambassador of Israel in London:

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession deposited by the Government of Jordan contains a declaration of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are in flagrant contradiction to the principles and purposes of the Convention. Moreover, the statement by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular conventions. Insofar as the substance of the matter is concerned, the Government of the State of Israel will adopt towards the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

**KUWAIT1**

The instrument of accession of the State of Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding (in the English language), the text of which reads as follows:

“It is understood that the accession of the State of Kuwait to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, done at London on the 1st of November 1974 ... does not in any way mean recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1The depositary received the following communication dated 3 December 1979 from the Ambassador of Israel in London:

“The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the State of Kuwait was accompanied by a statement of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of Israel will, so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the State of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 1981 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III, IV, V, VI) Amendments MSC.1(XLV)**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its forty‑fifth session (November 1981) adopted by resolution MSC.1(XLV), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to chapters II‑1, II‑2, III, IV, V and VI of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 September 1984 unless, prior to 1 March 1984, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the date of entry into force of the amendments was accordingly 1 September 1984.

**C. Statements**

**Brazil:**

"1. This Administration is applying its best endeavours in order to have Brazilian merchant ships comply with the requirements of the first set of amendments to SOLAS‑74, specially with respect to regulation 29 of chapter II‑1; regulations 17, 20, 60 and 62 of chapter II‑2; and regulation 12 of chapter V, in force since the 1st of September 1984.

"2. Full compliance with the provisions of the said amendments has not yet been possible. This is due not only to the economic aspects involved in the alterations in themselves, but especially because the amendments require for their implementation the laying up of a considerable number of ships.

"3. Due to these and other considerations, this Administration deems it necessary, in order to achieve full compliance with the provision of the above mentioned regulations of the first set of amendments to SOLAS‑74, to establish December 31st 1986 as the date on which these regulations shall enter into force for all Brazilian merchant ships. All Safety Certificates will have attachments specifying which regulations have not been complied with and the date for compliance.

"4. This Administration relies on the spirit of understanding that underlines the purpose of the Organization ..."

**(2) 1983 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III, IV, VII) Amendments (MSC.6(48))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its forty‑eighth session (June 1983) adopted by resolution MSC.6(48), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to chapters II‑1, II‑2, III, IV III VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1986 unless, prior to 1 January 1986, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1986.

**(3) 1987 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.10(54))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑fourth session (April 1987) adopted by resolution MSC.10(54), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 30 October 1988 unless, prior to 29 April 1988, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 30 October 1988.

**(4) 1988 (Chapter II-1) Amendments (MSC.11(55))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑fifth session (April 1988) adopted by resolution MSC.11(55), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to regulations 23‑2 and 42‑1 of chapter II‑1 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 22 October 1989 unless, prior to 21 April 1989, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 22 October 1989.

**(5) 1988 (Chapter II-1) Amendments (MSC.12(56))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑sixth session (October 1988) adopted by resolution MSC.12(56), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to regulations 8, 20‑1 and 22 of chapter II‑1 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 29 April 1990 unless, prior to 28 October 1989, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 29 April 1990.

**(6) 1988 (GMDSS) Amendments (CONF)**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention convened in accordance with article VIII of the Convention and held at London in October/November 1988 adopted amendments to the Convention concerning Radiocommunications for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.

**B. Entry into force**

The Conference determined, in accordance with article VIII(c)(iii) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted and shall enter into force in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) The amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 1990, unless by that date one‑third of the Contracting Governments, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, notify the Secretary‑General of the Organization that they object to the amendments;

(b) The amendments which are deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph (a) shall enter into force with respect to all Contracting Governments except those which have objected to the amendments under paragraph (a) and which have not withdrawn such objections, on 1 February 1992.

As at 1 February 1990, only one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary‑General. Therefore, in accordance with article VIII(c)(iii) of the Convention, the amendments were deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 1990 and accordingly entered into force on 1 February 1992.

**(7) 1989 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III, IV, V, VII) Amendments (MSC.13(57))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑seventh session (April 1989) adopted by resolution MSC.13(57), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters II‑l, II‑2, III, IV, V and VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 February 1992 unless, prior to 31 July 1991, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 February 1992.

**(8) 1989 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.14(57))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑seventh session (April 1989) adopted by resolution MSC.14(57), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 13 October 1990 unless, prior to 12 April 1990, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 13 October 1990.

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1Objection received from Romania

**(9) 1990 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.16(58))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑eighth session (May 1990) adopted by resolution MSC.16(58), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date six months after the conditions for the entry into force of both the 1988 SOLAS Protocol and the 1988 Load Lines Protocol are met, provided that the date of acceptance is not before 1 August 1991, unless prior to that date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments and shall enter into force six months after their deemed acceptance. The conditions for the entry into force of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol and the 1988 Load Lines Protocol having been met on 2 February 1999, the deemed acceptance date for the amendments was 3 August 1999. As at 3 August 1999, one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 3 February 2000.

**(10) 1990 (IGC Code) Amendments (MSC.17(58))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑eighth session (May 1990) adopted by resolution MSC.17(58), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(bb) and (vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date six months after the conditions for the entry into force of both the 1988 SOLAS Protocol and the 1988 Load Lines Protocol are met, provided that the date of acceptance is not before 1 August 1991, unless prior to that date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, notified their objections to the amendments and shall enter into force six months after their deemed acceptance. The conditions for the entry into force of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol and the 1988 Load Lines Protocol having been met on 2 February 1999, the deemed acceptance date for the amendments was 3 August 1999. As at 3 August 1999 one objection2 had been communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments therefore entered into force on 3 February 2000.

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1, 2The depositary received, on 27 July 1999, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… the Embassy hereby informs that the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to the fact that the amendments contradict, to some extent, with the legislation in force.

The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends to be able to withdraw its objection so that the amendments could enter into force for Finland on 3 February 2000, i.e. on the date they shall enter into force also for other Parties. "

On 20 December 1999 the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland, as follows:

"… the legislative amendments necessary to the acceptance of the aforementioned amendments have now been carried out in Finland.

The Embassy has, therefore, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland is now able to withdraw its objection concerning the aforementioned amendments."

**(11) 1990 (Chapter II‑1) Amendments (MSC.19(58))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑eighth session (May 1990) adopted by resolution MSC.19(58), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapter II‑1 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 February 1992 unless, prior to 31 July 1991, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 February 1992.

**(12) 1991 (Chapters II-2, III, V, VI, VII) Amendments (MSC.22(59))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑ninth session (May 1991) adopted by resolution MSC.22(59), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters II‑2, III, V, VI and VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 1994 unless, prior to 1 July 1993, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1994.

**(13) 1992 (Chapter II‑2) Amendments (MSC.24(60))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixtieth session (April 1992) adopted by resolution MSC.24(60), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapter II‑2 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 October 1994 unless, prior to 1 April 1994, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 October 1994.

**(14) 1992 (Chapter II‑1) Amendments (MSC.26(60))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixtieth session (April 1992) adopted by resolution MSC.26(60), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapter II‑1 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 October 1994 unless, prior to 1 April 1994, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 April 1994, only one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 October 1994.

**(15) 1992 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III, IV) Amendments (MSC.27(61))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑first session (December 1992) adopted by resolution MSC.27(61), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters II-1, II-2, III and IV of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 October 1994 unless, prior to 1 April 1994, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 October 1994.

**C. Statements**

**Egypt:**

"... the Egyptian Ministry for Maritime Transportation accepts these amendments with reservation that their date of application will be 1 October 1995 instead of 1 October 1994, for the implementation on the date specified in the amendments will result in tremendous financial burden to the national shipyard."

**(16) 1992 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.28(61))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑first session (December 1992) adopted by resolution MSC.28(61), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1994 unless, prior to 1 January 1994, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1994.

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1. Objection received from the United Kingdom

**(17) 1992 (IGC Code) Amendments (MSC.30(61))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑first session (December 1992) adopted by resolution MSC.30(61), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1994 unless, prior to 1 January 1994, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1994.

**(18) 1994 (Chapters V, II-2) Amendments (MSC.31(63))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-third session (May 1994) adopted by resolution MSC.31(63), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters V and II-2 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that:

(a) the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 1995, and

(b) the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998;

unless, prior to these dates, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention:

(a) the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 1996;

(b) the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 1998;

upon their deemed acceptance under the above-mentioned conditions.

No such notification was received and the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1996. The amendments set out in Annex 2 accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(19) 1994 (IGC Code) Amendments (MSC.32(63))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-third session (May 1994) adopted by resolution MSC.32(63), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless, prior to 1 January 1998, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(20) 1994 (new Chapters IX, X, XI) Amendments (CONF)**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention adopted on 24 May 1994, in accordance with article VIII(c)(ii) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (new chapters IX, X and XI).

**B. Entry into force**

The Conference determined, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that:

(a) the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 1995; and

(b) the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998,

unless, prior to these dates, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention:

(a) the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 1996; and

(b) the amendments set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 1998,

upon their deemed acceptance in accordance with the above-mentioned conditions.

No such notification was received and the amendments set out in Annex 1 to the resolution accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1996. The amendments set out in Annex 2 accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**C. Statements**

**Panama:**

*[Translation]*

"We take this opportunity to inform you that, in accordance with article VIII, paragraph (b)(vii)(2) of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, our Administration is exempted for a period of one year, to run from 1 January 1996, from the obligation to bring into effect the amendment relating to regulation 1, chapter XI of the 1974 SOLAS Convention which was adopted on 24 May 1994.

We have taken this measure in view of the fact that some of the organizations authorized by Panama in accordance with article I/6 and which are in the process of fulfilling the provisions of resolution A.739(18), require additional time in which to submit to our Administration evidence of meeting the requirements laid down in that resolution, and we have therefore deemed it appropriate to grant this extension."

**(21) 1994 (Chapters VI, VII) Amendments (MSC.42(64))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-fourth session (December 1994) adopted by resolution MSC.42(64), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters VI and VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1996 unless, prior to 1 January 1996, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1996.

**(22) 1995 (Chapter V)** **Amendments (MSC.46(65))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-fifth session (May 1995) adopted by resolution MSC.46(65), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapter V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 1997 unless, prior to 1 July 1996, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1997.

**(23) 1995 (Chapters II-I, II-2, III, IV, V, VI) Amendments (CONF)**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention adopted on 29 November 1995, in accordance with article VIII(c)(ii) of the Convention, amendments to chapters II-1, II-2, III, IV, V and VI of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Conference, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1997 unless, prior to 1 January 1997, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1997.

**(24) 1996 (Chapters II-1, III, VI, XI)** **Amendments (MSC.47(66))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-sixth session (June 1996) adopted by resolution MSC.47(66), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters II-1, III, VI and XI of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless, prior to 1 January 1998, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**C. Statements**

**Greece:**

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Maritime Organization and have the honour to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General that, in application of article VII Section (VII)(2) paragraph b of SOLAS 1974, Greece exempts herself of the application of Decisions MSC 47/66 and MSC 57/67, relevant to the changes of the Annex of the aforementioned agreement, for a period of one (1) year i.e. up to the 1st of July 1999, for reasons that relay to obligations deriving from contracts prior to the amendments as well as to the fact that ships under construction are subject to rules regarding identical ships already delivered under prior conditions."

**(25) 1996 (Resolution A.744(18))** **Amendments (MSC.49(66))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-sixth session (June 1996) adopted by resolution MSC.49(66), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the Guidelines on the enhanced programme of inspections during surveys of bulk carriers and oil tankers (resolution A.744(18)).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless, prior to 1 January 1998, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(26) 1996 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.50(66))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑sixth session (June 1996) adopted by resolution MSC.50(66), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless, prior to 1 January 1998, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(27) 1996 (Chapters II-1, II-2, V)** **Amendments (MSC.57(67))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-seventh session (December 1996) adopted by resolution MSC.57(67), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters II-1, II-2 and V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless, prior to 1 January 1998, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**C. Statements**

**Greece:**

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to the International Maritime Organization and have the honour to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General that, in application of article VII Section (VII)(2) paragraph b of SOLAS 1974, Greece exempts herself of the application of Decisions MSC 47/66 and MSC 57/67, relevant to the changes of the Annex of the aforementioned agreement, for a period of one (1) year i.e. up to the 1st of July 1999, for reasons that relay to obligations deriving from contracts prior to the amendments as well as to the fact that ships under construction are subject to rules regarding identical ships already delivered under prior conditions."

**(28) 1996 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.58(67))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑seventh session (December 1996) adopted by resolution MSC.58(67), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless, prior to 1 January 1998, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(29) 1996 (IGC Code) Amendments (MSC.59(67))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-seventh session (December 1996) adopted by resolution MSC.59(67), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless, prior to 1 January 1998, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(30) 1997 (Chapters II-1, V)** **Amendments MSC.65(68)**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-eighth session (June 1997) adopted by resolution MSC.65(68), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters II-1 and V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1999 unless, prior to 1 January 1999, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1999.

**(31) 1997 (new Chapter XII, resolution A.744(18)) Amendments (CONF)**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention adopted on 27 November 1997, in accordance with article VIII(c)(ii) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (new chapter XII and amendments to resolution A.744(18)).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Conference, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 1999 unless, prior to 1 January 1999, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1999.

**(32) 1998 (Chapters II-1, IV, VI, VII) Amendments (MSC.69(69))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-ninth session (May 1998) adopted by resolution MSC.69(69), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapters II-1, IV, VI and VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(33) 1999 (Chapter VII) Amendments (MSC.87(71))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-first session (May 1999) adopted by resolution MSC.87(71), in accordance with article VIII of the Convention, amendments to chapter VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2001 unless, prior to 1 July 2000, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 1 July 2000, no such objection had been communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2001.

**(34) 2000 (Chapter III) Amendments (MSC.91(72))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-second session (May 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.91(72), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to chapter III of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2002 unless, prior to 1 July 2001, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2002.

**(35) 2000 (Chapters II-1, II-2, V, IX and X) Amendments (MSC.99(73))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-third session (December 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.99(73), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to chapters II-1, II-2, V, IX and X of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 31 December 2001, one objection1 was communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(36) 2000 (FTP Code) amendments (MSC.101(73))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-third session (December 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.101(73), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) and regulation II-2/3.23 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, amendments to Annexes I and II to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

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1On 19 December 2001, the depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to the fact that the amendments contradict, to some extent, the existing national legislation. The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends to be able to withdraw its objection so that the amendments would enter into force for Finland on 1 July 2002, upon their deemed acceptance under the above-mentioned conditions. "

On 2 January 2003, the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland, as follows:

"… the necessary legislative procedure has been carried out and the aforementioned amendments have been accepted by the Government on 30 December 2002. The relevant legislation will enter into force in Finland on 1 February 2003. The Government of Finland is now thus in a position to withdraw its objection as of 1 February 2003."

**(37) 2000 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.102(73))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-third session (December 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.102(73), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(38) 2000 (IGC Code) Amendments (MSC.103(73))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-third session (December 2000) accepted by resolution MSC.103(73), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(39) 2000 (ISM Code) Amendments (MSC.104(73))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-third session (December 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.104(73), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (ISM Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(40) 2000 (Resolution A.744(18)) Amendments (MSC.105(73))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-third session (December 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.105(73), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Guidelines on the enhanced programme of inspections during surveys of bulk carriers and oil tankers (resolution A.744(18)).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(41) 2001 (Chapter VII) Amendments (MSC.117(74))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-fourth session (June 2001) adopted by resolution MSC.117(74), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2003, unless, prior to 1 July 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2003.

**(42) 2001 (INF Code) Amendments (MSC.118(74))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-fourth session (June 2001) adopted by resolution MSC.118(74), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on board Ships (INF Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 unless, prior to 1 July 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2003.

**(43) 2001 (1994 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.119(74))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-fourth session (June 2001) adopted by resolution MSC.119(74), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 1994 HSC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 unless, prior to 1 July 2002, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2003.

**(44) 2002 (Chapters IV, V, VI and VII) Amendments (MSC.123(75))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-fifth session (May 2002) adopted by resolution MSC.123(75), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters IV,V,VI and VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2004, unless, prior to 1 July 2003, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2004.

**(45) 2002 (Resolution A.744(18)) Amendments (MSC.125(75))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-fifth session (May 2002) adopted by resolution MSC.125(75), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Guidelines on the enhanced programme of inspections during surveys of bulk carriers and oil tankers (resolution A.744(18)).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2004, unless, prior to 1 July 2003, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on  
1 January 2004.

**(46) 2002 (Technical provisions for means of access for inspections) Amendments (MSC.133(76))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-sixth session (December 2002) adopted by resolution MSC.133(76) Technical provisions for means of access for inspections.

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee the Technical provisions took effect on 1 January 2005, upon the entry into force of the new regulation II-1/3-6 of the Convention.

**(47) 2002 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III and XII) Amendments (MSC.134(76))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-sixth session (December 2002), adopted by resolution MSC.134(76), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters II-1, II-2, III and XII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2004, unless, prior to 1 January 2004, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant shipping, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2004.

**(48) 2002 (INF Code) Amendments (MSC.135(76))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-sixth session (December 2002) adopted by resolution MSC.135(76), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2004 unless, prior to 1 July 2004, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2004.

**(49) 2002 (Chapters V, XI, new Chapter XI-2)Amendments to the Annex of the Convention**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention adopted on 12 December 2002, in accordance with article VIII(c)(ii) of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Convention (Chapters V, XI and new Chapter XI‑2).

**B. Entry into force**

The Conference determined that, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2004 unless, prior to 1 January 2004, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 31 December 2003, one objection1[[1]](#footnote-2) was communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2004[[2]](#footnote-3).

2 The United States, in the light of the special role assumed by IMO under Regulation 13 of Chapter XI-2 of SOLAS 1974 in implementing the ISPS Code, has provided the following list of the ports of the United States territories and possessions with the relevant identification data for the purposes of compliance with the ISPS Code:

**Territories Ports Port Position**

American Samoa Pago Pago 14º17'S 170º40'W

Guam Apra Harbor 13º27'N 144º37'E

Commonwealth of the Tinian 14º58'N 145º37'E

Northern Mariana Islands

Commonwealth of the

Northern Mariana Islands Rota 14º08'N 145º09'E

Commonwealth of the

Northern Mariana Islands Saipan 15º12'N 145º41'E

U.S. Minor Outlying Islands

Johnston Atoll Johnston Island 16º45'N 169º31'W

Midway Islands Sand Island 28º11'N 177º22'W

Wake Island Wake Island 19º17'N 166º37'E

Jarvis Island Jarvis Island 00º23'S 160º01'W

Kingman Reef Kingman Reef 06º23'N 162º23'W

Howland Island Howland Island 00º48'N 176º38'W

Baker Island Baker Island 00º12'N 176º29'W

Palmyra Island West Lagoon 05º53'N 162º05'W

Puerto Rico San Juan 18º28'N 066º07'W

Puerto Rico Guanica 17º57'N 066º54'W

Puerto Rico Guayanilla 18º00'N 066º46'W

Puerto Rico Ponce 17º58'N 066º37'W

Puerto Rico Fajardo 18º20'N 065º38'W

Puerto Rico Arecibo 18º29'N 066º42'W

Puerto Rico Mayaguez 18º13'N 067º12'W

U.S. Virgin Islands

St. Thomas Charlotte Amalie 18º21'N 064º56'W

St. Thomas Red Hook 18º20'N 064º51'W

St. Thomas Port Alucroix 17º42'N 064º46'W

Saint Croix Christiansted 17º45'N 064º42'W

Saint Croix Frederiksted 17º43'N 064º53'W

Saint John Cruz Bay 18º00'N 064º48'W

**(50) 2003 (Chapter V) Amendments (MSC.142(77))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-seventh session (June 2003) adopted, by resolution MSC.142(77), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(51) 2003 (Resolution A.744(18)) Amendments (MSC.144(77))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-seventh session (May/June 2003) adopted, by resolution MSC.144(77), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Guidelines on the enhanced programme of inspections during surveys of bulk carriers and oil tankers (resolution A.744(18)).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and, as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2005, unless, prior to 1 July 2004, more than one‑third of Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification of objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2005.

**(52) 2004 (Chapter II-1) Amendments (MSC.151(78))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.151(78), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter II-1 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2006, unless, prior to 1 July 2005, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2006.

**(53) 2004 (Chapters III and IV) Amendments (MSC.152(78))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.152(78), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters III and V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(54) 2004 (Chapter V) Amendments (MSC.153(78))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.153(78), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January  2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 31 December 2005, three objections1 were communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(55) 2004 (IMDG Code) Amendments (MSC.157(78))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.157(78), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2006, unless, prior to 1 July 2005, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2006.

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The depositary received, on 15 December 2005, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"….. The Embassy informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to national procedural requirements. The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends to be able to withdraw its objection so that the amendments could enter into force for Finland on 1 July 2006, provided that the above-mentioned conditions for the acceptance and entry into force thereof have been fulfilled. "

The depositary received, on 23 December 2005, the following communication from the Royal Norwegian Embassy:

"Acting under instructions from the Norwegian Government, the Embassy regrets having to inform the Secretary‑General that Norway has not completed the internal procedures necessary for formal acceptance of the said amendments prior to the tacit acceptance deadline of 1 January 2005. The issue is now before the Parliament, and a final decision is expected towards the end of January 2006. The Secretary-General will be immediately informed of the decision of the Parliament."

The depositary received, on 5 July 2006, the following communication from the Royal Norwegian Embassy:

“ . Norway …..has completed the internal procedures necessary for formal acceptance of the said amendments ….”

The amendments therefore entered into force for Norway on 5 July 2006.

The depositary received, on 22 December 2005, the following communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malta:

"The Ministry wishes to inform that, after careful consideration of the said amendments, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2) of the Convention, the Government of Malta, as a Contracting Party to the said Convention, declares that it is not yet in a position to accept these amendments."

**(56) 2004 Amendments to the technical provisions for means of access for inspections (MSC.158(78))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.158(78), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the technical provisions for means of access for inspections.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb)of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2006, unless, prior to 1 July 2005, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2006.

**(57) 2004 Standards and criteria for side structures of bulk carriers of single-skin construction (MSC.168(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.168(79), for the purposes of the application of regulation XII/14 of the Convention, standards and criteria for side structures of bulk carriers of single-side skin construction..

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the standards shall take effect on 1 July 2006, upon the entry into force of the revised Chapter XII of the 1974 SOLAS Convention, adopted under resolution MSC.170(79).

**(58) 2004 Standards for owners’ inspection and maintenance of bulk carrier hatch covers (MSC.169(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.169(79), for the purposes of the application of regulation XII/7 of the Convention, standards for owners’ inspection and maintenance of bulk carrier hatch covers.

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the standards shall take effect on 1 July 2006, upon the entry into force of the revised Chapter XII of the 1974 SOLAS Convention, adopted under resolution MSC.170(79).

**(59) 2004 (Chapters II-1, III, V and XII) Amendments (MSC.170(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.170(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters II-1, III, V and XII, of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 31 December 2005, one objection[[3]](#footnote-4)1 was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(60) 2004 (FTP Code) Amendments (MSC.173(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.173(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Test Procedures (FTP Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(61) 2004 (1994 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.174(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.174(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 1994 (1994 HSC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(62) 2004 (2000 HSC Code) amendments (MSC.175(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.175(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(63) 2004 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.176(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.176(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 11 January 2007, unless, prior to 1 July 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2007.

**(64) 2004 (IGC Code) Amendments (MSC.177(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.177(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(65) 2004 (INF Code) Amendments (MSC.178(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.178(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on board Ships (INF Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) pf the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(66) 2004 (ISM Code) Amendments (MSC.179(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.179(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (ISM Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(67) 2005 (Chapters II-1, II-2, VI, IX, XI-1, XI-2 and appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.194(80))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eightieth session (May 2005) adopted, by resolution MSC.194(80), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, two sets of amendments, to Chapters II-1, II-2, VI, IX, XI-1 XI-2 and appendix to the Annex, of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the first set of amendments (to Chapter II-1, parts A, A-1, B and C of the Convention) shall enter into force on 1 January 2007, unless, prior to 1 July 2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. With regard to the second set of amendments (to Chapter II-1, parts A, B, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4 and C; and Chapters II-2, IV, IX, XI-1, XI-2 and the amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the Convention) the Maritime Safety Committee determined that they shall enter into force on 1 January 2009, unless, prior to 1 July 2008, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. With regard to the first set of amendments (to Chapter II-1, parts A, A-1, B and C of the Convention), no such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2007. With regard to the second set of amendments (to Chapter II-1, parts A, B, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4 and C; and Chapters II-2, IV, IX, XI-1, XI-2 and the amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the Convention), no such objection was received, and the amendments will accordingly enter into force on 1 January 2009.

**(68) 2005 (ISM Code) Amendments (MSC.195(80))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eightieth session (May 2005) adopted, by resolution MSC.195(80), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (ISM Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2009, unless, prior to 1 July 2008, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments, have accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2009.

**(69) 2005 (ISPS Code) Amendments (MSC.196(80))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eightieth session (May 2005) adopted, by resolution MSC.196(80), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities (ISPS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2009, unless, prior to 1 July 2008, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments will accordingly enter into force on 1 January 2009.

**(70) 2005 (Resolution A.744(18)) Amendments (MSC.197(80))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eightieth session (May 2005) adopted, by resolution MSC.197(80), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Guidelines on the enhanced programme of inspections during surveys of bulk carriers and oil tankers (resolution A.744(18)).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2007, unless, prior to 1 July  2006, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2007.

**(71) 2006 (Chapter II-2) Amendments (MSC.201(81))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.201(81), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter II-2 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2010, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 1 January 2010, one objection[[4]](#footnote-5) had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**(72) 2006 (Chapter V) Amendments (MSC.202(81))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.202(81), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2008, unless, prior to 1 July 2007, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 1 July 2007, one objection[[5]](#footnote-6) had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2008.

**(73) 2006 (IMDG Code) Amendments (MSC.205(81))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.205(81), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2008, unless, prior to 1 July 2007, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2008.

**(74) 2006 (FSS Code) Amendments (MSC.206(81))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.206(81), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2010, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**(75) 2006 (LSA Code) Amendments (MSC.207(81))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.207(81), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance Code (LSA Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2010, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**(76) 2006 (Resolution A.739(18)) Amendments (MSC.208(81))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.208(81), in

accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Guidelines for the authorization of organizations acting on behalf of the Administration.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2010, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**(77) 2006 Performance standard for protective coatings for dedicated seawater ballast tanks in all types of ships and double side skin spaces of bulk carriers (MSC.215(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted this Performance standard, by resolution MSC.215(82).

**B. Entry into force**

At the time of its adoption, the Maritime Safety Committee determined that the Performance standard would take effect on 1 July 2008, upon the entry into force of the amendments to regulations II-1/3-2 and XII/6 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974. adopted by resolution MSC.216(82).

**(78) 2006 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III and XII and appendix) Amendments (MSC.216(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.216(82), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters II-1, II-2, III, XII and the appendix of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments to Chapters II-1, II-2, III and XII and the appendix, set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 2008; that the amendments to Chapter II-1 set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2009; and that the amendments to Chapters II-1, II-2 and III set out in Annex 3 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2008, 1 July 2008 and 1 January 2010 respectively, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. With regard to the amendments (to Chapters II-1, II-2, III, XII and the appendix) set out in Annex 1 to the resolution, no such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2008. With regard to the amendments (to Chapter II-1) set out in Annex 2 to the resolution, no such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2009. With regard to the amendments (to Chapters II-1, II‑2 and III) set out in Annex 3 to the resolution, one objection1 was received, and these amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The depositary received, on 23 December 2009, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

[[6]](#footnote-7)“The Embassy informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the amendments to the SOLAS Convention.”

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.”

**(79) 2006 (FSS Code) Amendments (MSC.217(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.217(82), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments (to Chapters 4, 6, 7 and 9 of the Code) set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 2008 and the amendments to Chapter 9 of the Code set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 2010 unless, prior to 1 January 2008 and 1 January 2010 respectively, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. With regard to the amendments (to Chapters 4, 6, 7 and 9 )set out in Annex 1, no such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**(80) 2006 (LSA Code) Amendments (MSC.218(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.218(82), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance Code (LSA Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2008, unless, prior to 1 January 2008, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2008.

**(81) 2006 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.219(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.219(82), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 1 January 2009, unless, prior to 1 July 2008, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2009.

**(82) 2006 (IGC Code) Amendments (MSC.220(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.220(82), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2008, unless, prior to 1 January 2008, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2008.

**(83) 2006 (1994 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.221(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.221(82), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 1994 HSC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2008 unless, prior to 1 January 2008, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2008.

**(84) 2006 (2000 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.222(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.222(82), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2008, unless, prior to 1 January 2008, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2008.

**(85) 2007 (Chapters IV, VI and Appendix) amendments to the Convention (MSC.239(83))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-third session (October 2007) adopted, by resolution MSC.239(83), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters IV and VI and the Appendix of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2009, unless, prior to 1 January 2009, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2009.

**(86) 2007(INF Code) Amendments (MSC.241(83))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-third session (October 2007) adopted, by resolution MSC.241(83), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships (INF Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2009, unless, prior to 1 January 2009, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2009.

**(87) Code of the International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety Investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident (Casualty Investigation Code) (MSC.255(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.255(84), the Code of the International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety Investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident (Casualty Investigation Code).

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the Code took effect on 1 January 2010, upon the entry into force of the amendments to regulation XI-1/6 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, adopted by the Maritime Safety Division on 16 May 2008, by resolution MSC.257(84).

**(88) 2008 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III, IV and appendix) Amendments (MSC.256(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.256(84), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters II-1, II-2, III, IV and the appendix of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2010, unless, prior to 1 July 2009, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(89) 2008 (Chapter XI-1) Amendments (MSC.257(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.257(84), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter XI-1 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2010, unless, prior to 1 July 2009, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 30 June 2009 two objections [[7]](#footnote-8) had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(90) 2008 (1994 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.259(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.259(84), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 1994 HSC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2010, unless, prior to 1 July 2009, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(91) 2008 (2000 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.260(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.260(84), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 2000 HSC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2010, unless, prior to 1 July 2009, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(92) 2008 (Resolution A.744(18)) Amendments (MSC.261(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.261(84), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Guidelines on the enhanced programme of inspections during surveys of bulk carriers and oil tankers (resolution A.744(18)).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2010, unless, prior to 1 July  2009, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(93) 2008 (IMDG Code) Amendments (MSC.262(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.262(84), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2010, unless, prior to 1 July 2009, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(94) 2008 International Code on Intact Stability (2008 IS Code) (MSC.267(85))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fifth session (December 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.267(85), the International Code on Intact Stability (2008 IS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the Code took effect on 1 July 2010, upon the entry into force of the amendments to the 1974 SOLAS Convention and the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, adopted, respectively, by resolutions MSC.269(85) and MSC.270(85).

**(95) 2008 International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code (MSC.268(85))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fifth session (December 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.268(85), the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code.

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the Code took effect on 1 January 2011, upon the entry into force of the amendments to chapters VI and VII of the 1974 SOLAS Convention, adopted by resolution MSC.269(85). Please see below for information on these amendments.

**(96) 2008 (Chapters II-1, II-2, VI and VII) Amendments (MSC.269(85))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (December 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.269(85), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters II-1, II-2, VI and VII of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments (to Chapters II-1 and II-2) set out in Annex 1 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 July 2010 and the amendments (to Chapters II-2, VI and VII) set out in Annex 2 to the resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2011 unless, prior to 1 January 2010 and 1 July 2010 respectively, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

With regard to the amendments (to Chapters II-1 and II‑2) set out in Annex 1 to the resolution, one objection was received, and these amendments accordingly have entered into force on 1 July 2010. With regard to the amendments (to Chapters II-2, VI and VII) set out in Annex 2 to the resolution, one objectionwas received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2011.

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1 The depositary received, on 23 December 2009, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

“The Embassy informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the amendments to the SOLAS Convention.”

2 The depositary received, on 30 June 2010, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

“The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments to the SOLAS convention due to national procedural requirements. The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out."

On 11 February 2015 the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland, as follows:

"… the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the 2008 IS Code, the IMSBC Code [and respective amendments] and can thus withdraw its objections. The 2008 IS Code, the IMSBC Code [and their respective amendments] shall therefore enter into force with respect to Finland on 16 February 2015."

**(97) (2000 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.271(85))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its eighty-fifth session (December 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.271(85), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 2000 HSC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2011, unless, prior to 1 July 2010, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such objection was received and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 January 2011.

**(98) 2008 (LSA Code) Amendments (MSC.272(85))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (December 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.272(85), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance Code (LSA Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2010, more than one-third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention, or Contracting Governments, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2010, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**(99) 2008 (ISM Code) Amendments (MSC.273(85))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fifth session (December 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.273(85), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (ISM Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2010, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2010, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2010.

**(100) 2009 (Chapters II-1, V, VI)** **Amendments (MSC.282.(86))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-sixth session (May-June 2009) adopted, by resolution MSC.282(86), in accordance with article VIII(b) of the Convention, amendments to the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2011, unless, prior to 1 July 2010, more than one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2011.

**(101) 2010 International Goal-based Ship Construction standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers (MSC.287(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.287(87), the International Goal-based Ship Construction standards for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers.

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the International Goal-based Ship Construction standards took effect on 1 January 2012, upon entry into force of regulation II-1/3-10 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, adopted by the Maritime Safety Division on 21 May 2010, by resolution MSC.290(87).

**(102) 2010 Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers (MSC.288(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.288(87), the Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers.

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the Performance Standard for Protective Coatings took effect on 1 January 2012, upon entry into force of regulation II-1/3-11 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, adopted by the Maritime Safety Division on 21 May 2010, by resolution MSC.291(87).

**(103) 2010 Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Alternative Means of Corrosion Protection for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers (MSC.289(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.289(87), the Performance Standard for Protective Coatings for Alternative Means of Corrosion Protection for Cargo Oil Tanks of Crude Oil Tankers.

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the Performance Standard took effect on 1 January 2012, upon entry into force of regulation II-1/3-11 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, adopted by the Maritime Safety Division on 21 May 2010, by resolution MSC.291(87).

**(104) 2010 (Chapter II-1) Amendments (MSC.290(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.290(87), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to chapter II-1 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2012, unless, prior 1 July 2011, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 January 2012.

**(105) 2010 (Chapters II-1 and II-2) Amendments (MSC.291(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.291(87), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to chapters II-1 and II-2 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2012, unless, prior 1 July 2011, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 January 2012.

**(106) 2010 (FSS Code) Amendments (MSC.292(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.292(87), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2012, unless, prior 1 July 2011, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2012.

**(107) 2010 Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code (MSC.293(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.293(87), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to the LSA Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2012, unless, prior 1 July 2011, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2012.

**(108) 2010 Amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code (MSC.294(87))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-seventh session (May 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.294(87), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to the IMDG Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2012, unless, prior 1 July 2011, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2011, one objection1 had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2012.

**(109) 2010 FTP Code (MSC.307(88))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-eighth session (December 2010) adopted, by resolution (MSC.307(88), the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures, 2010 (2010 FTP Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The 2010 FTP Code took effect on 1 July 2012 upon entry into force of the amendments to chapter II-2 of SOLAS 1974, which were adopted by the Committee under resolution MSC.308(88).

**(110) 2010 amendments (chapters II 1, II 2 and V and appendix) (MSC.308(88))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-eighth session (December 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.308(88),in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the said amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2012 unless, prior to 1 January 2012, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2012, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2012.

**(111) 2010 (FSS Code) Amendments (MSC.311(88))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-eighth session (December 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.311(88), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2012 unless, prior to 1 January 2012, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2012, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2012.

**(112) 2011 (Chapter III) Amendments (MSC.317(89))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-ninth session (May 2011) adopted, by resolution MSC.317(89), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 unless, prior to 1 July 2012, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2012, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2013.

**(113) 2011 (IMSBC) Code amendments (MSC.318(89))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-ninth session (May 2011) adopted, by resolution MSC.318(89), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2012, one objection1 had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2013.

1 On 26 June 2012, the Depositary received a communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy hereby informs, with reference to article VIII(b)(vi)(2) and (vii)(2) of the SOLAS Convention that, due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to the above-mentioned amendments. The Embassy has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. ”

On 11 February 2015 the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland, as follows:

"… the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the 2008 IS Code, the IMSBC Code [and respective amendments] and can thus withdraw its objections. The 2008 IS Code, the IMSBC Code [and their respective amendments] shall therefore enter into force with respect to Finland on 16 February 2015."

**(114) 2011 Amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code (MSC.320(89))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-ninth session (May 2011) adopted, by resolution MSC.320(89), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the LSA Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2012, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2013.

## (115) 2012 (Chapter II-1) Amendments (MSC.325(90)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninetieth session (May 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.325(90), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2014 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2013, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2014.

## (116) 2012 (2000 HSC Code) Amendements (MSC.326(90)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninetieth session (May 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.326(90), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the 2000 HSC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2014 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2013, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2014.

## (117) 2012 (FSS Code) Amendments (MSC.327(90)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninetieth session (May 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.327(90), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2014 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2013, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2014.

## (118) 2012 (IMDG Code) Amendments (MSC.328(90)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninetieth session (May 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.328(90), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the IMDG Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2014 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2013, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2014.

## (119) 2012 Amendments (MSC.338(91)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.338(91), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

## (120) 2012 (FSS Code) Amendments (MSC.339(91)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.339(91), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

## (121) 2012 (IBC Code) Amendments (MSC.340(91)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.340(91), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 December 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 June 2014 unless, prior to 1 December 2013, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 December 2013, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 June 2014.

## (122) 2012 Performance standard for protective coatings for dedicated seawater ballast tanks in all types of ships and double side skin spaces of bulk carriers (MSC.341(91))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.341(91), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the Performance Standard for protective coatings for dedicated seawater ballast tanks in all types of ships and double side skin spaces of bulk carriers.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

## (123) 2012 Performance standard for protective coatings for cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers (MSC.342(91))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.342(91), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the Performance standard for protective coatings for cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

## (124) 2013 (Chapters III, V and XI-1)) Amendments (MSC.350(92))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-second session (June 2013) adopted, by resolution MSC.350(92), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) amendments to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 unless, prior to 1 July 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2014, one objection1 had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2015.

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1 The depositary received, on 20 June 2014, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… due to European Commission conformity checking procedure, Finland is obliged to object to the amendments (MSC.350(92)).

The depositary received, on 31 December 2015, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"... the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the amendments (MSC.350(92)) ….and can thus withdraw its objection."

## (125) 2013 (1994 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.351(92))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-second session (June 2013) adopted, by resolution MSC.351(92), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 1994 HSC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 unless, prior to 1 July 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2015.

## (126) 2013 (2000 HSC Code) Amendments ((MSC.352(92))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-second session (June 2013) adopted, by resolution MSC.352(92), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the 2000 International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft (2000 HSC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 unless, prior to 1 July 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2015.

## (127) 2013 (ISM Code) Amendments (MSC.353(92))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-second session (June 2013) adopted, by resolution MSC.353(92), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (ISM Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 unless, prior to 1 July 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2015.

## (128) 2013 (IMSBC) Code amendments (MSC.354(92))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-second session (June 2013) adopted, by resolution MSC.354(92), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the SOLAS Convention, amendments to theInternational Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code1.

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1 On 20 June 2014, the Depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of Finland: “The Embassy hereby informs with reference to article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the SOLAS Convention that, due to national procedural requirements Finland is obliged to object to the above amendments.”

On 11 February 2015 the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland, as follows:

"… the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the 2008 IS Code, the IMSBC Code [and respective amendments] and can thus withdraw its objections. The 2008 IS Code, the IMSBC Code [and their respective amendments] shall therefore enter into force with respect to Finland on 16 February 2015."

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 unless, prior to 1 July 2014, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. Contracting Governments to the Convention may apply the amendments in whole or in part on a voluntary basis from 1 January 2014. As at 1 July 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2015.

## (129) 2014 (chapters II-1 and II-2) amendments (MSC.365(93))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.365(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (130) 2014 (new chapter XIII) (to make the use of the III Code mandatory) amendments (MSC.366(93))

1. **Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.366(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv), amendments to the Convention (new chapter XIII).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objectionsto the amendments. As at 1 July 2015, one objection1 had been received, and accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2016.

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1 The depositary received, on 26 May 2015, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments.

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.”

## (131) 2014 (FSS Code) amendments (MSC.367(93))

1. **Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.367(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv)of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (132) 2014 (LSA Code) amendments (MSC.368(93))

1. **Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.368(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the convention, amendments to the International Life Saving Appliances (LSA) Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (133) 2014 (IBC Code) amendments (MSC.369(93))

1. **Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.369(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (134) 2014 (IGC Code) amendments (MSC.370(93))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.370(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (135) 2014 (2011 ESP Code) amendments (MSC.371(93))

1. **Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.371(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the convention, amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk carriers and Oil Tankers 2011 ESP Code\*.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

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\* The 2011 ESP Code mandatorily superseded the Guidelines on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections During Surveys of Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers (resolution A.744(18)) from 1 January 2014.

## (136) 2014 (IMDG Code) amendments (MSC.372(93))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.372(93), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the convention, amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (137) 2014 (Chapters II-2, VI and XI-1 and Appendix) amendments (MSC.380(94))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-fourth session (November 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.380(94), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (Chapters II-2, VI and XI-1 and Appendix).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2016 unless, prior to 1 January 2016, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2016, no objection had been received and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 July 2016.

## (138) 2014 (2011 ESP Code) amendments (MSC.381(94))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-fourth session (November 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.381(94), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk carriers and Oil Tankers (2011 ESP Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2016 unless, prior to 1 January 2016, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2016, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2016.

## (139) 2014 (new chapter XIV to make use of the safety provisions of the Polar Code mandatory) amendments (MSC.386(94))[[8]](#footnote-9)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-fourth session (November 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.386(94), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (new chapter XIV) to make use of the safety provisions of the Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code) mandatory.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to 1 July 2016, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections**1** to the amendments. As at 1 July 2016, two objections**1,2** was received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2017.

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**1** The depositary received, on 24 May 2016, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments ((MSC.386(94)). The objection was communicated by means of circular SLS.12/Circ.151.

The objection was subsequently withdrawn and a communication to this effect was received on 12 July 2017. The amendments entered into force for Finland on 1 January 2018.

2 The Depositary received, on 29 November 2016, a communication from the High Commission of Canada informing that in accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the SOLAS Convention, due to national procedural requirements, Canada is hereby exempting itself from giving effect to the amendments that introduce the provisions of the Polar Code into that Convention [MSC.386(94)], for a period not longer than one year from the date of entry into force of the amendments. The objection was communicated by means of circular SLS.12/Circ.151. The amendments, therefore, entered into force for Canada on 1 January 2018.

## (140) 2015 (Chapters II-1, II-2 and Appendix) amendments (MSC.392(95))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-fifth session (June 2015) adopted, by resolution MSC.392(95)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the convention, amendments to the Convention (Chapters II-1, II-2 and Appendix).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to 1 July 2016, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received and accordingly the amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2017.

## (141) 2015 (IMSBC) Code amendments MSC.393(95))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-fifth session (June 2015) adopted, by resolution MSC.393(95), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the SOLAS Convention, amendments to theInternational Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to 1 July 2016, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments (Contracting Governments to the Convention may apply the amendments in whole or in part on a voluntary basis from 1 January 2016). No such objection was received and accordingly the amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2017.

## (142) 2016 Requirements for maintenance, thorough examination, operational testing, overhaul and repair of lifeboats and rescue boats, launching appliances and release gear (the Requirements) (MSC.402(96))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-ninth session (May 2016) adopted, by resolution MSC.402(96), for the purposes of the application of regulation III/20 of the SOLAS Convention (adopted by resolution MSC.404(96)), the Requirements for maintenance, thorough examination, operational testing, overhaul and repair of lifeboats and rescue boats, launching appliances and release gear (the Requirements).

**B. Entry into force**

As determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the Requirements took effect on 1 January 2020, upon the entry into force of the force of the associated amendments to regulations III/3 and III/20 of the SOLAS Convention, adopted under resolution MSC.404(96).

## (143) 2016 (FSS Code) amendments (MSC.403(96))

1. **Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-sixth session (May 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.403(96)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv)of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (144) 2016 (Chapters II-1 and III) amendments (MSC.404(96))

1. **Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-sixth session (May 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.404(96)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention ((Chapters II-1 and III).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (145) 2016 (2011 ESP Code) amendements (MSC.405(96))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-sixth session (May 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.405(96)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk carriers and Oil Tankers (2011 ESP Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2018 unless, prior to 1 July 2017, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2017, no objection had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2018.

## (146) 2016 (IMDG Code) amendements (MSC.406(96))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-sixth session (May 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.406(96)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (the IMDG Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2018 unless, prior to 1 July 2017, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2017, no objection had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2018.

## (147) 2016 (Chapters II-1, II-2, III and XI-1) amendments (MSC.409(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.409(97)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (Chapters II-1, II-2 and XI-1).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (148) 2016 (FSS Code) amendments (MSC.410(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.410(97)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (149) 2016 (IGC Code) amendements (MSC.411(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.411(97)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (150) 2016 (2011 ESP Code) amendments (MSC.412(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.412(97)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk carriers and Oil Tankers (2011 ESP Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2018 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2018 unless, prior to 1 January 2018, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2018, no objection had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2018.

## (151) 2016 (2008 IS Code) amendments (MSC.413(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.413(97)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the introduction and Part A of the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008 (2008 IS Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (152) 2017 (chapters II-1, II-2 and III and the appendix to the annex) amendments MSC.421(98)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-eighth session (June 2017) adopted, by resolution (MSC.421(98)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (chapters II-1, II-2 and III and the appendix to the annex).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (153) (IGF Code) 2017 amendments (MSC.422(98))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-eighth session (June 2017) adopted, by resolution (MSC.422(98)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the to the International Code of Safety for Ships Using Gases or other Low-Flashpoint Fuels.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (154) 2017 (1994 HSC Code) Amendments (MSC.423(98))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-eighth session (June 2017) adopted, by resolution (MSC.423(98)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 1994.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (155) 2017 (2000 HSC Code) amendments (MSC.424(98))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-eighth session (June 2017) adopted, by resolution (MSC.423(98)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (156) 2017 (LSA Code) amendments (MSC.425(98))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-eighth session (June 2017) adopted, by resolution (MSC.423(98)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Life Saving Appliances (LSA).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (157) 2017 (IMSBC Code) amendments (MSC.426(98))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-eighth session (June 2017) adopted, by resolution (MSC.423(98)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2018, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2019 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2018 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2019.

## (158) 2018 (Chapters II-1, IV and appendix) amendments (MSC.436(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.436(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (Chapters II-1, IV and appendix).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (159) 2018 (2010 FTP Code) amendments (MSC.437(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.437(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (160) 2018 (1994 HSC Code) amendments (MSC.438(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.438(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 1994.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (161) 2018 (2000 HSC Code) amendments (MSC.439(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.439(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (162) 2018 (IBC Code) amendments (MSC.440(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.440(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (163) 2018 (IGC Code) amendments (MSC.441(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.441(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (164) 2018 (IMDG Code) amendments (MSC.442(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.442(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (165) 2018 (2008 IS Code) amendments (MSC.443(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-ninth session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.443(99)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Part A of the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (166) 2019 amendments (MSC.456(101))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 101st session (June 2019) adopted, by resolution MSC.456(101), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Appendix.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (167) 2019 (FSS Code) amendments (MSC.457(101))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 101st session (June 2019) adopted, by resolution MSC.457(101), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (chapter 15, Inert Gas Systems).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (168) 2019 (IGF Code) amendments (MSC.458(101))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 101st session (June 2019) adopted, by resolution MSC.458(101), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for Ships using Gases or other Low-flashpoint Fuels (IGF Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (169) 2019 (LSA Code) amendments (MSC.459(101))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 101st session (June 2019) adopted, by resolution MSC.459(101), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code (chapters IV and VI).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (170) 2019 (IBC Code) amendments (MSC.460(101))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 101st session (June 2019) adopted, by resolution MSC.460(101), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (chapters 1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2021.

## (171) 2019 (2011 ESP Code) amendments (MSC.461(101))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 101st session (June 2019) adopted, by resolution MSC.461(101), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk carriers and Oil Tankers, 2011.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2021.

## (172) 2019 (IMSBC Code) amendments (MSC.462(101))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 101st session (June 2019) adopted, by resolution MSC.462(101), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code (Consolidated version of the IMSBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2021.

## (173) 2020 (chapter II-1) amendments (MSC.474(102))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 102nd session (November 2020) adopted, by resolution (MSC.474(102), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (chapter II-1).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (174) 2020 (IGF Code) amendments (MSC.475(102))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 102nd session (November 2020) adopted, by resolution 475(102), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code of Safety for Ships using Gases or other Low-flashpoint Fuels (IGF Code) (part A and part A-1).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (175) 2020 (IGC Code) amendments (MSC.476(102))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 102nd session (November 2020) adopted, by resolution (MSC. 476(102), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (176) 2020 (IMDG Code) amendments (MSC.477(102))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 102nd session (November 2020) adopted, by resolution (MSC.477(102)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 December 2021, and shall enter into force on 1 June 2022 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (177) 2021 (Chapters II-1 and III) amendments (MSC.482(103))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 103rd session (May 2021) adopted, by resolution MSC.482(103)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention (Chapters II-1 and III).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (178) 2021 (ESP Code) amendments (MSC.483(103))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 103rd session (May 2021) adopted, by resolution MSC.483(103)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code on the Enhanced Programme of Inspections during Surveys of Bulk carriers and Oil Tankers, 2011.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2022, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2023 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (179) 2021 (FSS Code) amendments (MSC.484(103))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 103rd session (May 2021) adopted, by resolution MSC.484(103)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for Fire Safety Systems.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (180) 2021 (LSA Code) amendments (MSC.485(103))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 103rd session (May 2021) adopted, by resolution MSC.485(103)), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Life-Saving Appliance.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (181) 2021 (IGC Code) amendments (MSC.492(104))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 104th session (October 2021) adopted, by resolution MSC.492(104), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023, and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to the former date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

**PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION** **FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED (SOLAS PROT 1978)**

Done at London, 17 February 1978

**Entry into force**: 1 May 1981

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article IV**

1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 June 1978 to 1 March 1979 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this article, States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

2. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

3. The present Protocol may be signed without reservation, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to only by States which have signed without reservation, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention.1

**Entry into force**

**Article V**

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force six months after the date on which not less than fifteen States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping, have become Parties to it in accordance with article IV of the present Protocol, provided however that the present Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention1 has entered into force.

2. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the present Protocol enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

...

**Amendments:** (see article VIII of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, given previously in this document).

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Belgium Sous réserve d'approbation et de ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation ultériure

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Liberia Subject to ratification

Mexico Ad referendum

Netherlands Subject to approval

Poland Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Albania (accession) 7 June 2004 7 September 2004

Algeria (accession) 3 November 1983 3 February 1984

Angola (accession) 3 October 1991 3 January 1992

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 9 February 1987 9 May 1987

Argentina (accession) 24 February 1982 24 May 1982

Australia (accession) 17 August 1983 17 November 1983

Austria (accession) 27 May 1988 27 August 1988

Bahamas (accession) 16 February 1979 1 May 1981

Barbados (accession) 29 May 1984 29 August 1984

Belgium (ratification) 24 September 1979 1 May 1981

Belize (accession) 2 April 1991 2 July 1991

Benin (accession) 11 February 2000 11 May 2000

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 4 June 1999 4 September 1999

Brazil (accession) 20 November 1985 20 February 1986

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 23 October 1986 23 January 1987

Bulgaria (accession) 2 November 1983 2 February 1984

Cambodia (accession) 28 November 1994 28 February 1995

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 19 August 2014

Chile (accession) 15 July 1992 15 October 1992

China (accession)3 17 December 1982 17 March 1983

Colombia (accession) 31 October 1980 1 May 1981

Comoros (accession) 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Costa Rica (accession) 6 June 2011 6 September 2011

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 5 January 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession) 19 June 1992 19 September 1992

Cyprus (accession) 11 October 1985 11 January 1986

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic 1 May 1985 1 August 1985

of Korea (accession)

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Denmark (accession) 27 November 1980 1 May 1981

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Ecuador (accession) 21 May 2008 21 August 2008

Egypt (accession) 7 August 1986 7 November 1986

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 16 December 1991 16 March 1992

Ethiopia (accession) 3 January 1986 3 April 1986

Fiji (accession) 28 July 2004 28 October 2004

Finland (accession) 30 April 1981 1 May 1981

France (approval) 21 December 1979 1 May 1981

Germany (ratification)1, 4 6 June 1980 1 May 1981

Ghana (accession) 19 May 1983 19 August 1983

Greece (accession) 17 July 1981 17 October 1981

Grenada (accession) 28 June 2004 28 September 2004

Guinea (accession) 21 October 2002 2 January 2003

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Honduras (accession) 24 September 1985 24 December 1985

Hungary (accession) 3 February 1982 3 May 1982

Iceland (accession) 6 July 1983 6 October 1983

India (accession) 3 April 1986 3 July 1986

Indonesia (accession) 23 August 1988 23 November 1988

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 31 August 2000 30 November 2000

Ireland (accession) 29 November 1983 29 February 1984

Israel (accession) 21 August 1981 21 November 1981

Italy (accession) 1 October 1982 1 January 1983

Jamaica (accession) 17 August 2005 17 November 2005

Japan (accession) 15 May 1980 1 May 1981

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya (accession) 7 July 2015 7 October 2015

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (accession)1 29 June 1979 1 May 1981

Latvia (accession) 5 August 2005 5 November 2005

Lebanon (accession) 29 November 1983 29 February 1984

Liberia (ratification) 28 October 1980 1 May 1981

Libya (accession) 2 July 1981 2 October 1981

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 March 1992

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 14 May 1991

Malaysia (accession) 19 October 1983 19 January 1984

Malta (accession) 8 August 1986 8 November 1986

Marshall Islands (accession) 26 April 1988 26 July 1988

Mauritania (accession) 24 November 1997 24 February 1998

Mexico (ratification) 30 June 1983 30 September 1983

Montenegro (succession)9, 10  --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 30 January 2001 30 April 2001

Myanmar (accession) 11 November 1987 11 February 1988

Namibia (accession) 27 November 2000 27 February 2001

Netherlands (approval)5 8 July 1980 1 May 1981

New Zealand (accession)6 23 February 1990 23 May 1990

Nigeria (accession) 13 November 1984 13 February 1985

Norway (accession) 25 March 1981 1 May 1981

Oman (accession) 25 April 1985 25 July 1985

Pakistan (accession) 10 April 1985 10 July 1985

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 14 July 1982 14 October 1982

Peru (accession) 16 July 1982 16 October 1982

Philippines (accession) 24 April 2018 24 July 2018

Poland (ratification) 15 March 1984 15 June 1984

Portugal (accession)8 7 November 1983 7 February 1984

Republic of Korea (accession) 2 December 1982 2 March 1983

Romania (accession) 14 January 2008 14 April 2008

Russian Federation (accession)7 12 May 1981 12 August 1981

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 September 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 13 July 1987 13 October 1987

Samoa (accession) 14 March 1997 14 June 1997

San Marino (accession) 21 April 2021 21 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 2 March 1990 2 June 1990

Senegal (accession) 16 January 1997 16 April 1997

Serbia (succession)9, 10 - 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 10 May 1988 10 August 1988

Sierra Leone (accession) 10 March 2008 10 June 2008

Singapore (accession) 1 June 1984 1 September 1984

Slovakia (succession) - 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) - 25 June 1991

South Africa (accession) 11 January 1982 11 April 1982

Spain (accession) 30 April 1980 1 May 1981

Sweden (ratification) 21 December 1979 1 May 1981

Switzerland (accession) 1 April 1982 1 July 1982

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 20 July 2001 20 October 2001

Togo (accession) 19 July 1989 19 October 1989

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 18 December 2003

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 7 June 2012 7 September 2012

Tunisia (accession) 6 August 1980 1 May 1981

Turkey (accession) 3 September 2013 3 December 2013

Tuvalu (accession) 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

Ukraine (accession) 16 July 1992 16 October 1992

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December 1983 15 March 1984

United Kingdom (ratification)2 5 November 1979 1 May 1981

United States (ratification) 12 August 1980 1 May 1981

Uruguay (accession) 30 April 1979 1 May 1981

Vanuatu (accession) 28 July 1982 28 October 1982

Viet Nam (accession) 12 October 1992 12 January 1993

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 122 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 97.85% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2Ratification by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective date** |
| Hong Kong\* | ) | 25 November 1981 |
| Isle of Man | ) | 1 July 1985 |
| Cayman Islands | ) | 23 June 1988 |
| Bermuda | ) | 23 June 1988 |
| Gibraltar | ) | 1 December 1988 |

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

3Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

4On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Protocol on 28 April 1983.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

5Approval by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and, with effect from 1 January 1986, in respect of Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 1 May 1981 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

6Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to Tokelau.

7As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

8Applies to Macau with effect from 24 August 1999.\*

\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

9As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Protocol is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed the responsibility for its international relations.

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**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 Protocol enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany it shall also apply to Berlin (West)."

The following reservation (in the English language) also accompanied the instrument of Ratification:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that the provisions of the second sentence of chapter I, regulation 19(f) of the Annex to the Protocol cannot be applied in the Federal Republic of Germany at present."

The following explanatory remarks (in the English language) accompanied the reservation:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out the following in connection with the declaration it has made:

"Any claims for compensation are met in accordance with the provisions of existing national law which correspond in essence to the liability provision of the Annex to the Protocol. The liability provision of the Annex to the Protocol is not quite as precise as national law requires normative liability to be.

“Furthermore, the provisions obtaining in the Federal Republic of Germany are constantly being updated, which must also be seen in the light of the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and possible future membership of the MARPOL Convention of 1973 and the Protocol thereto of 1978."

By a communication dated 21 January 1982 the above reservation and accompanying explanatory remarks were withdrawn, with effect from 8 January 1982.

**KUWAIT**1

The instrument of accession of the State of Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding (in the English language), the text of which reads as follows:

"It is understood that the accession of the State of Kuwait to ... the Protocol of I978 [relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974] done at London on the 17th February 1978, does not in any way mean recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

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1The depositary received the following communication dated 3 December 1979 from the Ambassador of Israel in London:

"The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the State of Kuwait was accompanied by a statement of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of Israel will, so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the State of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**IV. Amendments**

## (1) 1981 Amendments (MSC.2(XLV))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its forty‑fifth session (November 1981) adopted by resolution MSC.2(XLV), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to regulation 29(d)(i) of chapter II‑l of the Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 September 1984 unless, prior to 1 March 1984, more than one‑third of Parties to the Protocol, or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the date of entry into force of the amendments was accordingly 1 September 1984.

## (2) 1988 (GMDSS) Amendments (Conf)

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Parties to the Protocol convened in accordance with article II of the Protocol and article VIII of the Convention1 and held at London in November 1988 adopted amendments to the Protocol resulting from the introduction of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.

**B. Entry into force**

The Conference determined, in accordance with article VIII(c)(iii) of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted and shall enter into force in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) The amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 1990, unless by that date one‑third of the Parties to the 1978 Protocol, or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, notify the Secretary‑General of the Organization that they object to the amendments;

(b) The amendments which are deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph (a) shall enter into force with respect to all Parties to the 1978 Protocol except those which have objected to the amendments under paragraph (a) and which have not withdrawn such objections on or before 1 February 1992;

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), the amendments shall not enter into force if the amendments to the Convention adopted by the Conference of Contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 on the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System by resolution 1 are deemed not to have been accepted in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2) of the Convention.

As at 1 February 1990, no objections to the amendments had been received by the Secretary‑General. Therefore, in accordance with article VIII(c)(iii) of the SOLAS Convention, the amendments were deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 1990. Since the amendments to the Convention referred to in (c) above were deemed to be accepted on 1 February 1990, the amendments to the Protocol of 1978 entered into force on 1 February 1992 as determined by the Conference of Parties to the Protocol.

## (3) 2012 Performance standard for protective coatings for cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers (MSC.343(91))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.343(91), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article II of the 1978 SOLAS Protocol amendments to the 1978 SOLAS Protocol and to the annex to SOLAS 1974.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention and Article II of the 1978 SOLAS Protocol, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, more than one third of the Parties to the 1978 SOLAS Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

## (4) 2015 amendments (MSC.394(95))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-fifth session (June 2015) adopted, by resolution (MSC.394(95), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article II of the 1978 SOLAS Protocol amendments to the 1978 SOLAS Protocol and to the annex to SOLAS 1974.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention and Article II of the 1978 SOLAS Protocol, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to 1 July 2016, more than one third of the Parties to the 1978 SOLAS Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received and accordingly the amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2017.

**PROTOCOL OF 1988 RELATING TO** **THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974 (SOLAS PROT 1988)**

Done at London, 11 November 1988

**Entry into force:** 3 February 2000

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

Article IV

1 The present Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 March 1989 to 28 February 1990 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, States may express their consent to be bound by the present Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

2 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

3 The present Protocol may be signed without reservation, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to only by States which have signed without reservation, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention[[9]](#footnote-10)\*.

**Entry into force**

Article V

1 The present Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which both the following conditions have been met:

(a) not less than fifteen States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping, have expressed their consent to be bound by it in accordance with article IV, and

(b) the conditions for the entry into force of the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, have been met,

provided that the present Protocol shall not enter into force before 1 February 1992.

2 For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of the present Protocol after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of the present Protocol or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

3 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the present Protocol enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

China Subject to approval

Cyprus Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Greece Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

Seychelles Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Uruguay Sujeto a ratificación

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Algeria (accession) 20 August 2001 20 November 2001

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 21 January 2000 21 April 2000

Argentina (accession) 2 September 1993 3 February 2000

Australia (accession) 7 February 1997 3 February 2000

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 16 October 2004

Bahamas (accession) 2 February 1999 3 February 2000

Bahrain (accession) 17 August 2015 17 November 2015

Bangladesh (accession) 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Barbados (accession) 11 August 2000 11 November 2000

Belarus (accession) 5 December 2016 5 March 2017

Belgium (accession) 19 March 2007 19 June 2007

Belize (accession) 14 June 2007 14 September 2007

Brazil (accession) 27 April 2010 27 July 2010

Bulgaria (accession) 13 April 2004 13 July 2004

Cambodia (accession) 8 June 2001 8 September 2001

Canada (accession) 8 April 2010 8 July 2010

Chile (accession) 29 September 1995 3 February 2000

China2 (approval) 3 February 1995 3 February 2000

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 19 August 2014

Cook Islands (accession) 30 June 2003 30 September 2003

Costa Rica (accession) 6 June 2011 6 September 2011

Croatia (accession) 31 January 2000 30 April 2000

Cuba (accession) 25 October 2005 25 January 2006

Cyprus (ratification) 4 February 1998 3 February 2000

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 8 August 2001 8 November 2001

Denmark (accession) 2 December 1991 3 February 2000

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Ecuador (accession) 26 August 2008 26 November 2008

Egypt (accession) 21 April 1995 3 February 2000

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 3 February 2000

Eritrea (accession) 4 February 2000 4 May 2000

Estonia (accession) 20 August 2003 20 November 2003

Fiji (accession) 28 July 2004 28 October 2004

Finland (acceptance) 17 December 1999 17 March 2000

France (approval) 28 February 1992 3 February 2000

Gabon (accession) 17 April 2019 17 July 2019

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 3 February 2000

Germany (accession) 22 June 1995 3 February 2000

Ghana (accession) 18 November 2019 18 February 2020

Greece (ratification) 19 July 1994 3 February 2000

Grenada 28 June 2004 29 September 2004

Guatemala (accession) 1 September 2000 1 December 2000

Honduras (accession) 20 May 2005 20 August 2005

Iceland (accession) 12 May 2000 12 August 2000

India (accession) 22 August 2000 22 November 2000

Indonesia (accession) 28 November 2017 28 February 2018

Iraq (accession) 2 November 2017 2 February 2018

Iran, Islamic Republic of (accession) 31 October 2006 31 January 2007

Ireland (accession) 24 September 2003 24 December 2003

Israel (accession) 21 November 2012 21 February 2013

Italy (accession) 3 March 1992 3 February 2000

Jamaica (accession) 2 May 2003 2 August 2003

Japan (accession) 24 June 1997 3 February 2000

Jordan (accession) 14 October 2003 14 January 2004

Kazakhstan (accession) 17 February 2009 17 May 2009

Kenya (accession) 7 July 2015 5 October 2015

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (accession) 30 August 2019 30 November 2019

Latvia (accession) 7 April 1999 3 February 2000

Liberia (accession) 26 February 1997 3 February 2000

Lithuania (accession) 20 April 2006 20 July 2006

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 3 February 2000

Libya (accession) 20 January 2009 20 April 2009

Madagascar (accession) 26 July 2019 26 October 2019

Malawi (accession) 17 December 2001 17 March 2002

Malaysia (accession) 11 November 2011 11 February 2012

Maldives (accession) 20 May 2005 20 August 2005

Malta (accession) 28 January 1999 3 February 2000

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 3 February 2000

Mauritius (accession) 17 December 2002 17 March 2003

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 3 February 2000

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Mongolia (accession) 19 September 2007 19 December 2007

Montenegro (accession) 27 January 2012 27 April 2012

Myanmar (accession) 3 July 2019 3 October 2019

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 September 2018

Netherlands1 (acceptance) 22 February 1991 3 February 2000

New Zealand (accession) 6 March 2001 6 June 2001

Nicaragua (accession) 17 December 2004 17 March 2005

Nigeria (accession) 18 June 2015 18 September 2015

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway (accession) 13 October 1994 3 February 2000

Oman (accession) 17 June 1991 3 February 2000

Pakistan (accession) 6 December 2001 6 March 2002

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 17 September 2007 17 December 2007

Paraguay (accession) 15 June 2004 15 September 2004

Peru (accession) 21 August 2009 21 November 2009

Philippines (accession) 6 June 2018 6 September 2018

Poland (accession) 21 July 2008 21 October 2008

Portugal (accession) 12 June 2000 12 September 2000

Qatar (accession) 15 January 2020 15 April 2020

Republic of Korea (accession) 14 November 1994 3 February 2000

Romania (accession) 18 May 2001 18 August 2001

Russian Federation (accession) 18 August 2000 18 November 2000

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 September 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 9 October 2001 9 January 2002

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 18 August 2004

San Marino (accession) 21 April 2021 21 July 2021

Saudi Arabia (accession) 7 August 2015 7 November 2015

Seychelles (ratification) 27 September 1989 3 February 2000

Sierra Leone (accession) 26 July 2001 26 October 2001

Singapore (accession) 18 August 1999 3 February 2000

Slovakia (succession) 1 January 1993 3 February 2000

Slovenia (accession) 3 June 1999 3 February 2000

Spain (accession) 10 January 1995 3 February 2000

Sweden (ratification) 4 February 1993 3 February 2000

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 20 July 2001 20 October 2001

Togo (accession) 29 November 2018 28 February 2019

Tonga (accession) 15 June 2000 15 September 2000

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 7 June 2012 7 November 2012

Tunisia (accession) 13 January 1999 3 February 2000

Tuvalu (accession) 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

Ukraine (accession) 7 October 2005 7 January 2006

United Arab Emirates (accession) 27 September 2017 27 December 2017

United Kingdom3 (accession) 8 March 2000 8 June 2000

United States (ratification) 1 July 1991 3 February 2000

Uruguay (ratification) 31 July 2003 31 October 2003

Vanuatu (accession) 14 September 1992 3 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 17 February 1998 3 February 2000

Viet Nam (accession) 27 May 2002 27 August 2002

Yemen (accession) 11 January 2012 11 April 2012

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 123 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 97.95% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 Acceptance by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 3 February 2000 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 3 February 2000 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

2 China declared that the Protocol would be effective in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) with effect from 23 October 2002 and in respect of the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

3 Accession by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | ) |  |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | ) |  |
| Bermuda | ) |  |
| Cayman Islands | ) | with effect from 30 January 2004 |
| Falkland Islands\* | ) |  |
| Gibraltar | ) |  |
| Isle of Man | ) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Anguilla | ) |  |
| Alderney | ) | with effect from 19 May 2004 |
| Montserrat | ) |  |
|  |  |  |
| British Virgin Islands | ) | with effect from 10 June 2004 |
| St. Helena | ) |  |
|  |  |  |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | ) | with effect from 7 July 2004 |

\* The depositary received a communication dated 4 September 2009 from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in London. The communication, circulated by the depositary, is as follows:

“The Argentine Government recalls that the Malvinas Islands , South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas are an integral part of the Argentine Republic’s territory and that, being illegitimately occupied by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, they are subject to a sovereignty dispute between both countries, which is recognized by the United Nations and by other international organizations.

In that respect, it recalls that the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognizes the existence of the sovereignty dispute to which the “Question of the Malvinas Islands” refers and urges the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the dispute as soon as possible. In turn, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization has repeatedly urged them to do likewise, most recently through its resolution of 18 June 2009. Furthermore, on 4 June 2009, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States issued a similar decision on the Question.

Accordingly, the Argentine Government rejects and objects to the attempts by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to apply to the Malvinas Islands the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.

The Argentine Government reaffirms its legitimate sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.”

**III. Amendments**

**(1) 2000 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.92(72))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-second session (May 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.92(72), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2002, unless, prior to 1 July 2001, more than one‑third of the Parties to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2002.

**(2) 2000 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.** **100(73))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-third session (December 2000) adopted by resolution MSC.100(73), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2002, unless, prior to 1 January 2002, more than one‑third of the Parties to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received by 1 January 2002, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(3) 2002 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.124(75))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-fifth session (May 2002) adopted by resolution MSC.124(75), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2004, unless, prior to 1 July 2003, more than one-third of the Parties to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which Constitute not less than fifty percent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received by 1 July 2003 and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2004.

**(4) 2004 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.154(78))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.154(78), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B.** **Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one-third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received by 1 January 2006, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(5) 2004 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.171(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.171(79), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B.** **Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one-third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received by 1 January 2006, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(6) 2006 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.204(81)**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.204(81), in accordance with article VIII(b(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B.** **Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention the amendments shall be deemed to be accepted on the date on which they are accepted by two thirds of the Parties to the Protocol. Two acceptances from Norway and the Netherlands were received on 9 September 2007 and 18 January 2010 respectively.

**(7) 2006 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.227(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.227(82), in accordance with article VIII(b(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B.** **Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2008, unless, prior to 1 January 2008, more than one-third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received by 1 January 2008, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2008.

**(8) 2007 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.240(83))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-third session (October 2007) adopted, by resolution MSC.240(83), in accordance with article VIII(b(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B.** **Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2009, unless, prior to 1 January 2009, more than one-third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2009.

**(9) 2008 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.258(84))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fourth session (May 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.258(84), in accordance with article VIII(b(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B.** **Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2010, unless, prior to 1 July 2009, more than one-third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(10) 2009 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.283(86))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-sixth session (May-June 2009) adopted, by resolution MSC.283(86), in accordance with article VIII(b(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B.** **Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2011, unless, prior to 1 July 2010, more than one-third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2011.

## (11) 2010 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.309(88))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-eight session (December 2010) adopted, by resolution MSC.309(88), adopted, in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, amendments to the appendix to the Annex to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention and article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, that the said amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2012 unless, prior to 1 January 2012, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2012, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2012.

## (12) 2012 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.344(91))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.344(91), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) and Article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol amendments to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, to the annex and to the appendix to the annex to SOLAS 1974.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention and Article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

## (13) 2015 (appendix to the Annex) Amendments (MSC.395(95))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-fifth session (June 2015) adopted, by resolution (MSC.395(95), in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) and Article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol amendments to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, to the annex and to the appendix to the annex to SOLAS 1974.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention and Article VI of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to 1 July 2016, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 SOLAS Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2016, no objectionhad been received and the amendments, accordingly, will enter into force on 1 January 2017.

**AGREEMENT CONCERNING SPECIFIC STABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RO-RO PASSENGER SHIPS UNDERTAKING REGULAR SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL VOYAGES BETWEEN OR TO OR FROM DESIGNATED PORTS IN NORTH WEST EUROPE AND THE BALTIC SEA (SOLAS AGR.  1996)**

Concluded in Stockholm: 27-28 February 1996

**Entry into force:** 1 April 1997

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 7**

1. The present Agreement shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 July until 30 September 1996, and shall thereafter remain open for accession. States may become parties to the present Agreement by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval, or

(c) accession.

2. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Notification and entry into force**

**Article 8**

1. The present Agreement shall be notified by the Government of Sweden to the Secretary-General.

It shall enter into force

(a) twelve months after the date of notification to the Secretary-General, or

(b) on the date on which not fewer than five States have become parties in accordance with Article 7,

whichever is the later.

2. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the present Agreement enters into force shall take effect thirty days after the date of deposit.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

**I. Signatories**

Denmark

Finland Subject to ratification

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ireland

Norway1

Sweden

United Kingdom

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument**

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 27 June 2015

Denmark (signature) 14 August 1996 1 April 1997

Estonia (accession) 12 December 2005 11 January 2006

Finland (ratification) 1 October 1996 1 April 1997

Germany (ratification) 27 March 1997 1 April 1997

Ireland (signature) 1 July 1996 1 April 1997

Latvia (accession) 5 January 2004 4 February 2004

Netherlands (accession)2 3 February 1997 1 April 1997

Norway (signature)1 25 September 1996 1 April 1997

Poland (accession) 5 December 2007 4 January 2008

Sweden (signature) 14 August 1996 1 April 1997

United Kingdom (signature) 1 July 1996 1 April 1997

Number of Contracting States: 12

(the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 5.54% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Accompanied by the following statement:

"Recognising the inherent problem of water on deck on ro-ro passenger ships, the Norwegian Maritime Directorate has already applied the major part of the stability requirements of Annex 2 to the Agreement to Norwegian ro‑ro passenger ships undertaking regular scheduled voyages between designated ports.

Referring to the Resolution adopted by the representatives of the Government and Maritime Administrations who concluded the Agreement in Stockholm 27-28 February 1996, recognising the possibility of an early implementation of the requirements of the Agreement, the Government of Norway wishes to inform that it is seeking agreements with other Contracting Parties. The intention is to obtain the same safety standards on every ro‑ro passenger ship on regular voyages to and from Norwegian designated ports.

Taking into account the close co-operation for enhancing stability between the countries now Parties to the Agreement, the Government of Norway anticipates that the negotiation of agreements on an early upgrading of ro‑ro passenger ships servicing Norwegian designated ports will be successfully concluded."

2For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles\* and Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. For full details refer to the footnotes, on section II of SOLAS 1974. The agreement applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 1 April 1997 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 April 1997 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

**CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA, 1972, AS AMENDED (COLREG 1972)**

Done at London, 20 October 1972

**Entry into force:** 15 July 1977

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article II**

1. The present Convention shall remain open for signature until 1 June 1973 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2. States Members of the United Nations, or of any of the Specialized Agencies, or the International Atomic Energy Agency, or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may become Parties to this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the [International Maritime Organization] ...

**Entry into force**

**Article IV**

1. (a) The present Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which at least 15 States, the aggregate of whose merchant fleets constitutes not less than 65 per cent by number or by tonnage of the world fleet of vessels of 100 gross tons and over have become Parties to it, whichever is achieved first.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, the present Convention shall not enter into force before 1 January 1976.

2. Entry into force for States which ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Convention in accordance with article II after the conditions prescribed in subparagraph 1(a) have been met and before the Convention enters into force, shall be on the date of entry into force of the Convention.

3. Entry into force for States which ratify, accept, approve or accede after the date on which this Convention enters into force, shall be on the date of deposit of an instrument in accordance with article II.

**Amendments to the Regulations**

**Article VI**

1. Any amendment to the Regulations proposed by a Contracting Party shall be considered in the Organization at the request of that Party.

2. If adopted by a two‑thirds majority of those present and voting in the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization, such amendment shall be communicated to all Contracting Parties and Members of the Organization at least six months prior to its consideration by the Assembly of the Organization. Any Contracting Party which is not a Member of the Organization shall be entitled to participate when the amendment is considered by the Assembly.

3. If adopted by a two‑thirds majority of those present and voting in the Assembly, the amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General to all Contracting Parties for their acceptance.

4. Such an amendment shall enter into force on a date to be determined by the Assembly at the time of its adoption unless, by a prior date determined by the Assembly at the same time, more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties notify the Organization of their objection to the amendment. Determination by the Assembly of the dates referred to in this paragraph shall be by a two‑thirds majority of those present and voting.

...

I. Signatories

II. Parties to the Convention

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Bulgaria Subject to ratification

Cambodia Sous réserve de ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification 17 Nov. 1972

Finland Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'acceptation 9 novembre 1972

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ghana Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to ratification

Iceland Subject to approval

India

Indonesia Subject to acceptance

Ireland Subject to ratification

Italy Sous réserve de ratification

Kuwait Subject to acceptance

New Zealand Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Portugal Sous réserve de ratification

Republic of Korea Subject to acceptance

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification 24.1.73

United Kingdom Subject to acceptance

United States Subject to acceptance

**II. Parties to the Convention**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Albania (accession) 15 April 2004 15 April 2004

Algeria (accession) 4 October 1976 15 July 1977

Angola (accession) 3 October 1991 3 October 1991

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 29 January 1988 29 January 1988

Argentina (accession) 11 May 1977 15 July 1977

Australia (accession) 29 February 1980 29 February 1980

Austria (accession) 8 June 1977 15 July 1977

Azerbaijan (accession) 1 July 1997 1 July 1997

Bahamas (accession) 22 July 1976 15 July 1977

Bahrain (accession) 21 October 1985 21 October 1985

Bangladesh (accession) 10 May 1978 10 May 1978

Barbados (accession) 12 January 1983 12 January 1983

Belarus (accession) 7 January 1994 7 January 1994

Belgium (ratification) 22 December 1975 15 July 1977

Belize (accession) 9 April 1991 9 April 1991

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 1 November 1985

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 4 June 1999 4 June 1999

Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession) 22 September 2020 22 September 2020

Brazil (ratification) 26 November 1974 15 July 1977

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 5 February 1987 5 February 1987

Bulgaria (ratification) 29 April 1975 15 July 1977

Cambodia (ratification) 28 November 1994 28 November 1994

Cameroon (accession) 14 May 1984 14 May 1984

Canada (accession)1 7 March 1975 15 July 1977

Cabo Verde (accession) 28 April 1977 15 July 1977

Chile (accession) 2 August 1977 2 August 1977

China (accession)2 7 January 1980 7 January 1980

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Colombia (accession) 27 July 1981 27 July 1981

Comoros (accession) 22 November 2000 22 November 2000

Congo (accession) 7 January 1993 7 January 1993

Cook Islands (accession) 21 December 2001 21 December 2001

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 5 October 1987

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession)1 7 November 1983 7 November 1983

Cyprus (accession) 4 November 1980 4 November 1980

Czechia (succession)1 ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 1 May 1985 1 May 1985

Democratic Republic of the Congo3 (accession) 10 February 1977 15 July 1977

Denmark (ratification) 24 January 1974 15 July 1977

Djibouti (accession) 1 March 1984 1 March 1984

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 June 2000

Dominican Republic (accession) 15 March 1978 15 March 1978

Ecuador (accession) 8 December 1977 8 December 1977

Egypt (accession) 19 February 1987 19 February 1987

El Salvador (accession) 17 June 1997 17 June 1997

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 24 April 1996

Eritrea (accession) 22 April 1996 22 April 1996

Estonia (accession) 16 December 1991 16 December 1991

Ethiopia (accession) 18 July 1985 18 July 1985

Fiji (accession) 4 March 1983 4 March 1983

Finland (ratification) 16 February 1977 15 July 1977

France (approval) 10 May 1974 15 July 1977

Gabon (accession) 21 January 1982 21 January 1982

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 November 1991

Georgia (accession) 19 April 1994 19 April 1994

Germany4 (ratification)1 14 July 1976 15 July 1977

Ghana (ratification) 7 December 1973 15 July 1977

Greece (ratification) 17 December 1974 15 July 1977

Grenada (accession) 28 June 2004 28 June 2004

Guatemala (accession) 15 December 1993 15 December 1993

Guinea (accession) 19 January 1981 19 January 1981

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 December 1997

Honduras (accession) 24 September 1985 24 September 1985

Hungary (accession)1 15 December 1976 15 July 1977

Iceland (ratification) 21 April 1975 15 July 1977

India (signature) 30 May 1973 15 July 1977

Indonesia (acceptance) 13 November 1979 13 November 1979

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 17 January 1989 17 January 1989

Iraq (accession) 4 January 2018 4 January 2018

Ireland (ratification) 19 December 1977 19 December 1977

Israel (accession) 24 June 1977 15 July 1977

Italy (ratification) 11 January 1979 11 January 1979

Jamaica (accession) 30 March 1979 30 March 1979

Japan (accession) 21 June 1977 15 July 1977

Jordan (accession) 5 October 2000 5 October 2000

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 March 1994

Kenya (accession) 15 December 1992 15 December 1992

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 February 2007

Kuwait (acceptance)1 4 June 1979 4 June 1979

Latvia (accession) 20 May 1992 20 May 1992

Lebanon (accession) 10 November 2008 10 November 2008

Liberia (accession) 28 December 1973 15 July 1977

Libya (accession) 28 April 2005 28 April 2005

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 December 1991

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 14 February 1991

Madagascar (accession) 27 July 2017 27 July 2017

Malaysia (accession) 23 December 1980 23 December 1980

Maldives (accession) 14 January 1981 14 January 1981

Malta (accession) 20 March 1989 20 March 1989

Marshall Islands (accession) 26 April 1988 26 April 1988

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Mauritania (accession) 17 November 1995 17 November 1995

Mauritius (accession) 26 May 1989 26 May 1989

Mexico (accession) 8 April 1976 15 July 1977

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 October 2005

Monaco (accession) 18 January 1977 15 July 1977

Mongolia (accession) 26 June 2002 26 June 2002

Montenegro (succession)10, 11 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 27 April 1977 15 July 1977

Mozambique (accession) 30 October 1991 30 October 1991

Myanmar (accession) 11 November 1987 11 November 1987

Namibia (accession) 27 November 2000 27 November 2000

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 June 2018

Netherlands (accession)8 4 February 1976 15 July 1977

New Zealand (ratification) 26 November 1976 15 July 1977

Nicaragua (accession) 2 December 1999 2 December 1999

Nigeria (accession) 17 January 1974 15 July 1977

Niue (accession) 18 May 2012 18 May 2012

Norway (ratification) 13 August 1974 15 July 1977

Oman (accession) 25 April 1985 25 April 1985

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 September 2011

Pakistan (accession) 14 December 1977 14 December 1977

Panama (accession) 14 March 1979 14 March 1979

Papua New Guinea (accession) 18 May 1976 15 July 1977

Peru (accession) 9 January 1980 9 January 1980

Philippines (accession) 10 June 2013 10 June 2013

Poland (ratification) 14 December 1976 15 July 1977

Portugal (ratification)9 17 October 1978 17 October 1978

Qatar (accession) 31 January 1980 31 January 1980

Republic of Korea (acceptance) 29 July 1977 29 July 1977

Romania (accession)1 27 March 1975 15 July 1977

Russian Federation5 (accession)1 9 November 1973 15 July 1977

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 June 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 May 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 28 October 1983 28 October 1983

Samoa (accession) 23 October 1979 23 October 1979

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 April 2021

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 October 1998

Saudi Arabia (accession) 3 July 1978 3 July 1978

Senegal (accession) 27 October 1978 27 October 1978

Serbia (succession)10 ,11 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 22 August 1988 22 August 1988

Sierra Leone (accession) 20 July 2001 20 July 2001

Singapore (accession) 29 April 1977 15 July 1977

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands (succession) ‑ 7 July 1978

South Africa (accession) 20 December 1976 15 July 1977

Spain (accession) 31 May 1974 15 July 1977

Sri Lanka (accession) 4 January 1978 4 January 1978

Sudan (accession) 11 March 2003 11 March 2003

Sweden (ratification) 28 April 1975 15 July 1977

Switzerland (ratification) 30 December 1975 15 July 1977

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 16 February 1976 15 July 1977

Thailand (accession) 6 August 1979 6 August 1979

Togo (accession) 19 July 1989 19 July 1989

Tonga (accession) 12 April 1977 15 July 1977

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 15 February 1979 15 February 1979

Tunisia (accession) 1 February 1978 1 February 1978

Turkey (accession) 16 May 1980 16 May 1980

Turkmenistan (accession) 4 February 2009 4 February 2009

Tuvalu (succession) ‑ 1 October 1978

Uganda (accession) 3 April 2019 3 April 2019

Ukraine (accession) 5 March 1993 5 March 1993

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December 1983 15 December 1983

United Kingdom (acceptance)6 28 June 1974 15 July 1977

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 16 May 2006 16 May 2006

United States (acceptance)7 23 November 1976 15 July 1977

Uruguay (accession) 15 August 1979 15 August 1979

Vanuatu (accession) 28 July 1982 28 July 1982

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 3 August 1983 3 August 1983

Viet Nam (accession) 18 December 1990 18 December 1990

Yemen (accession) 6 March 1979 6 March 1979

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 162 |
|  | (the aggregate of whose merchant fleets constitute approximately 98.96% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

3Formerly Zaire.

4On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded1 to the Convention on 15 May 1975.

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

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

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

Hong Kong\* 30 October 1974 15 July 1977

Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick ) 15 July 1977 15 July 1977

of Guernsey, Isle of Man )

Belize\*\* )

Bermuda )

British Virgin Islands )

Cayman Islands )

Falkland Islands and Dependencies\*\*\* )

Gibraltar ) 8 August 1977 15 July 1977

Gilbert Islands\*\*\*\* )

Montserrat )

Pitcairn Islands Group )

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha[[10]](#footnote-11)\*\*\*\*\* )

Solomon Islands\*\* )

Turks and Caicos Islands )

Tuvalu\*\* )

*[Footnotes continued]*

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

\*\* Has since become an independent State and party to the Convention.

\*\*\* The depositary received the following communication, dated 10 September 1986, from the Argentine delegation to the International Maritime Organization:

*[Translation]*

"... the Argentine Government rejects the extension made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the application to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands of the ... Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, as amended ... and reaffirms the right of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic over those archipelagos which form part of its national territory.

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

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

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

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

\*\*\*\* Has since become the independent State of Kiribati to which the Convention applies provisionally. Kiribati acceded to the Convention on 5 February 2007.

7 The United States declared acceptance to be effective also in respect of:

Puerto Rico, Guam, The Panama Canal Zone, )

The Virgin Islands of the )

United States, American Samoa, )

The Trust Territory of the )

Pacific Islands, Midway, Wake, ) 1 April 1977 15 July 1977

Johnston Islands, Palmyra Island, )

Kingman Reef, Howland Island, )

Baker Island, Jarvis Island and )

Navassa Island )

With reference to the acceptance in respect of the Panama Canal Zone and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States informed the Depositary as follows:

The Panama Canal Zone reverted to Panama on 1 October 1978. On that date the United States Panama Canal Zone ended.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was terminated by the UN Security Council, acting on the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council. The Trust Agreement, with regard to the three territories that entered into Compacts of Free Association with the United States, was terminated as follows:

The Marshall Islands on 21 October 1986, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990), of 22 December 1990; the Federated States of Micronesia on 3 November 1986, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990), of 22 December 1990; and Palau on 1 October 1994, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 156(1994), of 10 November 1994.

The fourth territory, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands came under full United States sovereignty on 4 November 1986.

8 The Netherlands declared accession to be effective also in respect of the Netherlands Antilles**\*** from 1 July 1984 and Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986)

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 15 July 1977 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

9Applies to Macau with effect from 22 March 1999\*

\*Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

10As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed the responsibility for its international relations.

11  Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

.**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**CANADA**

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

"The Government of Canada considers that the provisions of rule 10, 'Traffic Separation Schemes', do not provide for compulsory use of the adopted schemes. The Government of Canada considers that the compulsory routeing of ships is necessary to avoid collisions between ships and the resulting damage to the marine environment.

"The Government of Canada notes that there are no exceptions to rule 10(b) (c) and (h) for vessels engaged in fishing with nets, lines, trawls, trolling lines or other apparatus, or for vessels engaged in special operations such as survey, cable, buoy, pipeline or salvage operations, and that the exceptions in rule 10(e) are not broad enough to adequately provide for vessels engaged in special operations. The Government of Canada considers that the practical application of rule 10 would be complicated without realistic exceptions for fishing vessels and for vessels engaged in special operations.

"The Government of Canada therefore does not consider that it is prohibited from providing for the compulsory use of traffic separation schemes or providing for such exceptions to rule 10(b), (c), (e) and (h)."

**CUBA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cuba contained the following declarations (in the Spanish language):

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of article II of the Convention, notwithstanding the fact that it deals with matters of interest for all States, are discriminatory in nature in that they withhold from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality."

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the application of the provisions contained in article III of the Convention is at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514(XV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of putting a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**CZECHIA**

The instrument of accession of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was accompanied by the following declaration (in the English language):

"... that the provision of article II, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea ‑ COLREG (London 1972) prevents some States from becoming parties to the Convention. It is therefore of the opinion that the Convention should be opened to all the interested countries in keeping with the principle of equal sovereignty of States.

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic deems it also necessary to declare that the provision of article III of the Convention, dealing with the extension of its validity to territories for whose international relations the party to the Convention is responsible, is at variance with the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960) which proclaimed the necessity of putting a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

Czechia and Slovakia, as successor States to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, consider themselves bound by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party, as of 1 January 1993, including reservations and declarations made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

By a communication dated 13 June 1995 the depositary was notified that Czechia, which is a Party to the above-mentioned Convention by virtue of its succession to the former Czechoslovakia, considers henceforth the declaration pertaining to articles II, paragraph 2 and III which accompanied the instrument of accession of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as obsolete and having lost any relevance.

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

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

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article II 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 III 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 to a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**1

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by a 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".

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”The depositary received a communication dated 15 November 1976 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"The German Democratic Republic takes note of the declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the application to Berlin (West) of the provisions of the Convention of 20 October 1972 on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea on the understanding that the provisions of the Convention will be applied to Berlin (West) in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which provides that Berlin (West) continues not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it."

The following communication dated 31 March 1977 was received from the United Kingdom on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the French Republic and of the United States of America". The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"... the German Democratic Republic is not a party to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which was concluded in Berlin by the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the United States of America, and is not therefore competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

The Quadripartite Agreement does not impose any requirement regarding terminology to be used by the Federal Republic of Germany, when extending to the Western Sectors of Berlin Treaties or Agreements to which it has become a party, nor of course, does the Agreement affect terminology used in the past. In any case the use by the Federal Republic of Germany of the terminology mentioned in the Notes under reference can in no way affect quadripartite agreements or decisions relating to Berlin.

Consequently the validity of the Berlin Declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany is unaffected by the use of this terminology."

A further communication dated 11 July 1977 was received from the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in London:

"By letter of 31 March 1977 addressed on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to the Secretary‑General the Government of the United Kingdom, also on behalf of the Government of France and of the United States of America, answered the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in that letter, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above mentioned instrument extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect."

**HUNGARY**

The instrument of accession of the Hungarian People's Republic was accompanied by the following statement and declaration (in the English language):

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that article II, paragraph (2) of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea of 1972, which does not allow some States to become a Party to the Convention, is of discriminative nature. The Convention regulates such questions which concern all States and, therefore, under the principle of sovereign equality of States, it should be open for all States without any restriction and discrimination.

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic also declares that article III of the Convention is at variance with the UN General Assembly's resolution No. 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, which declared the necessity of the unconditional elimination of all forms of colonialism."

**KUWAIT**1

The instrument of acceptance of the State of Kuwait was accompanied by the following Understanding (in the English language):

"It is understood that the ratification of the State of Kuwait of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea and Regulations attached thereto done at London, on the 20th of October, 1972,,does not in any way mean recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

**ROMANIA**

The instrument of accession of the Socialist Republic of Romania was accompanied by the following statements (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

"(a) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of rule 18(2) of the Convention are not in accord with the principle whereby international treaties, the objectives and aims of which are of concern to the international community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

"(b) The Council o” State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories, to which the provisions of article III of the Convention refer, is not in accord with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on the principles of international law affecting friendly relations and co‑operation between States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly resolution 2625(XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the right of States to encourage achievement of the principle of the equality of rights of peoples and their right to take their own decisions, with a view to putting a swift end to colonialism."

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1The depositary received the following communication dated 3 December 1979 from the Ambassador of Israel in London:

"The instrument of acceptance deposited by the Government of the State of Kuwait was accompanied by a statement of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of Israel will, so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the State of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

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

*[Translation]*

"... the acceptance of the Syrian Arab Republic to the regulations stipulated in the said Convention and its ratification do not imply in any way the recognition in Israel and do not lead to its engagement with it in any dealings that may be regulated by the said Convention."

**USSR**

The instrument of accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was accompanied by the following declarations (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that article II, paragraph 2, of the 1972 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, under which certain States are precluded from becoming parties to that Convention, is of a discriminatory character, and considers that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction.

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also deems it necessary to declare that the provisions of article III of the 1972 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, concerning the extension of its application to a territory for whose international relations a Contracting Party is responsible, are out‑dated and contrary to the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 1981 Amendments (A.464(XII))**

**A. Adoption**

On 19 November 1981 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Regulations by resolution A.464(XII).

**B. Entry into force**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article VI of the Convention, that each amendment shall enter into force on 1 June 1983 unless by 1 June l982 more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received and the date of entry into force of the amendments was accordingly 1 June 1983.

**(2) 1987 Amendments (A.626(15)**

**A. Adoption**

On 19 November 1987 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Regulations by resolution A.626(15).

**B. Entry into force**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article VI of the Convention, that each amendment shall enter into force on 19 November 1989 unless by 19 May 1988 more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received and the date of entry into force of the amendments was accordingly 19 November 1989.

**(3) 1989 Amendment (A.678(16))**

**A. Adoption**

On 19 October 1989 the Assembly adopted an amendment to the Regulations by resolution A.678(16).

**B. Entry into force**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article VI of the Convention, that the amendment shall enter into force on 19 April 1991 unless by 19 April 1990 more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 19 April 1991.

**(4) 1993 Amendments (A.736(18))**

**A. Adoption**

On 4 November 1993 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Regulations by resolution A.736(18).

**B. Entry into force**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article VI of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 4 November 1995 unless by 4 May 1994 more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 4 May 1994 only one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary‑General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 4 November 1995.

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1 Objection received from Tunisia.

**(5) 2001 Amendments (A.910(22))**

**A. Adoption**

On 29 November 2001 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Regulations by resolution A.910(22).

**B. Entry into force**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with paragraph 4, article VI of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 29 November 2003 unless by 29 May 2002 more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 29 November 2003.

## (6) 2007 Amendments (A.1004(25))

**A. Adoption**

On 29 November 2007 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Regulations by resolution A.1004(25).

**B. Entry into force**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with paragraph 4, article VI of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 December 2009 unless, by 1 June 2008 more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 December 2009.

## (7) 2013 Amendments (to make the use of the III Code mandatory) (A.1085(28))

**A. Adoption**

On 4 December 2013 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Convention by resolution A.1085(28)

**B. Entry into force**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with paragraph 4, article VI of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, by 1 July 2015 more than one‑third of the Contracting Parties have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 1 July 2015 two objections1 were received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

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1 The depositary received, on 26 May 2015, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments.

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017 a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.”

The depositary received, on 25 June 2015, a communication from the Government of the United States of America (USA) that due to national legislative requirements, the Government of the USA objects to these amendments until the required domestic process is complete.

**PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 19731, (MARPOL)**

Done at London, 17 February 1978

**Entry into force:** 2 October 1983

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article IV**

1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 June 1978 to 31 May 1979 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature, subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

2. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

**Entry into force**

**Article V**

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than fifteen States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping, have become Parties to it in accordance with article IV of the present Protocol.

2. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the present Protocol enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

3. After the date on which an amendment to the present Protocol is deemed to have been accepted in accordance with article 16 of the Convention, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to the present Protocol as amended.

**Article 15**

of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 19731

(1) The present Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than fifteen States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping, have become parties to it in accordance with Article 13 of the present Convention.

(2) An Optional Annex shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which the conditions stipulated in paragraph (1) of the present Article have been satisfied in relation to that Annex.

(3) The Organization shall inform the States which have signed the present Convention or acceded to it of the date on which it enters into force and of the date on which an Optional Annex enters into force in accordance with paragraph (2) of the present article.

(4) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of the present Convention or any Optional Annex after the requirements for entry into force thereof have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of the Convention or such Annex or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument whichever is the later date.

(5) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date on which the Convention or an Optional Annex entered into force, the Convention or the Optional Annex shall become effective three months after the date of deposit of the instrument.

(6) After the date on which all the conditions required under article 16 to bring an amendment to the present Convention or an Optional Annex into force have been fulfilled, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to the Convention or Annex as amended.

**Amendments**

**Article 16**

of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 19731

(1) The present Convention may be amended by any of the procedures specified in the following paragraphs.

(2) Amendments after consideration by the Organization:

(a) any amendment proposed by a Party to the Convention shall be submitted to the Organization and circulated by its Secretary‑General to all Members of the Organization and all Parties at least six months prior to its consideration;

(b) any amendment proposed and circulated as above shall be submitted to an appropriate body by the Organization for consideration;

(c) Parties to the Convention, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the appropriate body;

(d) amendments shall be adopted by a two‑thirds majority of only the Parties to the Convention present and voting;

(e) if adopted in accordance with subparagraph (d) above, amendments shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General of the Organization to all the Parties to the Convention for acceptance;

(f) an amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted in the following circumstances:

(i) an amendment to an article of the Convention shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date on which it is accepted by two‑thirds of the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet;

(ii) an amendment to an Annex to the Convention shall be deemed to have been accepted in accordance with the procedure specified in subparagraph (f)(iii) unless the appropriate body, at the time of its adoption, determines that the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date on which it is accepted by two‑thirds of the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet. Nevertheless, at any time before the entry into force of an amendment to an Annex to the Convention, a Party may notify the Secretary‑General of the Organization that its express approval will be necessary before the amendment enters into force for it. The latter shall bring such notification and the date of its receipt to the notice of Parties;

(iii) an amendment to an appendix to an Annex to the Convention shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of a period to be determined by the appropriate body at the time of its adoption, which period shall be not less than ten months, unless within that period an objection is communicated to the Organization by not less than one‑third of the Parties or by the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet whichever condition is fulfilled;

(iv) an amendment to Protocol I to the Convention shall be subject to the same procedures as for the amendments to the Annexes to the Convention, as provided for in subparagraphs (f)(ii) or (f)(iii) above;

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1 **Note by the Depositary**

The Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 incorporates with modifications the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. Accordingly, as of 2 October 1983, the regime to be applied by the States Parties to it is the regime contained in the 1973 Convention as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (1973/78 MARPOL).

(v) an amendment to Protocol II to the Convention shall be subject to the same procedures as for the amendments to an article of the Convention, as provided for in subparagraph (f)(i) above;

(g) the amendment shall enter into force under the following conditions:

(i) in the case of an amendment to an article of the Convention, to Protocol II, or to Protocol I or to an Annex to the Convention not under the procedure specified in subparagraph (f)(iii), the amendment accepted in conformity with the foregoing provisions shall enter into force six months after the date of its acceptance with respect to the Parties which have declared that they have accepted it;

(ii) in the case of an amendment to Protocol I, to an appendix to an Annex or to an Annex to the Convention under the procedure specified in subparagraph (f)(iii), the amendment deemed to have been accepted in accordance with the foregoing conditions shall enter into force six months after its acceptance for all the Parties with the exception of those which, before that date, have made a declaration that they do not accept it or a declaration under subparagraph (f)(ii), that their express approval is necessary.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

(1) Protocol

(2) Optional Annexes

(a) Annex III

(b) Annex IV

(c) Annex V

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Australia Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation ultérieure

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Liberia Subject to ratification

Mexico Ad referendum

Netherlands Subject to approval

Poland Subject to ratification

Spain A reserva de ratificación

Sweden Subject to ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Uruguay

**II. Contracting States**

**(1) Protocol**

Date of signature Date of entry

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Albania (accession) 9 January 2007 9 April 2007

Algeria (accession)1 31 January 1989 1 May 1989

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 4 January 2002

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 29 January 1988 29 April 1988

Argentina (accession)1 31 August 1993 1 December 1993

Australia (ratification)1 (with the exception of 14 October 1987 14 January 1988

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 14 August 1990

(in respect of Annex III) 10 October 1994

(in respect of Annex IV) 27 February 2004

Austria (accession) 27 May 1988 27 August 1988

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 16 October 2004

Bahamas (accession)1 (with the exception of 7 June 1983 2 October 1983

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 12 October 1990

(in respect of Annex III) 11 August 1992

(in respect of Annex VI) 8 June 2017 8 September 2017

Bahrain (accession) (with the exception of 27 April 2007 27 July 2007

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

Bangladesh (accession) 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Barbados (accession)1 (with the exception of

Annex IV of the Convention) 6 May 1994 6 August 1994

(in respect of Annex IV) 26 November 2001

Belarus (accession) 7 January 1994 7 April 1994

Belgium (accession)1 (with the exception of 6 March 1984 6 June 1984

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V) 27 October 1988

(in respect of Annex IV) 4 January 1996

Belize (accession) 26 May 1995 26 August 1995

Benin (accession) 11 February 2000 11 May 2000

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 4 June 1999 4 September 1999

Brazil (ratification)1 (with the exception of 29 January 1988 29 April 1988

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 8 November 1995

Brunei Darussalam (accession)1 23 October 1986 23 January 1987

(with the exception of Annexes III,

IV and V of the Convention)

Bulgaria (accession)1 (with the exception of 12 December 1984 12 March 1985

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 13 May 1993

Cambodia (accession) 28 November 1994 28 February 1995

Cameroon (accession) 18 September 2009 18 December 2009

Canada (accession)1 (with the exception of 16 November 1992 16 February 1993

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex III) 8 August 2002

Cabo Verde (accession) 4 July 2003 4 October 2003

Chile (accession)1 (with the exception of 10 October 1994 10 January 1995

Annex V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 15 August 2008 15 November 2008

China (accession)1, 2 (with the exception of 1 July 1983 2 October 1983

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 21 November 1988

(in respect of Annex III) 13 September 1994

(in respect of Annex IV)15 2 November 2006

Colombia (accession) 27 July 1981 2 October 1983

Comoros (accession) 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Congo (accession) 7 September 2004 7 December 2004

Cook Islands (accession) (with the exception of 12 March 2007 12 June 2007

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 5 January 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession)1 (with the exception of 21 December 1992 21 March 1993

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 12 February 2002

Cyprus (accession)1 (with the exception of 22 June 1989 22 September 1989

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex III) 22 March 2004

(in respect of Annex IV) 30 May 2006 30 August 2006

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 1 May 1985 1 August 1985

Denmark (accession)1, 3 27 November 1980 2 October 1983

Djibouti (accession)1 (with the exception of 1 March 1990 1 June 1990

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

Dominica (accession) (with the exception of 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex III) 31 August 2001

Dominican Republic (accession) 24 June 1999 24 September 1999

Ecuador (accession) 18 May 1990 18 August 1990

Egypt (accession) 7 August 1986 7 November 1986

El Salvador (accession) 24 September 2008 24 December 2008

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Estonia (accession)1 (with the exception of 16 December 1991 16 March 1992

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 18 August 1992 ‑

Finland (accession) 20 September 1983 2 October 1983

Fiji (accession) (including annexes IV and V) 8 March 2016 8 June 2016

France (approval)1 25 September 1981 2 October 1983

Gabon (accession) 26 April 1983 2 October 1983

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 February 1992

Georgia (accession) 8 November 1994 8 February 1995

Germany (ratification)1, 4 21 January 1982 2 October 1983

Ghana (accession)1 (with the exception of 3 June 1991 3 September 1991

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

Greece (accession) 23 September 1982 2 October 1983

Grenada (accession) (with the exception of 26 July 2018 26 October 2018

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

Guatemala (accession) 3 November 1997 3 February 1998

Guinea (accession) 2 October 2002 2 January 2003

Guinea-Bissau (accession) 24 October 2016 24 January 2017

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 24 October 2016 24 January 2017

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Honduras (accession) (with the exception of 21 August 2001 21 November 2001

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

Hungary (accession) 14 January 1985 14 April 1985

Iceland (accession)1 (with the exception of 25 June 1985 25 September 1985

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V) 30 June 1989

India (accession)1 (with the exception of 24 September 1986 24 December 1986

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 11 June 2003

Indonesia (accession)1 (with the exception of 21 October 1986 21 January 1987

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)

(with the exception of Annexes III and IV

of the Convention) 25 October 2002 25 January 2003

Iraq (accession) 6 February 2018 6 May 2018

Ireland (accession)1 (with the exception of 6 January 1995 6 April 1995

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex III) 27 April 1998

(in respect of Annex IV) 10 August 2006 10 November 2006

Israel (accession)1 (with the exception of 31 August 1983 2 October 1983

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex III) 1 October 1996 -

Italy (accession) 1 October 1982 2 October 1983

Jamaica (accession) 13 March 1991 13 June 1991

Japan (accession)1 9 June 1983 2 October 1983

Jordan (accession) 2 June 2006 2 September 2006

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya (accession) 15 December 1992 15 March 1993

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (accession) 7 August 2007 7 November 2007

Latvia (accession) 20 May 1992 20 August 1992

Lebanon (accession) 18 July 1983 2 October 1983

Liberia (ratification) (with the exception of 28 October 1980 2 October 1983

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)1

(in respect of Annex V) 12 June 1995

(in respect of Annex III) 5 October 1995

(in respect of Annex IV) 21 August 2006 21 November 2006

Libya (accession) 28 April 2005 28 July 2005

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 March 1992

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 14 May 1991

Madagascar (accession) 30 August 2005 30 November 2005

Malawi (accession) 17 December 2001 17 March 2002

Malaysia (accession)1 (with the exception of 31 January 1997 1 May 1997

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

Maldives (accession) (with the exception of 20 May 2005 20 August 2005

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

Malta (accession)1 (with the exception of 21 June 1991 21 September 1991

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V of the 13 February 2004

Convention)

Marshall Islands (accession) 26 April 1988 26 July 1988

Mauritania (accession) 24 November 1997 24 February 1998

Mauritius (accession) 6 April 1995 6 July 1995

Mexico (ratification)1 (with the exception of 23 April 1992 23 July 1992

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 15 July 1998

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Monaco (accession) 20 August 1992 20 November 1992

Mongolia (accession) 15 October 2003 15 January 2004

Montenegro (succession)9, 10 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 12 October 1993 12 January 1994

Mozambique (accession) 9 November 2005 9 February 2006

Myanmar (accession)l (with the exception of 4 May 1988 4 August 1988

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex III) 5 April 2016 5 July 2016

(in respect of Annex IV) 5 April 2016 5 July 2016

(in respect of Annex V) 5 April 2016 5 July 2016

Namibia (accession) (with the exception of Annex IV) 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Netherlands (approval)1, 5(with the exception of 30 June 1983 2 October 1983

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V of the 19 April 1988

Convention)

(in respect of Annex IV of the Convention) 11 November 2005

New Zealand (accession)1 (with the exception of 25 September 1998 25 December 1998

Annex IV of the Convention)

Nicaragua (accession) 1 February 2001 1 May 2001

Nigeria (accession) 24 May 2002 24 August 2002

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway (accession)1 (with the exception of 15 July 1980 2 October 1983

Annex IV of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex IV) 26 September 2002

Oman (accession)1 13 March 1984 13 June 1984

Pakistan (accession) 22 November 1994 22 February 1995

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 20 February 1985 20 May 1985

Papua New Guinea (accession) 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

Peru (accession) 25 April 1980 2 October 1983

Philippines (accession) 15 June 2001 15 September 2001

Poland (ratification) 1 April 1986 1 July 1986

Portugal (accession)8 22 October 1987 22 January 1988

Qatar (accession) 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Republic of Korea (accession)1 23 July 1984 23 October 1984

(with the exception of Annexes III,

IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V) 28 February 1996

(in respect of Annex IV) 28 November 2003 28 February 2004

Romania (accession) (with the exception of 15 April 1993 15 July 1993

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)1

(in respect of Annex IV) 5 July 2006 5 October 2006

Russian Federation (accession)1, 6 3 November 1983 3 February 1984

(with the exception of Annexes III, IV

and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 14 August 1987

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession)1 24 December 1997 24 March 1998

Saint Lucia (accession) 12 July 2000 12 October 2000

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 28 October 1983 28 January 1984

Samoa (accession) 7 February 2002 7 May 2002

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 23 May 2005 23 August 2005

Senegal (accession) 16 January 1997 16 April 1997

Serbia (succession)9, 10 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession)1 (with the exception of 28 November 1990 28 February 1991

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

Sierra Leone (accession) (with the exception of 26 July 2001 26 October 2001

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 23 May 2002

Singapore (accession)1 (with the exception of 1 November 1990 1 February 1991

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex III) 2 March 1994

(in respect of Annex V) 27 May 1999

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands (accession) 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

Somalia (accession) (with the exception of 16 March 2020 16 June 2020

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

South Africa (accession)1 (with the exception of 28 November 1984 28 February 1985

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 13 May 1992

(in respect of Annex IV) 17 September 2015

(in respect of Annex III) 5 February 1997

Spain (ratification)1 (with the exception of 6 July 1984 6 October 1984

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 21 January 1991

Sri Lanka (accession) 24 June 1997 24 September 1997

Suriname (accession) 4 November 1988 4 February 1989

Sweden (ratification) 9 June 1980 2 October 1983

Switzerland (accession)1 (with the exception of 15 December 1987 15 March 1988

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V) 30 April 1990

(in respect of Annex IV) 20 November 1998

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 9 November 1988 9 February 1989

(with the exception of Annexes III,

IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III, IV and V) 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Thailand (accession) (with the exception of 2 November 2007 2 February 2008

Annexes III, IV and V)

Togo (accession) 9 February 1990 9 May 1990

Tonga (accession) 1 February 1996 1 May 1996

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 6 March 2000 6 June 2000

Tunisia (accession) 10 October 1980 2 October 1983

Turkey (accession)1 (with the exception of 10 October 1990 10 January 1991

Annexes III and IV of the Convention)

Turkmenistan (accession) 4 February 2009 4 May 2009

Tuvalu (accession) 22 August 1985 22 November 1985

Uganda (accession) (with the exception of Annexes 3 April 2019 3 July 2019

III, IV and V of the Convention)

Ukraine (accession) 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 January 2007 15 April 2007

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 7 22 May 1980 2 October 1983

(with the exception of Annexes III, IV

and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V)1 27 May 1986

(in respect of Annex IV)1 11 September 1995

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 23 July 2008 23 October 2008

United States (ratification)1 12 August 1980 2 October 1983

(with the exception of Annexes III, IV

and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annex V) 30 December 1987

(in respect of Annex III) 1 July 1991

Uruguay (signature) 30 April 1979 2 October 1983

Vanuatu (accession)1 (with the exception of 13 April 1989 13 July 1989

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

(in respect of Annexes III and V) 22 April 1991 ‑

(in respect of Annex IV) 15 March 2004 15 June 2004

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 29 July 1994 29 October 1994

Viet Nam (accession)1 (with the exception of 29 May 1991 29 August 1991

Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 160 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 99.01% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

2Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

Extension of the application by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, of Optional Annex IV, with effect from 2 February 2007.

3Accession by Denmark was declared to be effective in respect of the Faroes as from 25 April 1985 and in respect of Greenland with effect from 1 January 1997, with the exception of Optional Annex IV.

4On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 25 April 1984.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

5Approval by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and, with effect from 1 January 1986, in respect of Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 2 October 1983 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

Extension of the application by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Aruba, of the Optional Annex IV with effect from 20 April 2006.

6As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

7Ratification by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

Hong Kong\* from 11 April 1985 )

Isle of Man from 1 July 1986 ) - in respect of Annexes I and II of the Convention only

Bailiwick of Jersey from 30 July 2012 )

Cayman Islands from 23 June 1988 )

Bermuda from 23 June 1988 ) - in respect of Annexes I, II, III and V of the Convention only

Gibraltar from 1 December 1988 )

Isle of Man from 1 August 1992 ‑ in respect of Annex V of the Convention

Isle of Man from 9 June 1994 - in respect of Annex III of the Convention

Hong Kong\* from 7 March 1995 - in respect of Annex III of the Convention

Falkland Islands\*\* from 14 November 1995 - in respect of Annexes I, II, III and V of the Convention

Hong Kong\* from 27 March 1996 - in respect of Annex V of the Convention

Extended to the British Virgin Islands with effect from 19 June 2006.

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

\*\* The depositary received, on 28 December 1995, the following communication from the Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of the Argentine Republic, London:

*[Translation]*

"The Argentine Republic rejects the statement by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as amended by the Protocol of 1978, to the effect that Annexes I, II, III (optional) and V (optional) of the Convention shall apply to the Malvinas Islands "with immediate effect".

The Argentine Republic recalls the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, acknowledging the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty and urging the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations with a view to identifying means of pacific and final settlement of the outstanding problems between the two countries, including all matters concerning the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

The depositary received, on 12 June 1996, the following communication from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has noted the declaration of the Government of Argentina regarding the extension by the United Kingdom of the application of the [International] Convention [for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto] to the Falkland Islands and to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

The British Government have no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and over South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their consequential right to extend the said Convention to these Territories."

8Applies to Macau with effect from 24 August 1999.\*

\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

9As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Protocol and its Optional Annexes III, IV and V, is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

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

**(2) Optional Annexes**

### (a) States having accepted Optional Annex III

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of acceptance into force**

**or succession**

Albania 9 January 2007 9 April 2007

Algeria 31 January 1989 1 July 1992

Angola 4 October 2001 4 January 2002

Antigua and Barbuda 29 January 1988 1 July 1992

Argentina 31 August 1993 1 December 1993

Australia 10 October 1994 10 January 1995

Austria 27 May 1988 1 July 1992

Azerbaijan 16 July 2004 16 October 2004

Bahamas 11 August 1992 11 November 1992

Bangladesh 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Barbados 6 May 1994 6 August 1994

Belarus 7 January 1994 7 April 1994

Belgium 27 October 1988 1 July 1992

Belize 26 May 1995 26 August 1995

Benin 11 February 2000 11 May 2000

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 4 June 1999 4 September 1999

Brazil 8 November 1995 8 February 1996

Brunei Darussalam (acceptance) 25 April 2016 25 July 2016

Bulgaria 13 May 1993 13 August 1993

Cambodia 28 November 1994 28 February 1995

Cameroon (accession) 18 September 2009 18 December 2009

Canada 8 August 2002 8 November 2002

Cape Verde 4 July 2003 4 October 2003

Chile 10 October 1994 10 January 1995

China3  13 September 1994 13 December 1994

Colombia 27 July 1981 1 July 1992

Comoros 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Congo 7 September 2004 7 December 2004

Côte d'Ivoire 5 October 1987 1 July 1992

Croatia (succession) ‑ 1 July 1992

Cyprus 22 March 2004 22 June 2004

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1 May 1985 1 July 1992

Denmark4 27 November 1980 1 July 1992

Djibouti 12 October 2015 12 January 2016

Dominica 31 August 2001 30 November 2001

Dominican Republic 24 June 1999 24 September 1999

Ecuador 18 May 1990 1 July 1992

Egypt 7 August 1986 1 July 1992

El Salvador 24 September 2008 24 December 2008

Equatorial Guinea 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Estonia 18 August 1992 18 November 1992

Finland 20 September 1983 1 July 1992

France 25 September 1981 1 July 1992

Gabon 26 April 1983 1 July 1992

Gambia 1 November 1991 1 July 1992

Georgia 8 November 1994 8 February 1995

Germany5 21 January 1982 1 July 1992

Ghana 1 October 2010 1 January 2011

Greece 23 September 1982 1 July 1992

Guatemala 3 November 1997 3 February 1998

Guinea 2 October 2002 2 January 2003

Guinea-Bissau 24 October 2016 24 January 2017

Guyana 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Honduras 30 November 2015 29 February 2016

Hungary 14 January 1985 1 July 1992

Iceland 30 June 1989 1 July 1992

India 11 June 2003 11 September 2003

Indonesia 24 August 2012 24 November 2012

Iran, Islamic Republic of (accession) 29 May 2009 29 August 2009

Iraq (accession) 6 February 2018 6 May 2018

Ireland 27 April 1998 27 July 1998

Israel 1 October 1996 1 January 1997

Italy 1 October 1982 1 July 1992

Jamaica 13 March 1991 1 July 1992

Japan 9 June 1983 1 July 1992

Jordan 2 June 2006 2 September 2006

Kazakhstan 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya 15 December 1992 15 March 1993

Kiribati 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait 7 August 2007 7 November 2007

Latvia 20 May 1992 20 August 1992

Lebanon 18 July 1983 1 July 1992

Liberia 5 October 1995 5 January 1996

Libya 28 April 2005 28 July 2005

Lithuania 4 December 1991 1 July 1992

Luxembourg 14 February 1991 1 July 1992

Madagascar 30 August 2005 30 November 2005

Malawi 17 December 2001 17 March 2002

Malaysia 27 September 2010 27 December 2010

Malta 13 February 2004 13 May 2004

Marshall Islands 26 April 1988 1 July 1992

Mauritania 24 November 1997 24 February 1998

Mauritius 6 April 1995 6 July 1995

Moldova 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Monaco 20 August 1992 20 November 1992

Mongolia 15 October 2003 15 January 2004

Montenegro (succession)9 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco 12 October 1993 12 January 1994

Mozambique 9 November 2005 9 February 2006

Myanmar 5 April 2016 5 July 2016

Namibia 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Netherlands6 19 April 1988 1 July 1992

New Zealand 25 September 1998 25 December 1998

Nicaragua 1 February 2001 1 May 2001

Nigeria 24 May 2002 24 August 2002

Niue 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway 15 July 1980 1 July 1992

Oman 13 March 1984 1 July 1992

Pakistan 22 November 1994 22 February 1995

Palau 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama 20 February 1985 1 July 1992

Papua New Guinea 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

Peru 25 April 1980 1 July 1992

Philippines 15 June 2001 15 September 2001

Poland 1 April 1986 1 July 1992

Portugal8 22 October 1987 1 July 1992

Qatar 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Republic of Korea 28 February 1996 28 May 1996

Romania 8 April 2002 8 July 2002

Russian Federation7 14 August 1987 1 July 1992

Saint Kitts and Nevis 24 December 1997 24 March 1998

Saint Lucia 12 July 2000 12 October 2000

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 28 October 1983 1 July 1992

Samoa 7 February 2002 7 May 2002

San Marino 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia 23 May 2005 23 August 2005

Senegal 16 January 1997 16 April 1997

Serbia (succession)9 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles 29 November 2019 29 February 2020

Sierra Leone 23 May 2003 23 August 2002

Singapore 2 March 1994 2 June 1994

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 1 July 1992

Solomon Islands (accession) 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

South Africa 5 February 1997 5 May 1997

Spain 21 January 1991 1 July 1992

Sri Lanka 24 June 1997 24 September 1997

Sudan (acceptance) 21 January 2015 21 April 2015

Suriname 4 November 1988 1 July 1992

Sweden 9 June 1980 1 July 1992

Switzerland 30 April 1990 1 July 1992

Syrian Arab Republic 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Togo 9 February 1990 1 July 1992

Tonga 1 February 1996 1 May 1996

Trinidad and Tobago 6 March 2000 6 June 2000

Tunisia 10 October 1980 1 July 1992

Turkey 14 October 2014 14 January 2015

Turkmenistan 4 February 2009 4 May 2009

Tuvalu 22 August 1985 1 July 1992

Ukraine 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

United Arab Emirates 15 January 2007 15 April 2007

United Kingdom1, 2 27 May 1986 1 July 1992

United Republic of Tanzania 23 July 2008 23 October 2008

United States 1 July 1991 1 July 1992

Uruguay 30 April 1979 1 July 1992

Vanuatu 22 April 1991 1 July 1992

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 29 July 1994 29 October 1994

Viet Nam 19 December 2014 19 March 2015

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 150 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 98.49% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a statement, see section III.

2Acceptance by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

Cayman Islands ‑ from 23 June 1988

Bermuda ‑ from 23 June 1988

Gibraltar ‑ from 1 December 1988

Isle of Man - from 9 June 1994

Hong Kong\* - from 7 March 1995

Falkland Islands\*\* - from 14 November 1995

British Virgin Islands - from 19 June 2006

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

\*\* For the texts of communications received from the Argentine Republic and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, see footnote 8 to section II (1).

3Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

4Acceptance by Denmark was declared to be effective in respect of the Faroes and in respect of Greenland with effect from 1 January 1997.

5On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had accepted Annex III on 25 April 1984.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

6Acceptance by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974. Annex III applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 1 July 1992 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 July 1992 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

7As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

8Applies to Macau with effect from 24 August 1999.\*

\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

9 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

### (b) States having accepted Optional Annex IV

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of acceptance into force**

**or succession or succession**

Albania 9 January 2007 9 April 2007

Algeria 31 January 1989 27 September 2003

Angola 4 October 2001 27 September 2003

Antigua and Barbuda 29 January 1988 27 September 2003

Argentina 31 August 1993 27 September 2003

Australia 27 February 2004 27 May 2004

Austria 27 May 1988 27 September 2003

Azerbaijan 16 July 2004 16 October 2004

Bahamas 8 June 2017 8 September 2017

Bangladesh 18 December 2002 27 September 2003

Barbados 26 November 2001 27 September 2003

Belarus 7 January 1994 27 September 2003

Belgium 4 January 1996 27 September 2003

Belize 26 May 1995 27 September 2003

Benin 11 February 2000 27 September 2003

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 4 June 1999 27 September 2003

Brazil 8 November 1995 27 September 2003

Bulgaria 13 May 1993 27 September 2003

Cambodia 28 November 1994 27 September 2003

Cameroon (accession) 18 September 2009 18 December 2009

Canada (accession) 26 March 2010 26 June 2010

Cape Verde 4 July 2003 4 October 2003

Chile 10 October 1994 27 September 2003

China7 2 November 2006 2 February 2007

Colombia 27 July 1981 2 February 2007

Comoros 22 November 2000 2 February 2007

Congo 7 September 2004 7 December 2004

Côte d'Ivoire 5 October 1987 27 September 2003

Croatia (succession) 8 October 1991 27 September 2003

Cyprus 30 May 2006 30 August 2006

Czechia (succession) 1 January 1993 27 September 2003

Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1 May 1985 27 September 2003

Denmark2 27 November 1980 27 September 2003

Djibouti 12 October 2015 12 January 2016

Dominican Republic 24 June 1999 27 September 2003

Ecuador 18 May 1990 27 September 2003

Egypt 7 August 1986 27 September 2003

El Salvador 24 September 2008 24 December 2008

Equatorial Guinea 24 April 1996 27 September 2003

Estonia 18 August 1992 27 September 2003

Finland 20 September 1983 27 September 2003

Fiji 8 March 2016 8 June 2016

France 25 September 1981 27 September 2003

Gabon 26 April 1983 27September 2003 Gambia 1 November 1991 27September 2003

Georgia 8 November 1994 27 September 2003

Germany3 21 January 1982 27 September 2003

Ghana 1 October 2010 1 January 2011

Greece 23 September 1982 27 September 2003

Guatemala 3 November 1997 27 September 2003

Guinea 2 October 2002 27 September 2003

Guinea-Bissau 24 October 2016 24 January 2017

Guyana 10 December 1997 27 September 2003

Honduras 30 November 2015 29 February 2016

Hungary 14 January 1985 27 September 2003

Iceland 16 January 2019 16 April 2019

India 11 June 2003 27 September 2003

Indonesia 24 August 2012 24 November 2012

Iran, Islamic Republic of (accession) 29 May 2009 29 August 2009

Iraq (accession) 6 February 2018 6 May 2018

Ireland 10 August 2006 10 November 2006

Italy 1 October 1982 27 September 2003

Jamaica 13 March 1991 27 September 2003

Japan 9 June 1983 27 September 2003

Jordan 2 June 2006 2 September 2006

Kazakhstan 7 March 1994 27 September 2003

Kenya 15 December 1992 27 September 2003

Kiribati 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait 7 August 2007 7 November 2007

Latvia 20 May 1992 27 September 2003

Lebanon 18 July 1983 27September 2003

Liberia 21 August 2006 21 November 2006

Libya 28 April 2005 28 July 2005

Lithuania 4 December 1991 27 September 2003

Luxembourg 14 February 1991 27September 2003 Madagascar 30 August 2005 30 November 2005

Malawi 17 December 2001 27 September 2003

Malaysia 27 September 2010 27 December 2010

Malta 30 March 2011 30 June 2011

Marshall Islands 26 April 1988 27 September 2003

Mauritania 24 November 1997 27 September 2003

Mauritius 6 April 1995 27 September 2003

Moldova 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Monaco 20 August 1992 27 September 2003

Mongolia 15 October 2003 15 January 2004

Montenegro (succession)8 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco 12 October 1993 27 September 2003

Mozambique 9 November 2005 9 February 2006

Myanmar 5 April 2016 5 July 2016

Namibia 15 July 2020 15 October 2020

Netherlands6 11 November 2005 11 February 2006

Nicaragua 1 February 2001 27 September 2003

Nigeria 24 May 2002 27 September 2003

Niue 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway 26 September 2002 27 September 2003

Oman 13 March 1984 27 September 2003

Palau 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Pakistan 22 November 1994 27 September 2003

Panama 20 February 198527 September 2003

Papua New Guinea 25 October 199327 September 2003

Peru 25 April 1980 27 September 2003

Philippines 15 June 2001 27 September 2003

Poland 1 April 1986 27 September 2003

Portugal5 22 October 1987 27 September 2003

Qatar 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Republic of Korea 28 November 2003 28 February 2004

Romania 5 July 2006 5 October 2006

Russian Federation4 14 August 1987 27 September 2003

Saint Kitts and Nevis 24 December 1997 27 September 2003

Saint Lucia 12 July 2000 27 September 2003

Saint Vincent an“ the Grenadines 28 October 1983 27 September 2003

Samoa 7 February 2002 27 September 2003

San Marino 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe 29 October 1998 27 September 2003

Saudi Arabia 23 May 2005 23 August 2005

Senegal 16 January 1997 27 September 2003

Serbia (succession)8 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles 29 November 2019 29 February 2020

Sierra Leone 23 May 2002 27 September 2003

Singapore 1 May 2005 1 August 2005

Slovakia (succession) 1 January 1993 27 September 2003

Slovenia (succession) 25 June 1991 27 September 2003

Solomon Islands 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

South Africa 17 September 2015 17 December 2015

Spain 21 January 1991 27 September 2003

Sri Lanka 24 June 1997 27September 2003

Sudan 21 January 2015 21 April 2015

Suriname 4 November 1988 27September 2003

Sweden 9 June 1980 27 September 2003

Switzerland 20 November 1998 27September 2003

Syrian Arab Republic 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Togo 9 February 1990 27September 2003

Tonga 1 February 1996 27 September 2003

Trinidad and Tobago 6 March 2000 27 September 2003

Tunisia 10 October 1980 27September 2003

Turkey 14 October 2014 14 January 2015

Turkmenistan 4 February 2009 4 May 2009

Tuvalu 22 August 1985 27 September 2003

Ukraine 25 October 1993

United Arab Emirates 15 January 2007 15 April 2007

United Kingdom1, 9 11 September 1995 27 September 2003

United Republic of Tanzania 23 July 2008 23 October 2008

Uruguay 30 April 1979 27 September 2003

Vanuatu 15 March 2004 15 June 2004

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 29 July 1994 27 September 2003

Viet Nam 19 December 2014 19 March 2015

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 146 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 96.33% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a statement, see section III.

2Acceptance by Denmark was declared to be effective in respect of the Faroe.

3On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had accepted Annex IV on 25 April 1984.

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

5Applies to Macau with effect from 24 August 1999.\*

\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

6 Extension by the Netherlands of the application of Optional Annex IV, to Aruba with effect from 20 April 2006 and to the Netherlands Antilles\* with effect from 14 May 2009.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974. Annex IV applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 11 February 2006 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 20 April 2006 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

7 Extension of the application by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to the Macau Special Administrative Region and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, of the Optional Annex IV, with effect from 2 February 2007.

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

9 Extended to the British Virgin Islands with effect from 19 June 2006, to Gibraltar with effect from 29 July 2011 and to the Isle of Man with effect from 13 February 2012.

### (c) States having accepted Optional Annex V

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of acceptance into force**

**or succession**

Albania 9 January 2007 9 April 2007

Algeria 31 January 1989 1 May 1989

Angola 4 October 2001 4 January 2002

Antigua and Barbuda 29 January 1988 31 December 1988

Argentina 31 August 1993 1 December 1993

Australia 14 August 1990 14 November 1990

Austria 27 May 1988 31 December 1988

Azerbaijan 16 July 2004 16 October 2004

Bahamas 12 October 1990 12 January 1991

Bahrain 27 April 2007 27 July 2007

Bangladesh 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Barbados 6 May 1994 6 August 1994

Belarus 7 January 1994 7 April 1994

Belgium 27 October 1988 27 January 1989

Belize 26 May 1995 26 August 1995

Benin 11 February 2000 11 May 2000

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 4 June 1999 4 September 1999

Brazil 8 November 1995 8 February 1996

Brunei Darussalam (acceptance) 25 April 2016 25 July 2016

Bulgaria 13 May 1993 13 August 1993

Cambodia 28 November 1994 28 February 1995

Cameroon (accession) 18 September 2009 18 December 2009

Canada (accession) 26 March 2010 26 June 2010

Cape Verde 4 July 2003 4 October 2003

Chile 15 August 2008 15 November 2008

China3 21 November 1988 21 February 1989

Colombia 27 July 1981 31 December 1988

Comoros 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Congo 7 September 2004 7 December 2004

Côte d'Ivoire 5 October 1987 31 December 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba 12 February 2002 12 May 2002

Cyprus 22 June 1989 22 September 1989

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1 May 1985 31 December 1988

Denmark4 27 November 1980 31 December 1988

Djibouti 12 October 2015 12 January 2016

Dominica 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Dominican Republic 24 June 1999 24 September 1999

Ecuador 18 May 1990 18 August 1990

Egypt 7 August 1986 31 December 1988

El Salvador 24 September 2008 24 December 2008

Equatorial Guinea 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Estonia 18 August 1992 18 November 1992

Finland 20 September 1983 31 December 1988

Fiji 8 March 2016 8 June 2016

France 25 September 1981 31 December 1988

Gabon 26 April 1983 31 December 1988

Gambia 1 November 1991 1 February 1992

Georgia 8 November 1994 8 February 1995

Germany5 21 January 1982 31 December 1988

Ghana 1 October 2010 1 January 2011

Greece 23 September 1982 31 December 1988

Guatemala 3 November 1997 3 February 1998

Guinea 2 October 2002 2 January 2003

Guinea-Bissau 24 October 2016 24 January 2017

Guyana 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Honduras 21 August 2001 21 November 2001

Hungary 14 January 1985 31 December 1988

Iceland 30 June 1989 30 September 1989

India 11 June 2003 11 September 2003

Indonesia 24 August 2012 24 November 2012

Iran (Islamic Republic of) 25 October 2002 25 January 2003

Iraq (accession) 6 February 2018 6 May 2018

Ireland 6 January 1995 6 April 1995

Israel 3 August 2011 3 November 2011

Italy 1 October 1982 31 December 1988

Jamaica 13 March 1991 13 June 1991

Japan 9 June 1983 31 December 1988

Jordan 2 June 2006 2 September 2006

Kazakhstan 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya 15 December 1992 15 March 1993

Kiribati 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait 7 August 2007 7 November 2007

Latvia 20 May 1992 20 August 1992

Lebanon 18 July 1983 31 December 1988

Liberia 12 June 1995 12 September 1995

Libya 28 April 2005 28 July 2005

Lithuania 4 December 1991 4 March 1992

Luxembourg 14 February 1991 14 May 1991

Madagascar 30 August 2005 30 November 2005

Malawi 17 December 2001 17 March 2002

Malaysia 31 January 1997 1 May 1997

Maldives 20 May 2005 20 August 2005

Malta 13 February 2004 13 May 2004

Marshall Islands 26 April 1988 31 December 1988

Mauritania 24 November 1997 24 February 1998

Mauritius 6 April 1995 6 July 1995

Mexico 15 July 1998 15 October 1998

Moldova 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Monaco 20 August 1992 20 November 1992

Mongolia 15 October 2003 15 January 2004

Montenegro (succession)9 --- 3 June 2006

Mozambique 9 November 2005 9 February 2006

Morocco 12 October 1993 12 January 1994

Myanmar 5 April 2016 5 July 2016

Namibia 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Netherlands6 19 April 1988 31 December 1988

New Zealand 25 September 1998 25 December 1998

Nicaragua 1 February 2001 1 May 2001

Nigeria 24 May 2002 24 August 2002

Niue 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway 15 July 1980 31 December 1988

Oman 13 March 1984 31 December 1988

Pakistan 22 November 1994 22 February 1995

Palau 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama 20 February 1985 31 December 1988

Papua New Guinea 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

Peru 25 April 1980 31 December 1988

Philippines 15 June 2001 15 September 2001

Poland 1 April 1986 31 December 1988

Portugal8 22 October 1987 31 December 1988

Qatar 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Republic of Korea 28 February 1996 28 May 1996

Romania 15 April 1993 15 July 1993

Russian Federation7 14 August 1987 31 December 1988

Saint Kitts and Nevis 24 December 1997 24 March 1998

Saint Lucia 12 July 2000 12 October 2000

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 28 October 1983 31 December 1988

Samoa 7 February 2002 7 May 2002

San Marino 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia 23 May 2005 23 August 2005

Senegal 16 January 1997 16 April 1997

Serbia (succession)9 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles 29 November 2019 29 February 2020

Sierra Leone 23 May 2002 23 August 2002

Singapore 27 May 1999 27 August 1999

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

South Africa 13 May 1992 13 August 1992

Spain 21 January 1991 21 April 1991

Sri Lanka 24 June 1997 24 September 1997

Sudan 21 January 2015 21 April 2015

Suriname 4 November 1988 4 February 1989

Sweden 9 June 1980 31 December 1988

Switzerland 30 April 1990 30 July 1990

Syrian Arab Republic 8 March 2006 8 June 2006

Togo 9 February 1990 9 May 1990

Tonga 1 February 1996 1 May 1996

Trinidad and Tobago 6 March 2000 6 June 2000

Tunisia 10 October 1980 31 December 1988

Turkey 10 October 1990 10 January 1991

Tuvalu 22 August 1985 31 December 1988

Ukraine 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

United Arab Emirates 15 January 2007 16 April 2007

United Kingdom1, 2 27 May 1986 31 December 1988

United Republic of Tanzania 23 July 2008 23 October 2008

United States1 30 December 1987 31 December 1988

Uruguay 30 April 1979 31 December 1988

Vanuatu 22 April 1991 22 July 1991

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 29 July 1994 29 October 1994

Viet Nam 19 December 2014 19 March 2015

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 155 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 98.64% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a statement or understanding, see section III.

2Acceptance by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

Cayman Islands - from 23 June 1988

Bermuda ‑ from 23 June 1988

Gibraltar ‑ from 1 December 1988

Isle of Man ‑ from 1 August 1992

Falkland Islands\* - from 14 November 1995

Hong Kong \*\* - from 27 March 1996

British Virgin Islands - from 19 June 2006

\* For the texts of communications received from the Argentine Republic and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, see footnote 8 to section II (1).

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

3Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

4Acceptance by Denmark was declared to be effective in respect of the Faroes and in respect of Greenland with effect from 1 January 1997.

5On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had accepted Annex V on 25 April 1984.

*[Footnotes Continued]*

*[Footnotes Continued]*

6Acceptance by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and Aruba.

\*The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. \* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974. Annex V applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 31 December 1988 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 31 December 1988 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

7As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Protocol is continued by the Russian Federation.

8Applies to Macau with effect from 24 August 1999.\*

\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

9 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ALGERIA**

The instrument of accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria was accompanied by the following declaration (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria interprets the recourse to arbitration provided in article 10 of the present Convention as being applicable only with the prior agreement of all parties to the dispute".

**ARGENTINA**

The instrument of accession of Argentina contained the following reservations:

*[Translation]*

"The REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA reserves its position in respect of the provision that disputes relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention as regards the exercise by a riparian State of its sovereign rights or its jurisdiction, are to be governed only by the arbitration procedures contemplated in Article X and Protocol II, where it is alleged that a riparian State has acted in breach of international rules and standards prescribed for the protection and preservation of the marine environment which are applicable to the riparian State and which have been established by this Convention."

"The REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA reserves its position in that it does not as yet possess the equipment required by Rule 10 of Annex IV and by Rule 7 of Annex V, and cannot fulfil the guarantees laid down in these standards."

**AUSTRALIA**

The instrument of ratification of Australia contained the following declaration:

"*DECLARING*, as permitted under article 14 of the Convention, that Australia will not be bound by Annexes III, IV and V thereof;"

**BAHAMAS**

The instrument of accession of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas contained a declaration in accordance with article 14 of the Convention "that it does not accept any one or all of Annexes III, IV and V".

**BARBADOS**

The instrument of accession of Barbados contained a declaration that it does not accept Annex IV of the Convention.

**BELGIUM**

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

*[Translation]*

"With reference to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and the Annexes, done at London on 2 November 1973, I hereby declare that Belgium does not yet accept Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

This declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of article 14.1 of the Convention.

Furthermore, I declare that the provisions of Annex I will be applied in accordance with the recommendations in the circulars issued by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization under references MEPC/Circ.97 and MEPC/Circ.99."

**BRAZIL**1

The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil contains a statement (in the Portuguese language) to the effect that the Government of Brazil expresses a "reservation to article 10 of the Convention and to its Protocol No.II as they conflict with article 15 of the Law of Introduction to the Brazilian Civil Code". The instrument also notes, in this respect, that Annexes III, IV and V are optional under the terms of article 14 of the Convention".

**BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

The instrument of accession of Brunei Darussalam to the 1973 MARPOL Convention contained the following declaration:

"In accordance with article 14 the Government of Brunei Darussalam hereby DECLARES that it does not accept Annexes III, IV and V to the Convention."

**BULGARIA**2

The instrument of accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the 1973 MARPOL Convention contained the following reservations:

*[Translation]*

"1. The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the Annexes III, IV and V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships.

"2. The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 10 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by any other means, shall, at the request of one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be submitted to international arbitration. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to international arbitration."2

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1 The depositary received, on 6 March 1998, confirmation that Brazil has lifted its reservations to article 10 of MARPOL 73/78 and that the Brazilian Government agrees to be bound by Optional Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

2 The depositary received, on 19 April 1994, a communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria withdrawing the reservation made with respect to article 10 of MARPOL 73/78.

**CANADA**1

At the time of its accession, Canada deposited the following declarations:

"1. "OPTIONAL ANNEXES"

In accordance with article 14 of the Convention Canada declares that it does not accept Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention at this time.

2. ARCTIC WATERS

Canada makes the following declarations based on Article 234 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed by Canada on 10 December, 1982:

(a) The Government of Canada considers that it has the right in accordance with international law to adopt and enforce special non‑discrimination laws and regulations for the prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution from vessels in ice‑covered waters where particularly severe climatic conditions and the presence of ice covering such waters for most of the year create obstructions or exceptional hazards to navigation, and pollution of the marine environment could cause major harm to or irreversible disturbance of the ecological balance.

(b) Consequently, Canada considers that its accession to the Protocol of 1978, as amended, relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL 73/78) is without prejudice to such Canadian laws and regulations as are now or may in the future be established in respect of arctic waters within or adjacent to Canada."

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1The depositary received a communication dated 18 November 1993 from the Embassy of the United States of America in London as follows:

"... refer to the declarations concerning Arctic waters contained in the instrument of accession by the Government of Canada to the Protocol of 1978 to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as amended. The Government of the United States of America considers that Canada may enact and enforce only those laws and regulations, in respect of foreign shipping in Arctic waters, that are within 200 nautical miles from the baselines used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea determined in accordance with international law:

‑ that have due regard to navigation and the protection and preservation of the marine environment based on the best available scientific evidence in Arctic waters, and

‑ that are otherwise consistent with international law, including Articles 234 and 236 and other relevant provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea."

Subsequently the depositary received the following communication from the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom:

"... refer to the declaration made by Canada at the time of its accession to the Protocol of 1978 to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 1973) relating to Article 234 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

"... takes note of this declaration by Canada and considers that it should be read in conformity with Articles 57, 234 and 236 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In particular, the ... Government recalls that Article 234 of that Convention applies within the limits of the exclusive economic zone or of a similar zone delimited in conformity with Article 57 of the Convention and that the laws and regulations contemplated in Article 234 shall have due regard to navigation and the protection and preservation of the marine environment based on the best available scientific evidence."

**CHILE**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Chile contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of Chile does not accept Optional Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, in accordance with article 14(1) of the Convention."

**CHINA**

The instrument of accession of the People's Republic of China contained a declaration in accordance with article 14 of the Convention that it "is not bound by Annexes III, IV and V of the ... Convention".

**CUBA**

The instrument of accession of Cuba contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba, in accordance with article 14 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, declares that it does not accept, for the time being, the Optional Annexes to the Convention."

**CYPRUS**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cyprus contained the following statement:

"With the exception of Annexes III and IV of the Convention".

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of Denmark was accompanied by the following reservation:

"... The accession of Denmark is ... until further notice, subject to reservation with regard to the obligations of Greenland and the Faroes under the Protocol."

With effect from 1 January 1997, Denmark withdrew the reservation with respect to the territory of Greenland with the exception of Optional Annex IV.

**DJIBOUTI**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Djibouti contained a statement that Djibouti did not accept Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention. **On 12 October 2015 the Depositary received instruments of acceptance of Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.**

**ESTONIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Estonia contained the following reservation:

"The Republic of Estonia does not consider itself bound by Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention."

**FRANCE**1

The instrument of approval of the French Republic contains the following declaration (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

“French ships cannot be subject to the provisions of regulation 10 (paragraphs 2 and 3), as regards the Mediterranean Sea area only, and of regulation 12 of Annex I except when they have called at ports provided with the facilities required by those provisions.

Moreover, the French ships cannot be fitted with the equipment provided for in regulation 16 of the same Annex until such time as such equipment is actually available."

The depositary received on 11 August 1982 the following correction to the text transmitted earlier (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

"As far as the Mediterranean Sea area only is concerned, the provisions of regulation 10 (paragraph 2) of Annex I of the Convention can be applied to tankers engaged in voyages within the Mediterranean only if such tankers are proceeding to a port equipped with the reception facilities required by regulation 12 of the Convention.

"The second paragraph of the declaration is deleted."

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1The depositary received a communication dated 23 July 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires, Swedish Embassy in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"I am under instruction to state that the declaration, as corrected by the aforementioned communication, is regarded by the Swedish Government, as was the declaration in its original version, as a reservation which is not in conformity with paragraph 1 of article 14 of the 1973 Convention, nor compatible with the object and purpose of MARPOL 73/78. The Swedish Government therefore, is unable to accept the declaration made by the French Government."

The depositary received a communication dated 12 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i., Royal Norwegian Embassy in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"I am instructed to inform you that the Government of Norway has taken due note of the communication, which is understood to be a declaration on the part of the Government of France and not a reservation to the provisions of the Convention with the legal consequence such a formal reservation would have had, if reservations to Annex I had been admissible."

The depositary received a communication dated 30 January 1984 from the Italian Embassy in London which includes the following:

"... The Italian Government objects to the reservation on the part of France as specified in document PMP/Circ.15 of the 13th August, 1982.

"Said reservation is contrary to the spirit and the letter of rule 10, Annex I, of the above mentioned Convention in relation to paragraph 2 as well as paragraph 7 which makes the construction of collecting devices in the categories of ports specified in the document compulsory. Moreover the French reservation sets up a facultative trend where binding provisions exist, as per Annex I of the MARPOL Convention 1973/78, and would appear to be incompatible with the Italian legislation on the subject which lays down very restrictive principles."

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**1

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

*[Translation]*

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

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1The depositary received a communication dated 20 December 1982 from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

*[Translation]*

"In accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 (Annex IV AB, paragraph 2(b)) the Federal Republic of Germany has no right to extend to West Berlin international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany affecting matters of security and status. The ... MARPOL Convention relate[s], as is seen from [its] contents, to just that sort of agreement.

"The said Convention[s] regulate[s] matters relating to the activities of States Parties within the limits of their jurisdiction or control.

...

"The MARPOL Convention provides for States Parties to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Convention with respect to ships operating under the authority of their Governments or flying their flag "with respect to fixed or floating platforms engaged in exploration and exploitation of the sea‑bed and subsoil thereof adjacent to the coast over which the coastal State exercises sovereign rights". The Government of States Parties established sanctions for violation of the requirements of the Convention and bring proceedings in respect of an alleged violation "in accordance with [their] law".

"It is quite obvious that the Federal Republic of Germany cannot assume such obligations in respect of West Berlin because, as is known, West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it.

"Bearing in mind the above, the USSR considers the statement[s] made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in depositing [an] instrument[s] of ratification to the Convention[s] extending [its] application to West Berlin as unlawful and void of legal force."

The depositary received the following communication dated 19 May 1983 from the Government of the United Kingdom:

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is an integral part (Annex IVA) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, without prejudice to the maintenance of their rights and responsibilities relating to the representation abroad of the interests of the Western Sectors of Berlin, confirmed that, provided that matters of status and security are not affected and provided that the extension is specified in each case, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of the Three Powers which is similarly an integral part (Annex IVB) of the Quadripartite Agreement, affirmed that it would raise no objections to such extension.

*[Footnote 1 continued]*

*[Footnote 1 continued]*

"The established procedures referred to above, which were endorsed in the Quadripartite Agreement, are designed *inter alia* to afford the authorities of the Three Powers the opportunity to ensure that international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany which are to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that matters of status and security are not affected.

"When authorizing the extension of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of Ships, 1973, [and] the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, ... to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers took such steps as were necessary to ensure that matters of security and status were not affected. Accordingly, the validity of the Berlin declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with established procedures is unaffected and the application of the MARPOL Convention and related Protocol ... to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect."

The depositary received a communication dated 3 June 1983 from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany stating:

"By its note of 19 May 1983 ... the Government of the United Kingdom answered the assertions made in the [communication dated 20 December 1982 from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United Kingdom]. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the note of 19 May 1983 wished to confirm that the application to Berlin (West) of the ... [Convention] extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wished to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

**GHANA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Ghana contained the following statement:

"... subject to reservations in respect of Article 14 of the Convention on “Optional Annexes”; Annexes III, IV and V of which the Republic of Ghana does not consider itself bound;".

**ICELAND**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Iceland was accompanied by a declaration in accordance with article 14 of the Convention "that Iceland does not accept Annexes III, IV or V of the Convention".

**INDIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of India contained the declaration "that the Government of the Republic of India shall not be bound by the provisions of Annexes III, IV and V of the said Convention".

**INDONESIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Indonesia contained the following declarations (in the English language):

"1. In accordance with the provisions of article 14(1) of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it does not accept all provisions of Annexes III, IV and V of the present Convention.

"2. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia understands the words 'international law‘ in regulation 1(9) of Annex I of MARPOL 73/78 on the Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil to mean the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea."

**IRELAND**

The instrument of accession of Ireland contained the following declaration:

"DECLARE that, in accordance with the facility under article 14 of the said Convention, Ireland does not accept (until further declaration) ANNEXES III and IV;"

**ISRAEL**

The instrument of accession of the State of Israel contained a declaration in accordance with article 14 of the Convention "excluding optional Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention".

**JAPAN**

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

"In giving effect to the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 in accordance with the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, Japan reserves the right:

(1) to discharge its obligations under the provisions of Annex I to the Convention in accordance with the recommendations in the circulars issued by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization (MEPC/Circ.97 and MEPC/Circ.99) on the implementation of the said provisions; and

(2) to discharge its obligations under the provisions of regulation 13(3), appendix II and appendix V of Annex II to the Convention in accordance with recommendations in the documents, similar in nature to the circulars referred to in paragraph (1), which shall be adopted by the Marine Environment Protection Committee on the implementation of the said provisions and appendices."

**LIBERIA**

The instrument of ratification deposited on 28 October 1980 did not specifically exclude Optional Annexes III, IV and V. However, by a communication dated 27 July 1983 the Government of Liberia requested that the instrument be accepted as having been rectified so as to exclude the said Annexes. The Secretary‑General notified Contracting States of this communication and proposed, in the absence of objection from any Contracting States to the 1978 Protocol, to rectify the instrument of ratification as requested by Liberia. In the absence of any such objection the Secretary‑General rectified the Liberian instrument of ratification and drew up a procès‑verbal of rectification dated 31 August 1983. In a communication dated 17 October 1983 the French Government stated that in view of the nature of the rectification requested, it had no objection to the rectification being made, but without such a decision constituting a precedent.

**MALAYSIA**

The instrument of accession of Malaysia contained the following statement:

"..... hereby formally declares its accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol with the exception of Annex III and Annex IV."

**MALTA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Malta contained a declaration "... that the Government of Malta does not accept Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention".

**MEXICO**

The instrument of ratification of the United Mexican States contained a statement to the effect that Mexico does not consider itself bound by optional Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

**MYANMAR**

The instrument of accession of the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma contained a statement to the effect that the Government of Burma does not accept Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

**NETHERLANDS**

The instrument of approval of the Kingdom of the Netherlands contained declarations in accordance with articles 13 and 14 of the Convention and article IV of the Protocol as follows:

"‑ that the Kingdom of the Netherlands ACCEPTS, for the Kingdom in Europe and for the Netherlands Antilles\*, the said Convention ... and Protocol ...

"‑ that the Kingdom of the Netherlands DOES NOT ACCEPT, either for the Kingdom in Europe or for the Netherlands Antilles\*, Annexes III, IV and V, and appendices thereto [of the Convention]."

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. For full details see footnotes on section II of SOLAS 1974.

The instrument of approval was also accompanied by the following declaration:

"1. Since the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands acknowledges that full compliance with the discharge requirements of Annex I by ships is contingent upon the availability of adequate facilities for oily wastes as called for by the said Annex, it expresses its deep concern regarding the present inadequacy of such facilities in many ports of the world;

"2. The provisions of Annex I will be implemented in compliance with the recommendations as contained in the circulars issued by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization, under numbers MEPC/Circ.97 and MEPC/Circ.99."

**NEW ZEALAND**

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

"**AND DECLARES** that it does not accept Annex IV of the Protocol of 1978, except in relation to the Antarctic Special Area;"

**NORWAY**

The instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, deposited by the Kingdom of Norway was in respect of Annexes I, II, III and V.

**OMAN**1

The instrument of accession of the Sultanate of Oman contained the following declarations:

"(1) For the purposes of this Convention the term "within the jurisdiction" is interpreted to mean the jurisdiction presently applied by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman under the country's Marine Pollution Law of 1974 which extends to 50 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

"(2) With reference” to the obligation laid down under regulation 10, paragraph 7, subparagraph b(i); or regulation 12, paragraph 4 of Annex I concerning the reception facilities to be provided by the State Parties, the Government of the Sultanate of Oman wished to declare that it intends to carry out this obligation but owing to a very high cost involved it is unlikely that it will be in a position to implement this provision before the next four to five years."

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Korea contained the following reservation:

"Reservation: The Republic of Korea declares pursuant to article 14 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 that she is not bound by Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention."

**ROMANIA**

The Secretary-General was informed by the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania that the Romanian Parliament did on 8 March 1993 accede to the treaty with a declaration that Optional Annexes III and IV of the Convention be excluded, a fact which was not stated specifically in the instrument of accession executed on 17 March 1993 and deposited on 15 April 1993, due to an omission in the preparation of the aforesaid instrument. The Secretary-General received a request from the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania that the instrument of accession to the treaty be accepted as having been rectified in keeping with the information provided.

The Secretary‑General notified Contracting States of this communication and proposed, in the absence of objection from any Contracting States to MARPOL 73/78, to rectify the instrument of accession as requested by Romania. In the absence of any such objection the necessary rectification was effected in respect of the instrument of accession and, accordingly, the accession by Romania does not apply to Optional Annexes III and IV of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973.

**SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

The instrument of accession of Saint Kitts and Nevis was accompanied by the following reservation:

"The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis will find it difficult on the practical level to implement the inspection and equipment requirements of MARPOL. There is concern about the ability to meet the equipment requirements. Secondly, there is concern about the necessary expertise to carry out the inspection process. Such expertise is very scarce in the Federation."

**SEYCHELLES**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Seychelles contained a statement that the Republic of Seychelles does not consider itself bound by Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

**SINGAPORE**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Singapore contained a declaration "... that it will be bound by annexes III, IV and V of the Convention".

**SOUTH AFRICA**

“The instrument of accession of the Republic of South Africa contained a declaration in accordance with article 14 of the Convention that the Government of the Republic of South Africa does not accept Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention".

**SPAIN**

The instrument of ratification of the Spanish State contained a declaration in accordance with article 14 of the Convention that it does not accept Annexes III, IV and V of the Convention.

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“The depositary received communications dated 15 March 1985 from the Royal Netherlands Embassy and 13 August 1985 from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that in their understanding "the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Sultanate of Oman under its Marine Pollution Law of 1974 beyond the limits of the territorial sea cannot exceed the jurisdiction recognized by international law."

**SWITZERLAND**

The instrument of accession of the Swiss Confederation was accompanied by the following declaration (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

"The Federal Council declares that Switzerland does not consider itself bound by Annexes 3, 4 and 5 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships."

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic contained the following reservations:

*[Translation]*

"1 The Syrian Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by Annexes III, IV and V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973.

"2 The Syrian Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 10 of the above‑mentioned Convention which provides that any dispute between two or more Parties to the Convention concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by any other means shall be submitted, upon request by any of the Parties involved, to international arbitration. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic declares that it is necessary, in each individual case, to obtain the agreement and acceptance of all Parties to the dispute to refer it to international arbitration.

"3 The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic declares that, to the fullest extent possible, it will apply its efforts and material resources to carrying out the provisions of regulations 10 to 12 of Annex I of the above‑mentioned Convention with regard to the construction of reception facilities in Syrian oil ports and terminals."

**TURKEY**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Turkey was in respect of Annexes I, II and V of the Convention.

**USSR**1

The instrument of accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contained the following statements:

*[Translation]*

“The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while acceding to the Protocol of 1978 to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, does not accept optional Annexes III, IV and V to the above‑mentioned Convention."

"In acceding to the said Protocol, the USSR also considers it necessary to reaffirm the position set forth in the note of the Embassy of the USSR in Great Britain No.37/AN of 20 December 1982 in connection with the statements made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany about the extension of the Convention and the Protocol thereto to West Berlin. The USSR proceeds as before on the basis that these statements are unlawful and void of legal force."

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1 The depositary received the following communication dated 2 April 1984 from the Government of the United Kingdom:

"In connection with this statement, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs would like, on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of France and of the United States of America, to reaffirm the position set forth in his Note of 19 May 1983.\*

"When authorizing the extension of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers took such steps as were necessary to ensure that matters of security and status were not affected. Accordingly, the Berlin declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with established procedures is valid and the Convention applies to the Western Sectors of Berlin with full force and effect."

The depositary received the following communication dated 2 May 1984 from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in London:

"With regard to the statement, the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany has the honour to reaffirm the position set forth in its note of 3 June 1983\*\* and to communicate the following:

"By its note of 2 April 1984\*\*\* (disseminated by circular note PMP/Circ.37 of 12 April 1984), the Government of the United Kingdom answered the assertions made in the communication referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the note of 2 April 1984 wished to reconfirm that the application to Berlin (West) of the above‑mentioned protocol extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect."

\* Reproduced in footnote 1 to the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany in this section.

\*\* Reproduced in footnote 1 to the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany in this section.

\*\*\* Reproduced in footnote 1 to the declaration by the USSR in this section.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contained a statement to the effect that the Government of the United Kingdom "...[reserves] the right not to apply the said Protocol in respect of any territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible until three months after the date on which the Government of the United Kingdom notify the Secretary‑General of the [International Maritime Organization] that the said Protocol shall apply in respect of any such territory.".

The instrument of ratification was also accompanied by a declaration under article 14 of the Convention that the United Kingdom does not accept any one or all of Annexes III, IV and V (referred to as 'Optional Annexes’ of the Convention".

The instrument of acceptance of Optional Annexes III, IV and V contained a statement to the effect that the Government of the United Kingdom "...[reserves] the right not to apply the said Annexes [III, IV and V] in respect of any territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible until three months after the date on which the Government of the United Kingdom notifies the Secretary‑General of the International Maritime Organization that the said Annexes shall apply in respect of any such territory.

**UNITED STATES**

The instrument of ratification of the United States of America deposited on 12 August 1980 did not specifically exclude Optional Annexes III, IV and V. However, a communication from the United States of 30 November 1981 advised that the instrument of ratification did not apply to the said Annexes.

By a communication dated 27 July 1983 the United States informed the Secretary‑General that the absence from the instrument of ratification of a declaration excluding the application of the said Annexes was due to a clerical error and requested that the instrument of ratification should be regarded as having been rectified by the communication of 30 November 1981 so as to exclude the said Annexes. The Secretary‑General notified Contracting States of this information and proposed, in the absence of objection from any Contracting States to the 1978 Protocol, to rectify the instrument of ratification as requested by the United States. In the absence of any such objection the Secretary‑General rectified the United States instrument of ratification and drew up a procès‑verbal of rectification dated 31 August 1983. In a communication dated 17 October 1983 the French Government stated that in view of the nature of the rectification requested, it had no objection to the rectification being made, but without such a decision constituting a precedent.

By a notification received on 16 October 1980, the Government of the United States stated "that the United States considers that Annex I and II of the Protocol apply only to seagoing ships".

The instrument of acceptance of Optional Annex V contained the following understanding:

"(1) The United States Government shall make every reasonable effort to have the Gulf of Mexico designated a 'special area' governed by the terms of regulation 5 of Annex V to the 1978 Protocol Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL 73/78).

"(2) The President shall include this understanding incorporated by the Senate in the Resolution of Ratification in the Instrument of Ratification to be deposited with the Secretary‑General of the International Maritime Organization."

**VANUATU**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Vanuatu contained the following statement:

"3. The Republic of Vanuatu DOES NOT ACCEPT Annexes III, IV and V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973."

**VIET NAM**

The instrument of accession of Viet Nam to the 1973 MARPOL Convention, deposited on 18 December 1990, contained the following declaration:

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam declares that it does not consider itself bound by Annexes III, IV and V of this Convention."

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 1984 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.14(20))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twentieth session (September 1984) adopted by resolution MEPC.14(20), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the Annex to the 1978 Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 7 July 1985 and will enter into force on 7 January 1986 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the date of entry into force of the amendments was accordingly 7 January 1986.1

**C. Notification under article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the Convention**

**Italy:**

On 9 July 1985 the depositary received a communication from the Government of Italy stating that:

"it is the intention of the Italian Government to accept the amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 even if they will enter into force for Italy only after specific approval of special legislation."

Further to the communication received from the Government of Italy on 9 July 1985 the depositary was advised by the Italian Embassy, in a communication received on 21 January 1986, "that the Italian Government, in accordance with article 16, MARPOL 78, will accept the above‑mentioned amendments after the relative legislative procedure has been completed".

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1On 6 December 1985 the depositary received a communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that:

"... the said amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

*[Footnote 1 continued]*

*[Footnote1 continued]*

On 21 April 1986 the depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

*[Unofficial translation]*

"The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ... considers it necessary to confirm the point of view set forth in Embassy Note N 37/AN of 20 December 1982. [Reproduced in footnote 1 to the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany in this section].

"The Soviet side proceeds as before from that the statements made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany as to extending the application of the International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973 and the Protocol to it of 1978 to West Berlin are incompetent and null and void from the judicial point of view. Accordingly, the statements made by the Government of the FRG as to extending the application of amendments and supplements to the above‑mentioned Convention and Protocol to West Berlin cannot have any legal force either."

The depositary received the following communication, dated 22 August 1986, on behalf of the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:

"On behalf of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, I have the honour ... to communicate the following:

"The three Governments do not accept the contentions in the Soviet communication and reaffirm their statement contained in the Secretary‑General's Circular Note No. PMP/Circ.21 of 1 June 1983." [Reproduced in footnote 1 to the declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany in this section].

On 16 December 1986 the depositary received a communication from the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic declaring the following:

*[Translation]*

"With regard to the application to Berlin (West) of the Amendments to the Annex of 1984 to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973, the German Democratic Republic notes, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not to be governed by it.

"The Federal Republic of Germany's declaration that the said Amendments were to be extended to Berlin (West) is contradictory to the Quadripartite Agreement which provides that agreements concerning matters of security and status of Berlin (West) must not be extended to the latter by the Federal Republic of Germany. Consequently, the Federal Republic of Germany's declaration can have no legal effect."

**(2) 1985 (Annex II) Amendments (MEPC.16(22))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑second session (December 1985) adopted by resolution MEPC.16(22), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article l6 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (relating to Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 5 October 1986 and will enter into force on 6 April 1987 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 6 April 1987.

**C. Notification under Regulation 5(13)(a) of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78**

**Finland:**

The depositary received on 6 October 1986 a communication from the Ambassador of Finland containing the following:

"I have the honour to inform you that the Governments of the Baltic Sea States at the 7th meeting of the Helsinki Commission decided that the notification to the International Maritime Organization according to regulation 5(13) of MARPOL 73/78 Annex II on the date at which the special area requirement shall take effect in the Baltic Sea Area should be submitted at such a time as to ensure that the MARPOL 73/78 special area provisions would be applied in the Baltic Sea Area right from the start of the application of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78.

"On the understanding that the said amendments are deemed to have been accepted by 5 October 1986 and that the Annex so amended will be applied from 6 April 1987 the present letter constitutes notification on behalf of the Governments of the Baltic Sea States that the special area provisions shall apply in the Baltic Sea Area as of 6 April 1987."

In the light of this communication and in accordance with regulation 5(13)(a) of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78, the requirements of regulation 5(7), (8), (9) and (10) of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78, as amended, will apply therefore to the Baltic Sea with effect from 6 April 1987, the date on which Annex II becomes effective.

**(3) 1985 (Protocol I) Amendments (MEPC.21(22))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑second session (December 1985) adopted by resolution MEPC.21(22) in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article l6 of the Convention, amendments to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (relating to Protocol I to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 5 October 1986 and will enter into force on 6 April 1987 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 6 April 1987.

**C. Notification under article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the Convention**

**Colombia:**

On 15 July 1986, the depositary received a communication from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Colombian Embassy which contained the following statement:

*[Translation]*

"In accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of the Convention ... express approvaI by Colombia is necessary before the amendments enter into force with respect to it.

Although it is true that MARPOL 73/78 has been fully ratified by Colombia, namely the 1973 Convention, its 1978 Protocol and the five Annexes, ... there have been difficulties in implementing it effectively mainly due to the high financial cost of the Convention requirements. It follows from the above that if we have not been able to meet all the requirements, we shall be even less able to comply with the amendments which, to some extent, are more stringent than the Convention.

"Once the ports have been successfully equipped with adequate reception facilities and ships flying the national flag are equipped in accordance with the requirements of the Convention, consideration will be given to incorporating higher standards.

"... The requirement of express approval of the amendments by Colombia does not imply that they are considered inappropriate; on the contrary, Colombia recognizes the importance of the amendments and will be making a thorough study of them with a view to adopting the full maritime and port infrastructure so as to include the amendments in future regulations."

**(4) 1987 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.29(25))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑fifth session (December 1987) adopted by resolution MEPC.29(25), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article l6 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (designation of the Gulf of Aden as a special area).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 October 1988 and will enter into force on 1 April 1989 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 April 1989.

**(5) 1989 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.32(27))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑seventh session (March 1989) adopted by resolution MEPC.32(27), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 12 April 1990 and will enter into force on 13 October 1990 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 13 October 1990.

**(6) 1989 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.33(27))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑seventh session (March 1989) adopted by resolution MEPC.33(27), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 12 April 1990 and will enter into force on 13 October 1990 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 13 October 1990.

**(7) 1989 (Annex II) Amendments (MEPC.34(27))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑seventh session (March 1989) adopted by resolution MEPC.34(27), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (appendices II and III of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 12 April 1990 and will enter into force on 13 October 1990 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 13 October 1990.

**(8) 1989 (Annex V) Amendments (MEPC.36(28))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑eighth session (October 1989) adopted by resolution MEPC.36(28), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to Annex V of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 17 August 1990 and will enter into force on 18 February 1991 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 18 February 1991.

**(9) 1990 (Annexes I, II, HSSC) Amendments (MEPC.39(29))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑ninth session (March 1990) adopted by resolution MEPC.39(29), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (introduction of the Harmonized System of Survey and Certification to Annexes I and II of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii) and (iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date six months after the conditions for the entry into force of both the 1988 SOLAS Protocol and the 1988 Load Lines Protocol are met, provided that the date of acceptance is not before 1 August 1991, unless prior to that date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments and shall enter into force six months after their deemed acceptance. The conditions for the entry into force of the 1988 SOLAS Protocol and the 1988 Load Lines Protocol having been met on 2 February 1999, the deemed acceptance date for the amendments was 3 August 1999. As at 3 August 1999 one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary‑General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 3 February 2000.

**(10) 1990 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.40(29))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑ninth session (March 1990) adopted by resolution MEPC.40(29), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code) (Harmonized System of Survey and Certification).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on the same date on which the amendments to the Annex to the 1978 Protocol adopted by the Committee by resolution MEPC.39(29) are accepted, unless prior to that date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments and shall enter into force six months after their deemed acceptance.

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1The depositary received, on 27 July 1999, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… the Embassy hereby informs that the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to the fact that the amendments contradict, to some extent, with the legislation in force.

The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends to be able to withdraw its objection so that the amendments could enter into force for Finland on 3 February 2000, i.e. on the date they shall enter into force also for other Parties.  "

On 20 December 1999 the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland, as follows:

"… the legislative amendments necessary to the acceptance of the aforementioned amendments have now been carried out in Finland. The Embassy has, therefore, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland is now able to withdraw its objection concerning the aforementioned amendments."

The deemed acceptance date for the amendments to the Annex of the 1978 Protocol was 3 August 1999. As at 3 August 1999, one objection2 had been communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 3 February 2000.

**(11) 1990 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.41(29))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty‑ninth session (March 1990) adopted by resolution MEPC.41(29), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code) (Harmonized System of Survey and Certification).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on the same date on which the amendments to the Annex to the 1978 Protocol adopted by the Committee by resolution MEPC.39(29) are accepted, unless prior to that date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments and shall enter into force six months after their deemed acceptance. The deemed acceptance date for the amendments to the Annex of the 1978 Protocol was 3 August 1999. As at 3 August 1999, one objection3 had been communicated to the Secretary-General, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 3 February 2000.

**(12) 1990 (Annexes I and V) Amendments (MEPC.42(30))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirtieth session (November 1990) adopted by resolution MEPC.42(30), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (designation of Antarctic area as a special area under Annexes I and V of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 16 September 1991 and will enter into force on 17 March 1992 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 17 March 1992.

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2, 3The depositary received, on 27 July 1999, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… the Embassy hereby informs that the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to the fact that the amendments contradict, to some extent, with the legislation in force.

The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends to be able to withdraw its objection so that the amendments could enter into force for Finland on 3 February 2000, i.e. on the date they shall enter into force also for other Parties.  "

On 20 December 1999 the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… the legislative amendments necessary to the acceptance of the aforementioned amendments have now been carried out in Finland. The Embassy has, therefore, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland is now able to withdraw its objection concerning the aforementioned amendments."

**(13) 1991 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.47(31))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑first session (July 1991) adopted by resolution MEPC.47(31), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (new regulation 26 and other amendments to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 4 October 1992 and will enter into force on 4 April 1993 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 4 April 1993.

**(14) 1991 (Annex V) Amendments (MEPC.48(31))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑first session (July 1991) adopted by resolution MEPC.48(31), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (designation of the Wider Caribbean area as a special area under Annex V of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 4 October 1992 and will enter into force on 4 April 1993 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such communication was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 4 April 1993.

**(15) 1992 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.51(32))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑second session (March 1992) adopted by resolution MEPC.51(32), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (discharge criteria of Annex I of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 6 January 1993 and will enter into force on 6 July 1993 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 6 July 1993.

**(16) 1992 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.52(32))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑second session (March 1992) adopted by resolution MEPC.52(32), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (new regulations 13F and 13G and related amendments to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 6 January 1993 and will enter into force on 6 July 1993 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. Two such notifications1 were received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 6 July 1993.

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1 On 23 December 1992 from the United States of America, informing him that in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the 1973 Convention the amendments adopted by resolution MEPC.52(32) will not enter into force for the United States on 6 July 1993, but only after the express approval of the Government of the United States of America has been conveyed to the Secretary‑General of the International Maritime Organization.

On 8 February 1993 from Bulgaria, informing him that the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria, by a decision dated 13 January 1993, accepted the amendments to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78 referred to in resolution MEPC.52(32). The decision further indicates that in respect of existing tankers the new regulations 13F and 13G shall be implemented from the year 2000.

**(17) 1992 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.55(33))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑third session (October 1992) adopted by resolution MEPC.55(33), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1994 and will enter into force on 1 July 1994 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1994.

**(18) 1992 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.56(33))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑third session (October 1992) adopted by resolution MEPC.56(33), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1994 and will enter into force on 1 July 1994 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1994.

**(19) 1992 (Annex II) Amendments (MEPC.57(33))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑third session (October 1992) adopted by resolution MEPC.57(33), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (designation of the Antarctic Area as a special area and lists of liquid substances in Annex II).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1994 and will enter into force on 1 July 1994 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1994.

**(20) 1992 (Annex III) Amendments (MEPC.58(33))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑third session (October 1992) adopted by resolution MEPC.58(33), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (revised Annex III).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 30 August 1993 and will enter into force on 28 February 1994 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 28 February 1994.

**(21) 1994 (Annexes I, II, III, V) Amendments (Conf)**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Parties to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, adopted, on 2 November 1994, amendments to Annexes I, II, III and V of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Conference determined, in accordance with article 16(3)(c) of MARPOL 73/78, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 3 September 1995 and will enter into force on 3 March 1996 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 3 March 1996.

**(22) 1995 (Annex V) Amendments (MEPC.65(37))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑seventh session (September 1995) adopted by resolution MEPC.65(37), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to Regulation 2 and new Regulation 9 of Annex V).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1997 and will enter into force on 1 July 1997 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1997.

**(23) 1996 (Protocol I) Amendments (MEPC.68(38))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑eighth session (July 1996) adopted by resolution MEPC.68(38), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to Protocol I).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 1997 and will enter into force on 1 January 1998 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1998.

**(24) 1996 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.69(38))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑eighth session (July 1996) adopted by resolution MEPC.69(38), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998 and will enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(25) 1996 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.70(38))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑eighth session (July 1996) adopted by resolution MEPC.70(38), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 1998 and will enter into force on 1 July 1998 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 1998.

**(26) 1997 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.73(39))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑ninth session (March 1997) adopted by resolution MEPC.73(39), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 10 January 1998 and will enter into force on 10 July 1998 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 10 July 1998.

**(27) 1997 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.75(40))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fortieth session (September 1997) adopted by resolution MEPC.75(40), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to Regulation 10 and new Regulation 25A of Annex I).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 August 1998 and will enter into force on 1 February 1999 unless prior to the former date one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 February 1999.

**(28) 1999 (Annexes I and II) Amendments (MEPC.78(43))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-third session (July 1999) adopted by resolution MEPC.78(43), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to Annexes I and II).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2000 and will enter into force on 1 January 2001 unless, prior to the former date, one‑third or more of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2001.

**(29) 1999 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.79(43))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-third session (July 1999) adopted by resolution MEPC.79(43), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2002 and will enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(30) 1999 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.80(43))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-third session (July 1999) adopted by resolution MEPC.80(43), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2002 and will enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2002.

**(31) 2000 (Annex III) Amendments (MEPC.84(44))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-fourth session (March 2000) adopted by resolution MEPC.84(44), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to Annex III).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2001 and will enter into force on 1 January 2002 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2002.

**(32) 2000 (Annex V) Amendments (MEPC.89(45))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-fifth session (October 2000) adopted by resolution MEPC.89(45), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (amendments to Annex V).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2001 and will enter into force on 1 March 2002 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2002.

**(33) 2000 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.90(45))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-fifth session (October 2000) adopted by resolution MEPC.90(45), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2002 and will enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force 1 July 2002.

**(34) 2000 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.91(45))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-fifth session (October 2000) adopted by resolution MEPC.91(45), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2002 and will enter into force on 1 July 2002 unless, prior to the former date not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force 1 July 2002.

**(35) 2001 Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS) Amendments (MEPC.94(46))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-sixth session (April 2001) adopted by resolution MEPC.94(46), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention and article VI of the Protocol, the ConditionAssessment Scheme (CAS) for oil tankers as a mandatory requirement incorporated by reference in regulation 13G of Annex I to MARPOL 73/78, as amended by resolution MEPC.95(46).

**B. Entry into force**

The CAS provision took effect on 1 September 2002 upon the entry into force of the amendments to regulation 13G of Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 which were adopted by resolution MEPC.95(46).

**(36) 2001 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.95(46))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-sixth session (April 2001) adopted by resolution MEPC.95(46), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention and article VI of the Protocol, amendments to regulation 13G of Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 and to the Supplement to the IOPP Certificate.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) and g(ii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 March 2002 and will enter into force on 1 September 2002 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. One notification1 was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 2002.

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1 On 12 February 2002 from the United States of America, informing the Secretary-General that in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments adopted by resolution MEPC.95(46) will not enter into force for the United States on 1 September 2002, but only after such time as the express approval of the Government of the United States of America has been conveyed to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization.

**(37) 2002 Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (MEPC.99(48))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-eighth session (October 2002) adopted by resolution MEPC.99(48), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the Convention, amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2003 and will enter into force on 1 March 2004 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received as at 1 September 2003, and the amendments will accordingly enter into force on 1 March 2004.

**(38) 2003 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.111(50))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fiftieth session (December 2003) adopted by resolution MEPC.111(50), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex I of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 4 October 2004 and will enter into force on 5 April 2005, unless, prior to the former date, one‑third or more of the Parties, or the Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. One1 such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 5 April 2005.

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1 A notification was received from the United States of America, informing the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments adopted by resolution MEPC.111(50) will not enter into force for the United States on 5 April 2005, but only after such time as the express approval of the Government of the United States has been conveyed to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization.

**(39) 2003 Amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme (MEPC.112(50))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fiftieth session (December 2003), in accordance with article VI of the Protocol and article 16 of the 1973 Convention, adopted by resolution MEPC.112(50), amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 4 September 2004 and will enter into force on 5 April 2005, unless, prior to the former date, not less than one‑third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute fifty per cent or more of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification of objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 5 April 2005.

**(40) 2004 (revised Annex IV) Amendments (MEPC.115(51))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-first session (April 2004) adopted, by resolution MEPC.115(51), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, a revised Annex IV of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the revised Annex IV shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2005 and will enter into force on 1 August 2005, unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. One1 such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 August 2005.

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1 The depositary received, on 2 July 2004, the following communication from the Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., of the Embassy of the United States of America:

"On behalf of the Government of the United States of America I have the further honour to inform Your Excellency, in your capacity as depositary for the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter MARPOL), and the Amendments thereto, that in accordance with Article 16(2)(f)(ii) of MARPOL, the express approval of the Government of the United States of America will be necessary before the 2003 Amendments can enter into force for the United States. I have the honour to request that Your Excellency therefore notify the Contracting Parties to MARPOL that the 2003 Amendments to MARPOL will not enter into force for the United States on April 5 2005, but only after the express approval of the Government of the United States of America has been conveyed to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization."

**(41) 2004 (Appendix to Annex V) Amendments (MEPC.116(51))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-first session (April 2004) adopted, by resolution MEPC.116(51), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the Appendix to Annex V of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2005 and will enter into force on 1 August 2005, unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 August 2005.

**(42) 2004 (revised Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.117(52))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-second session (October 2004) adopted, by resolution MEPC.117(52), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, a revised Annex I of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the revised Annex I shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2006 and will enter into force on 1 January 2007 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. Two1 such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2007.

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[[11]](#footnote-12) The depositary received, on 26 January 2005, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to national procedural requirements. Therefore, referring to article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, Finland notifies the Secretary-General of the Organization that its express approval will be necessary before the amendment enters into force for it. The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative arrangements necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends to be able to submit its express approval so that the amendments could enter into force for Finland on 1 August 2005, provided that the above-mentioned conditions for entry into force have been fulfilled."

**(43) 2004 (revised Annex II) Amendments (MEPC.118(52))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-second session (October 2004) adopted, by resolution MEPC.118(52), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, a revised Annex II of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the revised Annex II shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2006 and will enter into force on 1 January 2007 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. One 2 such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2007.

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1 The depositary received, on 25 January 2005, the following communication from the Chargé d’Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the United States of America:

"On behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, in your capacity as depositary for the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter MARPOL), and the revised Annex I, that, in accordance with Article 16(2)(f)(ii) of MARPOL and paragraph 1 of resolution MEPC.117(52), which provides that each regulation of the revised Annex I is subject to separate consideration by the Parties, the express approval of the Government of the United States of America will be necessary before Regulations, 19, 20 and 21 of the revised Annex I can enter into force for the United States. I request that your Excellency therefore notify the Contracting Parties to MARPOL that Regulations 19, 20 and 21 of the revised Annex I to MARPOL will enter into force for the United States only after the express approval of the Government of the United States of America has been conveyed to the Secretary‑General of the International Maritime Organization, and that Regulations 19, 20 and 21 of the revised Annex I to MARPOL will not, therefore, enter into force for the United States on January 1, 2007. The U.S. does not intend to require its express approval in order for the other regulations of revised Annex I to enter into force for the U.S."

The depositary received, on 29 June 2006, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the revised Annex I and II of MARPOL 73/78 due to the national procedural requirements. Therefore, referring to article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, Finland notifies the Secretary-General of the Organization that its express approval will be necessary before the amendment enters into force for it."

The depositary received, on 16 July 2010, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"... The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the amendments and that the revised Annex I and the revised Annex II can enter into force for Finland."

2 The depositary received, on 29 June 2006, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the revised Annex I and II of MARPOL 73/78 due to the national procedural requirements. Therefore, referring to article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, Finland notifies the Secretary-General of the Organization that its express approval will be necessary before the amendment enters into force for it."

The depositary received, on 16 July 2010, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"... The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the amendments and that the revised Annex I and the revised Annex II can enter into force for Finland."

**(44) 2004 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.119(52))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-second session (October 2004) adopted, by resolution MEPC.119(52), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the IBC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2006 and will enter into force on 1 January 2007 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2007.

**(45) 2005 (Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)) Amendments (MEPC.131(53))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-third session (July 2005) adopted, by resolution MEPC.131(53), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2006 and will enter into force on 1 January 2007 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2007.

**(46) 2006 (revised Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.141(54))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-fourth session (March 2006) adopted, by resolution MEPC.141(54), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the revised Annex I of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2007 and will enter into force on 1 August 2007 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 February 2007, one objection[[12]](#footnote-13) had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 August 2007.

**(47) 2006 (Annex IV) Amendments (MEPC.143(54))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-fourth session (March 2006) adopted, by resolution MEPC.143(54), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex IV of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2007 and will enter into force on 1 August 2007 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 August 2007.

**(48) 2006 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.144(54))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-fourth session (March 2006) adopted, by resolution MEPC.144(54), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2007 and will enter into force on 1 August 2007 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 February 2007, one objection2 had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 August 2007.

**(49) 2006 (Annex 1) Amendments (MEPC.154(55))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-fifth session (October 2006) adopted, by resolution MEPC.154(55), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2007 and will enter into force on 1 March 2008 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2008.

**(50) 2006 Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)) Amendments (MEPC.155(55))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-fifth session (October 2006) adopted, by resolution MEPC.155(55), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the Condition Assessment Scheme.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2007 and will enter into force on 1 March 2008 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2008.

**(51) 2006 (revised Annex III) Amendments (MEPC.156(55))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-fifth session (October 2006) adopted, by resolution MEPC.156(55), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex III of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2009 and will enter into force on 1 January 2010 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2010.

**(52) 2007 (Annexes I and IV) Amendments (MEPC.164(56))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-sixth session (July 2007) adopted, by resolution MEPC.164(56), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annexes I and IV of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 June 2008 and will enter into force on 1 December 2008 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 December 2008.

**(53) 2007 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.166(56))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-sixth session (July 2007) adopted, by resolution MEPC.166(56), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the IBC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2008 and will enter into force on 1 January 2009 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2009.

**(54) 2009 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.186(59))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-ninth session (July 2009) adopted, by resolution MEPC.186(59), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2010 and will enter into force on 1 January 2011 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2010 one objection[[13]](#footnote-14) had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2011.

**(55) 2009 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.187(59))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-ninth session (July 2009) adopted, by resolution MEPC.187(59), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2010 and will enter into force on 1 January 2011 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the

world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2010 one objection3 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2011.

## (56) 2010 (Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.189(60))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixtieth session (March 2010) adopted, by resolution MEPC.189(60), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex I of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2011 and will enter into force on 1 August 2011 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 February 2011, no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 August 2011.

**(57) 2010 (Revised Annex III) Amendments (MEPC.193(61))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-first session (October 2010), adopted, by resolution MEPC.193(61), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex III of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2014 unless, prior to 1 July 2013, not less than one third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2014.

## (58) 2011 (Special Area Provisions and the Designation of the Baltic Sea as a Special Area under MARPOL Annex IV) Amendments (MEPC.200(62))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-second session (July 2011), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 200(62), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex IV of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2012 one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly enter into force on 1 January 2013.

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1 The Depositary received, On 26 June 2012, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland: “The Embassy hereby informs, with reference to article 16(2)(f)(ii) and (iii) of the MARPOL Convention that, due to national procedural requirements, an express approval will be necessary before the amendments enter into force for Finland.”

The objection was subsequently withdrawn and a communication to this effect was received on 12 July 2017.

## (59) 2011 (Revised Annex V) Amendments (MEPC.201(62))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-second session (July 2011), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 201(62), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex V of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2012 one objection2 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2013.

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2 The Depositary received, On 26 June 2012, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland: “The Embassy hereby informs, with reference to article 16(2)(f)(ii) and (iii) of the MARPOL Convention that, due to national procedural requirements, an express approval will be necessary before the amendments enter into force for Finland.”

The objection was subsequently withdrawn and a communication to this effect was received on 12 July 2017.

## (60) 2012 ((Regional arrangements for port reception facilities under MARPOL Annexes I, II, IV and V)) Amendments (MEPC.216(63))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-third session (March 2012), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 216(63), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annexes I, II, IV and V of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 August 2013 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 February 2013, no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 August 2013.

## (61) 2012 Amendments to the international code for the construction and equipment of ships carrying dangerous chemicals in bulk (IBC Code) (MEPC.225(64))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-fourth session (October 2012), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 225(64), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, the 2012 amendments to the IBC Code.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and article VI of the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 December 2013, and shall enter into force on 1 June 2014 unless, prior to 1 December 2013, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 December 2013, no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 June 2014.

## (62) 2013 (to Form A and Form B of Supplements to the IOPP Certificate under MARPOL Annex I) Amendments (MEPC.235(65))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-fifth session (May 2013), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 235(65), in accordance with article 16(2) (d) of the 1973 Convention, the 2013 amendments to Form A and Form B of Supplements to the IOPP Certificate under MARPOL Annex I.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 October 2014 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 April 2014, no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 October 2014.

## (63) 2013 Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS)) Amendments (MEPC.236(65))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-fifth session (May 2013), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 236(65), in accordance with article 16(2) (d) of the 1973 Convention, the 2013 amendments to CAS under MARPOL Annex I.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 October 2014 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 April 2014, no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 October 2014.

## (64) 2013 (Annexes I and II to make the RO Code mandatory) Amendments (MEPC.238(65))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-fifth session (May 2013), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 238(65), in accordance with article 16(2) (d) of the 1973 Convention, the 2013 amendments to MARPOL Annexes I and II to make the RO Code mandatory.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2014, one objection1 had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2015.

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1 The depositary received, on 20 June 2014, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… due to European Commission conformity checking procedure, Finland is obliged to object to the amendments (MEPC.238(65)).

The depositary received, on 31 December 2015, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"... the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the amendments (MEPC.238(65)) on 1 January 2015 and can thus withdraw its objection."

## (65) 2014 (Annexes I, II, III, IV and V to make the use of the III Code mandatory) Amendments (MEPC.246(66))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-sixth session (March-April 2014) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 246(66)), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the 2014 amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II, III, IV and V to make the use of the III Code mandatory.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2015, one objection1 was received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2016.

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1 The depositary received, on 26 May 2015, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments.

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.”

## (66) 2014 (Annex I - Mandatory carriage requirements for a stability instrument) Amendments (MEPC.248(66))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-sixth session (March-April 2014) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 248(66)), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the 2014 amendments to Annex I - Mandatory carriage requirements for a stability instrument.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (67) 2014 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.249(66))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-sixth session (March-April 2014) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 249(66)), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (68) 2014 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.250(66))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-sixth session (March-April 2014) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 250(66)), in accordance with article 16(2)(b), (c) and (d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2016.

## (69) 2014 (Annex I, regulation 43) amendments (MEPC.256(67))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-seventh session (October 2014) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 256(67)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex I, regulation 43.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 March 2016 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2016.

## (70) 2014 (Annex III, Appendix on criteria for the identification of harmful substances in packaged form) amendments (MEPC.257(67))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-seventh session (October 2014) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 257(67)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex III, Appendix on criteria for the identification of harmful substances in packaged form.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 March 2016 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly will enter into force on 1 March 2016.

## (71) 2015 (Annexes I, II, IV and V to make use of environment-related provisions of the Polar Code mandatory)) amendments (MEPC.265(68))[[14]](#footnote-15)

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-eight session (May 2015) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 265(68)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II, IV and V to make use of environment-related provisions of the Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code) mandatory.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2016\* and shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2016, two objections**[[15]](#footnote-16)** was received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2017\*.

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\* The Secretary-General received a communication from the Government of Canada, on 30 June 2016, reaffirming its declaration made upon acceding to MARPOL 1973/1978, regarding Arctic waters, in accordance with article 234 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as follows:

“(a) The Government of Canada considers that it has the right in accordance with international law to adopt and enforce special non-discrimination laws and regulations for the prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution from vessels in ice covered waters where particularly severe climatic conditions and the presence of ice covering such waters for most of the year create obstructions or exceptional hazards to navigation, and pollution of the marine environment could cause major harm to or irreversible disturbance of the ecological balance.” (see page 123 of this document)

The declaration also applies to Canada’s acceptance of subsequent amendments including the amendments to annexes I, II, IV and V, adopted by resolution (MEPC.265(68).

## (72) 2015 (Annex I - regulation 12) amendments (MEPC.266(68))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-eight session (May 2015) adopted, by resolution MEPC. 266(68)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annexes I.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2016 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2016, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2017.

## (73) 2016 (Annex II - Appendix I) amendments (MEPC.270(69))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-ninth session (April 2016) adopted, by resolution MEPC.270(69)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex II.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 March 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 September 2017 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 March 2017, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 2017.

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\* The depositary received, on 11 July 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to the amendments (MEPC.270(69)).

On 22 February 2018, the Depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements enabling the entry into force of the amendments (MEPC.270(69)) on 1 March 2018.

## (74) 2016 (Annex IV – regulations 1 and 11) amendments (MEPC.274(69))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-ninth session (April 2016) adopted, by resolution MEPC.274(69)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex IV.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 March 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 September 2017 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 March 2017, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 2017.

## (75) 2016 (Annex I – Appendix II) amendments (MEPC.276(70))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventieth session (October 2016) adopted, by resolution MEPC.276(70)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex I.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 March 2018 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 September 2017, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2018.

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\* The depositary received, on 11 July 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments (MEPC.276(70)).

On 22 February 2018, the Depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements enabling the entry into force of the amendments (MEPC.276(69)) on 1 March 2018.

## (76) 2016 (Annex V) amendments (MEPC.277(70))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventieth session (October 2016) adopted, by resolution MEPC.277(70)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex I.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 March 2018 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 September 2017, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2018.

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\* The depositary received, on 11 July 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments (MEPC.277(70)).

The depositary received, on 5 July 2018, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entering into force of all the aforementioned amendments, and can thus withdraw its objections… the amendments [MEPC.277(70)] entered into force for Finland on 1 July 2018.

## (77) 2018 (IBC Code) Amendments (MEPC.302(72))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-second session (April 2018) adopted, by resolution MEPC.302(72), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code) (Model form of International Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk)

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (78) 2018 (BCH Code) Amendments (MEPC.303(72))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-second session (April 2018) adopted, by resolution MEPC.303(72), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the International for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (BCH Code) (Model form of Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (79) 2019 (Annexes I, II and V - Electronic Record Books) Amendments (MEPC.314(74)

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fourth session (May 2019) adopted, by resolution (MEPC.314(74), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II and V.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2020 and shall enter into force on 1 October 2020 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (80) 2019 (Annex II - Cargo residues and tank washings of persistent floating products) Amendments (MEPC.315(74))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fourth session (May 2019) adopted, by resolution (MEPC.315(74), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex II.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2021.

## (81) 2019 (NOX Technical Code 2008) amendments (MEPC.317(74)

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fourth session (May 2019), adopted, by resolution (MEPC.317(74), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the NOX Technical Code 2008 (Electronic Record Books and Certification requirements for SCR systems).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2020 and shall enter into force on 1 October 2020 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (82) 2019 (IBC Code)) amendments (MEPC.318(74)

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fourth session (May 2019), adopted, by resolution (MEPC.318(74), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the (International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (Chapters 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2021.

## (83) 2019 (BCH Code) amendments (MEPC.319(74)

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fourth session (May 2019), adopted, by resolution (MEPC.319(74), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk Code (Special, operational and minimum requirements).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2021.

**PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL  CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS,  1973,  AS  MODIFIED  BY  THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO (MARPOL PROT 1997)**

Done at London, 26 September 1997

**Entry into force:** 19 May 2005

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 5**

1 The present Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as the “Organization”) from 1 January 1998 until 31 December 1998 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Only Contracting States to the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the “1978 Protocol”) may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature, subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

2 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General of the Organization (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary‑General”).

**Entry into force**

**Article 6**

1 The present Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than fifteen States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping, have become Parties to it in accordance with article 5 of the present Protocol.

2 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the present Protocol enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

3 After the date on which an amendment to the present Protocol is deemed to have been accepted in accordance with article 16 of the Convention, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to the present Protocol as amended.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Denmark Subject to ratification and with reservation for application to the Faroes\* and Greenland

Finland Subject to ratification

Norway

Sweden

United States Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Albania (accession) 19 November 2020 19 February 2021

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 10 July 2007 10 October 2007

Argentina (accession) 8 June 2021 8 September 2021

Australia (accession) 7 August 2007 7 November 2007

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 19 May 2005

Bahamas (accession) 8 November 2001 19 May 2005

Bangladesh (accession) 18 December 2002 19 May 2005

Barbados (accession) 5 April 2004 19 May 2005

Belgium (accession) 27 February 2006 27 May 2006

Belize (accession) 14 June 2007 14 September 2007

Benin (accession) 18 January 2007 18 April 2007

Brazil (accession) 23 February 2010 23 May 2010

Bulgaria (accession) 3 December 2004 19 May 2005

Canada (accession) 26 March 2010 26 June 2010

Chile (accession) 16 October 2006 16 January 2007

China (accession)2 23 May 2006 23 August 2006

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 28 August 2015

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 12 June 2007

Croatia (accession) 4 May 2005 4 August 2005

Cyprus (accession) 6 October 2004 19 May 2005

Czechia (accession) 27 August 2015 27 November 2015

Denmark (ratification)1 18 December 2002 19 May 2005

Estonia (accession) 18 July 2005 18 October 2005

Finland (ratification) 31 March 2005 30 June 2005

France (accession) 15 July 2005 15 October 2005

Gabon ((accession) 17 April 2019 17 July 2019

Germany (accession) 17 June 2003 19 May 2005

Ghana (accession) 1 October 2010 1 January 2011

Greece (accession) 28 May 2003 19 May 2005

Guatemala (accession) 30 January 2015 30 April 2015

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 20 May 2019

Honduras (accession) 16 November 2016 16 February 2017

Iceland (accession) 22 November 2017 22 February 2018

India (accession) 23 November 2011 23 February 2012

Indonesia (accession) 24 August 2012 24 November 2012

Iran, Islamic Republic of (accession) 29 May 2009 29 August 2009

Ireland (accession) 30 June 2009 30 September 2009

Italy (accession) 22 May 2006 22 August 2006

Jamaica (accession) 29 May 2008 29 August 2008

Japan (accession) 15 February 2005 19 May 2005

Jordan (accession) 11 August 2015 11 November 2015

Kenya (accession) 14 January 2008 14 April 2008

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (accession) 7 August 2007 7 November 2007

Latvia (accession) 19 June 2006 19 September 2006

Liberia (accession) 28 August 2002 19 May 2005

Lithuania (accession) 13 September 2005 13 December 2005

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005 21 February 2006

Madagascar (accession) 26 July 2019 26 October 2019

Malaysia (accession) 27 September 2010 27 December 2010

Malta (accession) 30 March 2011 30 June 2011

Marshall Islands (accession) 7 March 2002 19 May 2005

Mauritius (accession) 23 March 2020 23 June 2020

Monaco (accession) 14 May 2018 14 August 2018

Mongolia (accession) 19 September 2007 19 December 2007

Montenegro (accession) 21 May 2015 21 August 2015

Morocco (accession) 3 May 2011 3 August 2011

Namibia (accession) 15 July 2020 15 October 2020

Netherlands (acceptance)3 2 October 2006 2 January 2007

Nigeria (accession) 18 June 2015 18 September 2015

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway (signature) 21 December 1998 19 May 2005

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 13 May 2003 19 May 2005

Peru (accession) 4 December 2013 4 March 2014

Philippines (accession) 24 April 2018 24 July 2018

Poland (accession) 29 April 2005 29 July 2005

Portugal (accession) 22 May 2008 22 August 2008

Republic of Korea (accession) 20 April 2006 20 July 2006

Romania (accession) 25 January 2007 25 April 2007

Russian Federation (accession) 8 April 2011 8 July 2011

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 2 March 2005 2 June 2005

Saint Lucia (accession) 26 May 2016 26 August 2016

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 26 November 2008 26 February 2009

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 19 May 2005

Saudi Arabia (accession) 23 May 2005 23 August 2005

Serbia (accession) 8 July 2010 8 October 2010

Seychelles (accession) 29 November 2019 29 February 2020

Sierra Leone (accession) 10 March 2008 10 June 2008

Singapore (accession) 10 August 2000 19 May 2005

Slovakia (accession) 8 October 2012 8 January 2013

Slovenia (accession) 3 March 2006 3 June 2006

South Africa (accession) 17 September 2015 17 December 2015

Spain (accession) 26 September 2003 19 May 2005

Sweden (signature) 18 May 1998 19 May 2005

Switzerland (accession) 24 September 2013 24 December 2013

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 26 August 2008 26 November 2008

Togo (accession) 7 September 2021 7 December 2021

Tonga (accession) 20 March 2015 20 June 2015

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 7 June 2012 7 September 2012

Turkmenistan (accession) 20 November 2014 20 February 2015

Tunisia (accession) 5 September 2011 5 December 2011

Turkey (accession) 4 November 2013 4 February 2014

Tuvalu (accession) 2 December 2005 2 March 2006

Ukraine (accession) 29 October 2009 29 January 2010

United Arab Emirates (accession) 20 February 2019 20 May 2019

United Kingdom (accession)4 5 August 2004 19 May 2005

United States (ratification)1 8 October 2008 8 January 2009

Uruguay (accession) 1 August 2014 1 November 2014

Vanuatu (accession) 15 March 2004 19 May 2005

Viet Nam (accession) 19 December 2014 19 March 2015

\* The Protocol applies to the Faroes with effect from 2 November 2012.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 101 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 96.75% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement see section III.

2 Applies to the Macau Special Administrative Region of People’s Republic of China with effect from 23 May 2006.

Applies to the Hong Kong Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China with effect from 20 March 2008.

3 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010. The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 2 January 2007 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten | ) | no |

4 Extended to Gibraltar with effect from 8 June 2011.

Extended to the Isle of Man with effect from 5 April 2012.

Extended to the Cayman Islands with effect from 25 May 2012.

Extended to the British Virgin Islands with effect from 9 September 2013.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**DENMARK**

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

"… However, the Protocol will not apply to the Faroes\* and Greenland."

\* The depositary received a communication on 2 November 2012 from the Kingdom of Denmark informing of the withdrawal of the reservation made in respect of the Faroes.

**UNITED STATES**

The instrument of ratification by the United States contained the following two understandings:

“The United States of America understands that the Protocol of 1997 does not, as a matter of international law, prohibit Parties from imposing, as a condition of entry into their ports or internal waters, more stringent emission standards or fuel oil requirements than those identified in the Protocol.”

“The United States of America understands that Regulation 15 applies only to safety aspects associated with the operation of vapour emission control systems that may be applied during cargo transfer operations between a tanker and port‑side facilities and to the requirements specified in Regulation 15 for notification to the International Maritime Organization of port State regulation of such systems.”

The instrument of ratification by the United States also contained the following declaration:

“The United States of America notes that at the time of adoption of the Protocol of 1997, the NOx emission control limits contained in Regulation 13 were those agreed as being achievable by January 1 2000, on new marine diesel engines, and further notes that Regulation 13(3)(b) contemplated that new technology would become available to reduce on-board NOx emissions below those limits. As such improved technology is now available, the United States expresses its support for an amendment to Annex VI that would, on an urgent basis, revise the agreed NOx emission control limits contained in Regulation 13 in keeping with new technological developments.”

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 2005 (Annex VI and NOx Technical Code) Amendments (MEPC.132(53))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-third session (July 2005) adopted, by resolution MEPC.132(53), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex VI and the NOxTechnical Code.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 22 May 2006 and will enter into force on 22 November 2006 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 22 November 2006.

**(2) 2008 (Annex VI) Amendments (MEPC.176(58))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-eighth session (October 2008) adopted, by resolution MEPC.176(58), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2010 and will enter into force on 1 July 2010 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2010, two objections[[16]](#footnote-17)1 had been received, and the amendments, accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2010. The objections were subsequently withdrawn (see footnote1).

**(3) 2008 (NOx Technical Code) Amendments (MEPC.177(58))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifty-eighth session (October 2008) adopted, by resolution MEPC.177(58), in 3accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the NOxTechnical Code.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2010 and will enter into force on 1 July 2010 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties to MARPOL 73/78 or the Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2010, two objections1 had been received and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 July 2010.

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1 On 22 December 2009, the Depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

“The Embassy hereby informs, with reference to article 16(2)(f)(ii) and (iii) of the MARPOL Convention that, due to national procedural requirements, Finland is not able to accept the amendments before 1 January 2010 and therefore an express approval will be necessary before the amendments ([MEPC.176(58) and MEPC.177(58)) enter into force for Finland.”

On 5 January 2015, the Depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements enabling the entry into force of the amendments (MEPC.176(58) and MEPC.177(58)).

On 30 December 2009, the Depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of the Republic of Estonia, with regard to the amendments (MEPC.176(58)): “In accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, the Republic of Estonia notifies the Secretary-General that the express approval of the Republic of Estonia will be necessary before the amendments to the annex of the Protocol to amend the Convention adopted with the above mentioned resolution enter into force for it.”

On 27 March 2014, the Depositary received a further communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Estonia: “The Republic of Estonia withdraws the objection made in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and that the Government of the Republic of Estonia has approved, on 27 March 2014, the revised Annex VI of the Convention as adopted by the resolution MEPC.176(58).”

**(4) 2010 Amendments to the Annex (MEPC.190(60))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixtieth session (March 2010) adopted, by resolution MEPC.190(60), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2011 and will enter into force on 1 August 2011 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one-third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objections to the amendments. As at 1 February 2011 no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 August 2011.

**(5) 2010 Amendments to the Annex (Revised form of Supplement to the IAPP Certificate) (MEPC.194(61))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-first session (October 2010) adopted, by resolution MEPC.194(61), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 August 2011 and shall enter into force on 1 February 2012 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments. As at 1 August 2011 no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 February 2012.

## (6) 2011 (Designation of the United States Caribbean Sea Emission Control Area and exemption of certain ships operating in the North American Emission Control Area and the United States Caribbean Sea Emission Control Area) Amendments to the Annex (MEPC.202(62))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-second session (July 2011) adopted by resolution MEPC. 202(62), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2012 one objection2 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2013.

## (7) 2011 (Inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships) Amendments to the Annex (MEPC.203(62))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-second session (July 2011), adopted, by resolution MEPC. 203(62), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 unless prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2012 two objections 1,2 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2013.

## (8) 2012 ((Regional arrangements for port reception facilities under MARPOL Annex VI and Certification of marine diesel engines fitted with Selective Catalytic Reduction systems under the NOx TechnicalCode 2008) (MEPC.217(63))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-third session (March 2012), adopted, by resolution MEPC.217(63)), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI and the NOx Technical Code 2008.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 February 2013 and shall enter into force on 1 August 2013 unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 February 2013, no such notification of objection had been received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 August 2013.

## (9) 2014 (to make the use of the III Code mandatory) amendments (MEPC.247(66))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-sixth session (March-April 2014), adopted, by resolution MEPC.247(66)), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 to make the use of the III Code mandatory.

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1 On 24 April 2012, the Depositary received the following notification from Brazil: “ .. in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii) and 16(2)(g)(ii) of the MARPOL Convention, the amendments adopted by resolution (MEPC.203(62)) would not enter into force for Brazil on 1 January 2013, but only after the express approval of the Government of Brazil has been conveyed to the Secretary-General of IMO”.

2 On 26 June 2012, the Depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of Finland: “The Embassy hereby informs with reference to article 16(2)(f)(ii) and (iii) of the Convention that, due to national procedural requirements, an express approval will be necessary before the amendments enter into force for Finland”.

On 5 January 2015, the Depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements enabling the entry into force of the amendments (MEPC.202(62) and MEPC.203(62)).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections1 to the amendments. As at 1 July 2015, one objection1 had been received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2016.

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1 The depositary received, on 26 May 2015, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments.

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments (MEPC.247(66)) and can thus withdraw its objection.”

## (10) 2014 (Annex VI and NOx Technical Code) amendments (MEPC.251(66))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-sixth session (March-April 2014), adopted, by resolution MEPC.251(66)), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex VI and the NOX Technical Code 2008.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 March 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 September 2015 unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections1 to the amendments. As at 1 March 2015, one objection1 had been received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 September 2015.

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1 On 25 February 2015, the Depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of Finland: “The Embassy hereby informs with reference to article 16(2)(f)(ii) of the MARPOL Convention that, due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to the amendments [MEPC.251(66)] ”.

The objection was subsequently withdrawn and a communication to this effect was received on 12 July 2017.

## (11) 2014 (Annex VI, regulations 2 and 13 and the Supplement to the IAPP certificate) amendments (MEPC.258(67))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-seventh session (October 2014), adopted, by resolution MEPC.258(67)), in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to MARPOL Annex VI, regulations 2 and 13 and the Supplement to the IAPP certificate.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 March 2016 unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly will enter into force on 1 March 2016.

## (12) 2016 (Annex VI, regulations 13) amendments (MEPC.271(69))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-ninth session (April 2016) adopted, by resolution MEPC.271(69)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to regulation 13.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 March 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 September 2017 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 March 2017, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 2017.

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\* The depositary received a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to notify that its express approval would be necessary before the amendments enter into force (MEPC.271(69)).

On 30 October 2018, the Depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements enabling the entry into force of the amendments (MEPC.271(69)) on 1 January 2019.

## (13) 2016 (NOx Technical Code)) amendments (MEPC.272(69))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty-ninth session (April 2016) adopted, by resolution MEPC.271(69)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to the NOx Technical Code (testing of gas-fuelled and dual fuel engines).

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 March 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 September 2017 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 March 2017, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 2017.

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\* The depositary received, on 11 July 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to the amendments (MEPC.272(69)).

On 22 February 2018, the Depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements enabling the entry into force of the amendments (MEPC.272(69)) on 1 March 2018.

## (14) 2016 (Annex VI – Data collection system for fuel consumption) amendments (MEPC.278(70))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventieth session (October 2016) adopted, by resolution (MEPC.278(70)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex VI – Data collection system for fuel consumption.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2017 and shall enter into force on 1 March 2018 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 September 2017, one objection\* had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2018.

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\* The depositary received, on 11 July 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments (MEPC.278(70)).

On 22 February 2018, the Depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements enabling the entry into force of the amendments (MEPC.278(70)) on 1 March 2018.

## (15) 2017 (Annex VI – Designation of the Baltic Sea and the North Sea Emission Control Areas for NOX Tier III control) (Information to be included in the bunker delivery note)) amendments MEPC.286(71))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-first session (July 2017) adopted, by resolution MEPC.286(71)), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex VI – Designation of the Baltic Sea and the North Sea Emission Control Areas for NOX Tier III control.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2018 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2019 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2018 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2019.

## (16) 2018 (Annex VI – ECAs and required EEDI for ro-ro cargo ships and ro-ro passenger ships amendments (MEPC.301(72))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-second session (April 2018) adopted, by resolution MEPC.301(72), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to Annex VI – ECAs and required EEDI for ro-ro cargo ships and ro-ro passenger ships.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 March 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 September 2019 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections1 to the amendments. As at 1 March 2019, one objection1 had been received and the amendments accordingly will enter into force on 1 September 2019.

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1 The depositary received, on 22 February 2019, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments [MEPC.301(72)].

The depositary received, on 25 March 2019, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland: "... the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the amendments [MEPC.301(72)], and can thus withdraw its objection.

## (17) 2018 (Prohibition on the carriage of non-compliant fuel oil for combustion purposes for propulsion or operation on board a ship) (MEPC.305(73))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-third session (October 2018) adopted, by resolution MEPC.305(73), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments on the Prohibition on the carriage of non-compliant fuel oil for combustion purposes for propulsion or operation on board a ship.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 September 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 March 2020 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 September 2019 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 March 2020.

## (18) 2019 (Electronic Record Books and EEDI regulations for ice-strengthened ships) (MEPC.316(74))

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fourth session (May 2019) adopted, by resolution MEPC.316(74), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to annex VI.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2020 and shall enter into force on 1 October 2020 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 April 2020 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 October 2020.

## (19) 2019 (Procedures for sampling and verification of the sulphur content of fuel oil and

## the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)) (MEPC. 324(75)

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fifth session (November 2020) adopted, by resolution MEPC.324(75), in accordance with article 16(2)((d) of the 1973 Convention, amendments to annex VI.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 October 2021 and shall enter into force on 1 April 2022 unless, prior to the former date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 October 2021 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly will enter into force on 1 April 2022

**CONVENTION ON FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRAFFIC, 1965, AS AMENDED (FAL 1965)**

Done at London, 9 April 1965

**Entry into force**: 5 March 1967

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**Signature, acceptance and accession**

**Article X**

(1) The present Convention shall remain open for signature for six months from this day's date and shall hereafter remain open for accession.

(2) The Governments of States Members of the United Nations, or of any of the specialized agencies, or the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may become Parties to the present Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to acceptance;

(b) signature with reservation as to acceptance followed by acceptance; or

(c) accession.

Acceptance or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article XI**

The present Convention shall enter into force sixty days after the date upon which the Governments of at least ten States have either signed it without reservation as to acceptance or have deposited instruments of acceptance or accession. It shall enter into force for a Government which subsequently accepts it or accedes to it sixty days after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance or accession.

**Amendment of the Convention**

**Article IX**

The Secretary‑General shall convene a conference of the Contracting Governments for revision or amendment of the present Convention at the request of not less than one‑third of the Contracting Governments. Any revision or amendments shall be adopted by a two‑thirds majority vote of the Conference and then certified and communicated by the Secretary‑General to all Contracting Governments for their acceptance. One year after the acceptance of the revision or amendments by two‑thirds for the Contracting Governments, each revision or amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Governments except those which, before its entry into force, make a declaration that they do not accept the revision or amendment. The Conference may by a two‑thirds majority vote determine at the time of its adoption that a revision or amendment is of such a nature that any Contracting Government which has made such a declaration and which does not accept the revision or amendment within a period of one year after the revision or amendment enters into force shall, upon the expiration of this period, cease to be a party to the Convention.

**Amendment of the Annex**

**Article VII**

(1) The Annex to the present Convention may be amended by the Contracting Governments, either at the proposal of one of them or by a Conference convened for that purpose.

(2) Any Contracting Government may propose an amendment to the Annex by forwarding a draft amendment to the Secretary‑General of the Organization (hereinafter called the "Secretary‑General“):

(a) Any amendment proposed in accordance with this paragraph shall be considered by the Facilitation Committee of the Organization, provided that it has been circulated at least three months prior to the meeting of this Committee. If adopted by two‑thirds of the Contracting Governments present and voting in the Committee, the amendment shall be communicated to all Contracting Governments by the Secretary‑General.

(b) Any amendment to the Annex under this paragraph shall enter into force fifteen months after communication of the proposal to all Contracting Governments by the Secretary‑General unless within twelve months after the communication at least one‑third of Contracting Governments have notified the Secretary‑General in writing that they do not accept the proposal.

(c) The Secretary‑General shall inform all Contracting Governments of any notification received under subparagraph (b) and of the date of entry into force.

(d) Contracting Governments which do not accept an amendment are not bound by that amendment but shall follow the procedure laid down in article VIII of the present Convention.

(3) A conference of the Contracting Governments to consider amendments to the Annex shall be convened by the Secretary‑General upon the request of at least one‑third of these Governments. Every amendment adopted by such conference by a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Governments present and voting shall enter into force six months after the date on which the Secretary‑General notifies the Contracting Governments of the amendment adopted.

(4) The Secretary‑General shall notify promptly all signatory Governments of the adoption and entry into force of any amendment under this article.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting Governments

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

A. To the Convention

B. To the Annex

**I. Signatories**

Algeria Sous réserve de ratification

Argentina Subject to acceptance

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification 9 Septembre 1965

Brazil Subject to acceptance

Canada Sous réserve de ratification

Côte d'Ivoire Sous réserve d'approbation

Denmark Subject to acceptance

Dominican Republic *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

Ecuador Ad referendum

Egypt Subject to acceptance and reserve to be made by the Government of UAR

Finland Subject to acceptance

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to acceptance

Ghana Subject to acceptance

Greece Subject to acceptance

Hungary Subject to acceptance

Ireland Subject to acceptance

Israel With reservation as to acceptance

Italy With reservation as to the acceptance

Japan With reservations as to acceptance 30.9.1965

Lebanon Ad referendum

Madagascar Sous réserve d'approbation

Malaysia Subject to acceptance

Monaco

Netherlands With reservation as to acceptance 6th October 1965

Nicaragua *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

Norway With reservation as to acceptance October 9th, 1965

Philippines With reservation as to acceptance

Poland Subject to acceptance by my government

Republic of Korea Subject to acceptance

Senegal Sous réserve d'approbation

Spain Subject to acceptance 9 October 1965

Sweden Subject to acceptance

Switzerland Subject to acceptance 1.9.65

Trinidad and Tobago Subject to acceptance

Ukrainian SSR *[Translation]* With reservation as to subsequent acceptance

USSR *[Translation]* With reservation as to subsequent acceptance

United Kingdom With reservation as to acceptance

United States Subject to acceptance

Yugoslavia Ad referendum

**II. Contracting Governments**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Albania (accession) 19 December 2005 17 February 2006

Algeria (acceptance) 28 November 1983 27 January 1984

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 24 November 2015 23 January 2016

Argentina (acceptance) 29 January 1980 29 March 1980

Australia (accession) 28 April 1986 27 June 1986

Austria (accession) 20 June 1975 19 August 1975

Azerbaijan (accession) 12 June 2006 11 August 2006

Bahamas (accession) 22 July 1976 20 September 1976

Bangladesh (accession) 21 September 2000 20 November 2000

Barbados (accession) 30 September 1982 29 November 1982

Belarus (accession) 5 December 2016 3 February 2017

Belgium (acceptance) 4 January 1967 5 March 1967

Benin (accession) 2 March 1992 1 May 1992

Brazil (acceptance) 22 August 1977 21 October 1977

Bulgaria (accession) 22 April 1999 21 June 1999

Burundi (accession) 29 September 1998 28 November 1998

Cameroon (accession) 10 April 1997 9 June 1997

Canada (acceptance) 18 July 1967 16 September 1967

Cabo Verde (accession) 28 April 1977 27 June 1977

Chile (accession) 14 February 1975 15 April 1975

China(accession)5 16 January 1995 17 March 1995

Colombia (accession) 3 June 1991 2 August 1991

Congo (accession) 7 August 2002 6 October 2002

Costa Rica (accession)1 12 February 2019 13 April 2019

Côte d'Ivoire (acceptance) 16 February 1967 5 March 1967

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession)1 27 November 1984 26 January 1985

Cyprus (accession) 9 March 2004 8 May 2004

Czechia (succession)1 ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 24 April 1992 23 June 1992

Denmark (acceptance) 9 January 1968 9 March 1968

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 30 October 2001

Dominican Republic (acceptance) 11 July 1966 5 March 1967

Ecuador (ratification) 17 May 1988 16 July 1988

Egypt (acceptance)1 19 February 1987 20 April 1987

El Salvador (accession) 21 December 2006 19 February 2007

Estonia (accession) 22 March 2002 21 May 2002

Fiji (accession) 29 November 1972 28 January 1973

Finland (acceptance) 20 March 1967 19 May 1967

France (acceptance) 29 November 1967 28 January 1968

Gabon (accession) 12 April 2005 11 June 2005

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 31 December 1991

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 24 October 1995

Germany (acceptance)1 26 July 1967 24 September 1967

Ghana (acceptance) 5 November 1965 5 March 1967

Greece (acceptance) 8 June 1972 7 August 1972

Guinea (accession) 19 January 1981 20 March 1981

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 8 February 1998

Honduras (accession) 24 January 2006 25 March 2006

Hungary (acceptance)1 15 December 1976 13 February 1977

Iceland (accession) 24 January 1967 5 March 1967

India (accession) 25 May 1976 24 July 1976

Indonesia (accession) 4 November 2002 3 January 2003

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 27 March 1995 26 May 1995

Iraq (accession)1 15 November 1976 14 January 1977

Ireland (acceptance) 18 June 1971 17 August 1971

Israel (acceptance) 13 October 1967 12 December 1967

Italy (acceptance) 25 September 1972 24 November 1972

Japan (acceptance) 2 September 2005 1 November 2005

Jordan (accession) 27 March 1997 26 May 1997

Kenya (accession) 10 November 2006 9 January 2007

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Latvia (accession) 20 January 1998 21 March 1998

Lebanon (ratification) 17 July 2001 15 September 2001

Liberia (accession) 14 February 1978 15 April 1978

Libya (accession) 28 April 2005 26 June 2005

Lithuania (accession) 25 January 2000 25 March 2000

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 15 April 1991

Madagascar (acceptance) 8 July 1970 6 September 1970

Malaysia (accession) 10 April 2019 9 June 2019

Mali (accession) 12 October 2004 11 December 2004

Malta (accession) 24 September 2002 23 November 2002

Marshall Islands (accession) 29 November 1994 28 January 1995

Mauritius (accession) 18 June 1990 17 August 1990

Mexico (accession) 31 May 1983 30 July 1983

Monaco (signature) 9 April 1965 5 March 1967

Montenegro (succession)8, 9 --- 3 June 2006

Netherlands (acceptance)2 21 September 1967 20 November 1967

New Zealand (accession)6 27 July 1973 25 September 1973

Nicaragua (accession) 4 July 2007 2 September 2007

Nigeria (accession) 24 January 1967 5 March 1967

Norway (acceptance) 8 September 1966 5 March 1967

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 28 November 2011

Panama (accession) 1 September 2008 31 October 2008

Peru (accession) 16 July 1982 14 September 1982

Poland (acceptance) 25 July 1969 23 September 1969

Portugal (accession) 6 August 1990 5 October 1990

Republic of Korea (acceptance) 6 March 2001 5 May 2001

Romania (accession) 25 April 2001 24 June 2001

Russian Federation (acceptance)1,7 25 October 1966 5 March 1967

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004 6 December 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 19 July 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 2 July 2020 31 August 2020

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 17 July 2004

Saudi Arabia (accession) 9 May 2018 8 July 2018

Senegal (acceptance) 17 October 1980 16 December 1980

Serbia (succession)8, 9 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 13 December 1989 11 February 1990

Sierra Leone (Accession) 10 March 2008 9 May 2008

Singapore (accession) 3 April 1967 2 June 1967

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Spain (acceptance) 24 August 1973 23 October 1973

Sri Lanka (accession) 6 March 1998 5 May 1998

Suriname (succession) ‑ 25 November 1975

Sweden (acceptance) 28 July 1967 26 September 1967

Switzerland (acceptance) 23 April 1968 23 June 1968

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 6 February 1975 7 April 1975

Thailand (accession) 28 November 1991 27 January 1992

Togo (accession) 8 July 2021 6 September 2021

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 17 November 2003

Trinidad and Tobago (acceptance) 16 March 1967 15 May 1967

Tunisia (accession) 27 January 1969 28 March 1969

Turkey (accession) 13 May 2016 12 July 2016

Uganda (accession) 3 April 2019 2 June 2019

Ukraine (acceptance) 25 October 1993 24 December 1993

United Arab Emirates (accession) 10 April 2018 9 June 2018

United Kingdom (acceptance)3 24 February 1966 5 March 1967

United Republic of Tanzania 23 July 2008 21 September 2008

United States (acceptance)4 17 March 1967 16 May 1967

Uruguay (accession)1 2 December 1992 31 January 1993

Vanuatu (accession) 13 January 1989 14 March 1989

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 10 May 2002 9 July 2002

Vietnam (accession) 23 January 2006 24 March 2006

Yemen (accession) 6 March 1979 5 May 1979

Zambia (accession) 14 December 1965 5 March 1967

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 125 |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement see section III.

2 The Convention has been extended by Netherlands to:

Suriname\*, Netherlands Antilles**§** 21 September 1967 20 November 1967

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑ ‑

**§**  The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 20 November 1967 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

3 The Convention has been extended by the United Kingdom to:

Hong Kong\*\*\* 24 September 1970 24 September 1970

4 The Convention has been extended by the United States to:

Puerto Rico, Guam, Panama Canal Zone, )

Virgin Islands, American Samoa, ) 9 September 1975 9 September 1975

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands )

Midway Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island 18 March 1976 18 March 1976

With reference to the extension by the United States to the Panama Canal Zone and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States informed the Depositary as follows:

The Panama Canal Zone reverted to Panama on 1 October 1978. On that date the United States Panama Canal Zone ended.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was terminated by the UN Security Council, acting on the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council. The Trust Agreement, with regard to the three territories that entered into Compacts of Free Association with the United States was terminated, as follows:

The Marshall Islands on 21 October 1986, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990) of 22 December 1990; Micronesia on 3 November 1986, and by the United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990), of 22 December 1990; Palau in 1981, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 156(1994), of 25 November 1994.

The fourth territory, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands came under full United States sovereignty on 4 November 1986.

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

\*\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. For full details see footnotes on section II of SOLAS 1974.

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

5Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

6Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands.

7As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

8As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

9 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**III. Declarations, Reservations, Statements and Notifications**

**COSTA RICA**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following text:

"ARTICLE 2 – The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica makes the following reservations to this Convention and its amendments:

1 Standard 2.3, in which it is established that the Cargo Declaration shall be the basic document on arrival and departure providing data required by public authorities relating to the cargo, shall not apply insofar as only the ship's manifest, contemplated in Standard 2.3.4, shall be accepted.

2 In Recommended Practice 2.6.4, which establishes that where a ship, serving in a scheduled programme, calls again at the same port at least once within 14 days and where minor changes in the crew have taken place, public authorities should not normally require a new, full Crew List to be submitted but should accept the existing Crew List with the changes indicated, shall not apply insofar as each time a ship enters a Costa Rican port, coming from a foreign port, it must submit the Crew List.

3 Recommended Practice 2.7.2 – in which it is established that public authorities should not require embarkation or disembarkation cards in addition to Passenger Lists in respect of passengers whose names appear on those Lists; however, where public authorities have special problems constituting a grave danger to public health, a person on an international voyage may on arrival be required to give a destination address in writing – shall not apply given that those passengers disembarking or embarking in Costa Rican ports must complete the respective embarkation/disembarkation document. Regarding cruise ships, those passengers leaving the country in the same ship and by the same port of entry, to the extent possible, shall not be required to submit the said forms.

4 Recommended Practice 2.7.3 shall not apply if in the Passenger List the passport number is not included.

5 In Recommended Practice 3.6, which establishes the information that the embarkation/disembarkation card should contain, the following information should be added:

* type of travel document;
* reason for travel;
* type of transport;
* country of residence; and
* country of destination.

6 Standard 3.10.2 shall not apply insofar as the Costa Rican immigration authorities only accept submission of the passport and the crew member must have a visa for entry into Costa Rican territory in accordance with their nationality.

7 Standard 3.15 shall not be used in Costa Rica, on account of the fact that domestic legislation establishes that if admission of a foreign national to Costa Rican territory is denied, the transport operator by which the said person arrived in the country is obliged to transport him or her at its own cost and risk to the country of provenance or origin or to another country that will accept him or her.

8 Standard 3.31 shall not apply in Costa Rica, given that the legislation does not allow duty-free goods to be sold on board cruise ships during the ship's stay in port.

9 Recommended Practice 3.38 shall not apply, given that the immigration authorities shall require passengers in transit to complete a disembarkation/embarkation card.

10 Standard 3.47 shall not apply in Costa Rica, given that, for the purpose of shore leave, a crew member must obtain a shore leave pass from the immigration authorities.

11 Standard 5.19 shall not apply, given that specific regulations exist to deal with cases where any cargo listed on the Cargo Declaration is not discharged at the port of intended destination, including Act No.7557, General Customs Act, of 20 October 1995.

12 Recommended Practice 6.11 shall not apply, given that animals, plants and animal and plant products prohibited by Costa Rican laws and technical regulations may not be imported even when accompanied by a quarantine certificate. In the case of export, special additional requirements, needs or declarations of quarantine importance for the buyer country must be known in advance.

13 The Republic of Costa Rica makes a reservation to articles VII, VIII and IX of the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, as amended, in the sense that the amendments to the said Convention shall come into force in the country once they have been approved, in accordance with the procedures established in the Political Constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica."

**CUBA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cuba contained the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of article X of the Convention, notwithstanding the fact that it deals with matters of interest for all States, are discriminatory in nature in that they withhold from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality."

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the application of the provisions contained in article XII of the Convention is at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514(XV) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of putting a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**CZECHIA**

The instrument of accession of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic contains the following paragraph (in the Czechoslovak language):

*[Translation]*

"In acceding to the Convention, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regard it necessary to call attention to the discriminatory nature of article X of the Convention since its provisions do not provide to all States the equal right to accede to the Convention and in their consequences deprive certain States of the possibility to become Contracting Parties to it. The Convention regulates questions concerning all States and accordingly it should be open to participation of all States without limitations. In harmony with the principle of sovereign equality no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in treaties, especially in treaties of this kind."

Czechia and Slovakia, as successor States to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, consider themselves bound by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party, as of 1 January 1993, including reservations and declarations made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

**EGYPT**

The instrument of acceptance of the Arab Republic of Egypt contained the following declaration:

*[Unofficial translation]*

"We declare ... that we accepted, supported and ratified that convention with reservation that this convention does not contradict the terms of the Constantinople Treaty for the year 1888 concerning the Suez Canal."

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**1

A letter (in the English language) from the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in London, which accompanied the instrument of acceptance, contains the following sentence:

"The said Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

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1The following Governments do not accept the declaration accompanying the instrument of acceptance of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the texts of their Notes to this effect were circulated by the depositary: Poland, the USSR.

The texts of further communications from the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were also circulated by the depositary.

**HUNGARY**

The instrument of acceptance of the Hungarian People's Republic was accompanied by the following statement (in the English language):

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that article 10 of the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic contains discriminative provisions since it does not give every State an equal right to become a party to the Convention. The Convention regulates such questions which concern all States and, therefore, it should be open for all States, without any restriction and discrimination."

**IRAQ**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Iraq contained the following sentence (in the Arabic language):

*[Translation]*

"ENTRY INTO the above convention by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations therewith."

**MALTA**

The instrument of accession of Malta contained the following reservations:

“Standard 2.6.3 – a crew list has to be submitted by every ship calling in a local port after an international voyage”; and

“Standard 2.22 – ships calling in a port to disembark a sick or injured person have to submit all the applicable documents to the relative public authority, but this will not delay clearance”.

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**1

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

*[Translation]*

"... this accession ... 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."

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1The depositary received a communication dated 11 February 1976 from the Chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Israel in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"The Government of Israel notes that in acceding to the Convention ... the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic included in its instruments of accession sentences relating to the State of Israel. This statement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is a political one and it is the view of the Government of Israel that the [International Maritime Organization] and its conventions are not the proper place for making such pronouncements. These pronouncements are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Convention in question.

"The Government of Israel rejects the said statement as being devoid of any legal validity whatsoever and will proceed on the assumption that it cannot in any way affect the obligations incumbent on the Syrian Arab Republic under the above‑mentioned Convention.

"The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**URUGUAY**

The instrument of accession of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"Where, during the unloading of goods from ships or on their receipt in national warehouses, differences in packages are found, in terms of plus or minus quantities, in relation to what is stated in the consular cargo manifest, or where differences occur between the cargo of a ship and the manifest originating at the last port of call, unless those documents have been corrected in accordance with the regulations, the seizure of the excess packages shall be declared or a fine equal to the value of the missing goods shall be imposed.

In the case of goods carried in bulk or without packaging, the sanction shall be applied on the plus or minus differences with respect to the weights or quantities declared in the above‑mentioned documents.

The determination of these differences shall invariably be subject, for the sole purpose of exemption from the sanction, to a tolerance of up to 5% (five per cent) with respect to the amount declared. This tolerance shall be applied to the amount declared for each ship and for each consignment.

The value of missing goods shall be established on the basis of the original documents, if they are not subject to a tariff, or on the basis of the maximum indicated by the tariff.

If the value cannot be determined, a fine of between $200.00 (two hundred pesos) or $10,000.00 (ten thousand pesos) shall be imposed.

If the difference relates to missing goods, liability shall be invoked only where it appears, from the circumstances of the case, that the shortfall occurred subsequent to the time at which the master took receipt of the goods or effects.

The consular manifest shall contain in generic form all the details provided by the regulations in order to identify the goods."

**USSR**

The instrument of acceptance of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was accompanied by a letter (in the English language) containing the following paragraph:

"The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provision in paragraph 2, article X of the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965, under which the Governments of a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to this Convention, is of a discriminatory nature and believes that in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation to all interested nations without any discrimination or limitation."

**IV. Amendments**

**A. Amendments to the Convention**

**1973 Amendment**

**A Adoption**

A conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention convened in accordance with the provisions of article IX and held at London in November 1973 adopted an amended article VII.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1973 Amendment entered into force on 2 June 1984.

**C. Accepting Governments**1

**Date of acceptance**

**or succession**

Argentina 29 January 1980

Austria 28 March 1983

Bahamas 22 March 1978

Belgium 13 January 1976

Brazil 6 July 1978

Canada 19 December 1974

Chile 2 August 1977

Denmark 28 March 1974

Finland 4 October 1976

France2 12 December 1974

Germany, Federal Republic of 3 30 December 1974

Greece 16 May 1978

Hungary 9 February 1981

Iceland 4 December 1981

India 2 June 1983

Ireland 20 October 1981

Israel 17 February 1982

Italy 19 October 1977

Mexico 31 May 1983

Monaco 8 January 1982

Netherlands 25 April 1975

New Zealand 17 August 1976

Norway 10 November 1975

Peru 16 July 1982

Poland 3 June 1975

Singapore 23 March 1978

Spain 14 April 1975

Suriname (succession) 25 November 1975

Sweden 28 April 1975

Switzerland 30 December 1975

Tunisia 19 February 1975

USSR 22 October 1976

United Kingdom 7 October 1974

United States 2 April 1975

Yugoslavia 11 July 1975

The amendments are also effective in respect of:

**Date of notification**

Netherlands Antilles\* 25 April 1975

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

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1Listed are only those acceptances which brought about the entry into force of the amendment.

2The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by the following declaration (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

"In the view of the Government of the French Republic, the provisions of article VII 2(d) apply to all amendments adopted under the terms of paragraph 3 of that article."

3The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by a declaration (in the English language) that "the said amendment” shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

**B.** **Amendments to the Annex**

**(1) 1969 Amendments**

**A. Proposal by Party to the Convention and Secretariat action**

On 28 November 1969, in Note Verbale Al/F/2.04 (NV.2), the Secretary‑General communicated to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance the text of a draft amendment to the Annex of the Convention proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**B. Entry into force**

On 24 February 1971, in Note Verbale Al/F/2.04 (NV.4), the Secretary‑General informed the Parties to the Convention that as of 11 February 1971 a majority of the Parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment. Pursuant to article VII(2)(d), the amendment entered into force on 12 August 1971.

**C. Accepting Governments**1

**Date of deposit**

**of acceptance**

Belgium 20 April 1970

Canada2 14 December 1970

Denmark 30 November 1970

Finland2 17 November 1970

France2 9 November 1970

Germany, Federal Republic of 2 30 November 1970

Ghana2  11 February 1971

Iceland2 28 December 1970

Netherlands2 18 November 1970

Norway2 27 November 1970

Singapore2 2 November 1970

Sweden 27 November 1970

United Kingdom 2 November 1970

United States2 31 December 1970

Yugoslavia2 18 December 1970

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Listed are only those acceptances which brought about the entry into force of the amendment.

2Acceptance includes notification of differences.

**(2) 1977 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention convened in accordance with article VII(3) of the Convention and held at London in November 1977 adopted a number of amendments to the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

By Note Verbale A1/F/2.04 (NV.22) of 30 January 1978 the Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Annex to the Contracting Governments to the Convention. In accordance with article VII(3) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 31 July 1978.

**(3) 1986 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention convened in accordance with article VII(3) of the Convention and held at London in March 1986 adopted a number of amendments to the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

By Note Verbale Al/F/2.04 (NV.28) of 1 April 1986 the Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Annex to the Contracting Governments to the Convention. In accordance with article VII(3) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 1 October 1986.

**(4) 1987 Amendments (FAL.1(17))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its seventeenth session (September 1987) adopted by resolution FAL.1(17), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 1989 unless, prior to 1 October 1988, at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention have notified the Secretary‑General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1989.

**(5) 1990 Amendments (FAL.2(19))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its nineteenth session (May 1990) adopted by resolution FAL.2(19), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 September 1991 unless, prior to 1 June 1991, at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention have notified the Secretary‑General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 1991.

**(6) 1992 Amendments (FAL.3(21))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its twenty‑first session (May 1992) adopted by resolution FAL.3(21), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 September 1993 unless, prior to 1 June 1993, at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention have notified the Secretary‑General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 1993.

**(7) 1993 Amendments (FAL.4(22))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its twenty‑second session (April 1993) adopted by resolution FAL.4(22), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 September 1994 unless, prior to 1 June 1994, at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention have notified the Secretary‑General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 September 1994.

**(8) 1996 Amendments (FAL.5(24))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its twenty‑fourth session (January 1996) adopted by resolution FAL.5(24), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 May 1997 unless, prior to 1 February 1997, at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention have notified the Secretary‑General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 May 1997.

**(9) 1999 Amendments (FAL.6(27))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its twenty-seventh session (September 1999) adopted by resolution FAL.6(27), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2001 unless, prior to 1 October 2000, at least one‑third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention have notified the Secretary-General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. As at 1 October 2000, two objections1 had been notified to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2001.

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1Objections received from the Governments of Germany and Italy.

**(10) 2002 Amendments (FAL.7(29))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its twenty-ninth session (January 2002) adopted by resolution FAL.7(29), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, that in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 May 2003 unless, prior to 1 February 2003, at least one-third of Contracting Governments have notified the Secretary-General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. As at 1 February 2003, three objections1 had been notified to the Secretary‑General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 May 2003.

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1 Objections received from the Governments of Finland, Italy and Spain.

The Depositary further received, on 30 October 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that its Government had fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entering into force of the aforementioned amendments (FAL.7(29)) and could thus withdraw its objection. The said amendments entered into force with respect to Finland on 1 November 2017.

**(11) 2005 Amendments (FAL.8(32))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its thirty‑second session (July 2005) adopted by resolution FAL.8(32), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, that in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 November 2006 unless, prior to 1 August 2006, at least one-third of Contracting Governments have notified the Secretary-General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. One objection2 was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 November 2006.

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2 The depositary received, on 13 July 2006, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that the Government of Finland would not able to accept the amendments due to national procedural requirements.

The Depositary further received, on 30 October 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that its Government had fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entering into force of the aforementioned amendments FAL.8(32)) and could thus withdraw its objection. The said amendments entered into force with respect to Finland on 1 November 2017.

**(12) 2009 Amendments (FAL.10(35))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its thirty‑fifth session (January 2009) adopted by resolution FAL.10(35), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, that in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 15 May 2010 unless, prior to 15 February 2010, at least one-third of Contracting Governments have notified the Secretary-General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments will accordingly enter into force on 15 May 2010.

**(13) 2016 Amendments (FAL.12(40))**

**A. Adoption**

The Facilitation Committee at its fortieth session (April 2016) adopted by resolution FAL.12(40), in accordance with article VII of the Convention, a number of amendments to the Annex of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Facilitation Committee determined, that in accordance with article VII(2)(b) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2018 unless, prior to 1 October 2017, at least one-third of Contracting Governments have notified the Secretary-General in writing that they do not accept the amendments. As at 1 October 2017, no objection had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2018.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LOAD LINES 1966 (LL 1966)**

Done at London, 5 April 1966

**Entry into force**: 21 July 1968

**Signature, acceptance and accession**

**Article 27**

(1) The present Convention shall remain open for signature for three months from 5 April 1966 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Governments of States Members of the United Nations, or of any of the Specialized Agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may become parties to the Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to acceptance;

(b) signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance; or

(c) accession.

(2) Acceptance or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance or accession with the Organization ...

**Entry into force**

**Article 28**

(1) The present Convention shall come into force twelve months after the date on which not less than fifteen Governments of States, including seven each with not less than one million gross tons of shipping, have signed without reservation as to acceptance or deposited instruments of acceptance or accession in accordance with article 27 ..

(2) For Governments which have deposited an instrument of acceptance of or accession to the present Convention during the twelve months mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, the acceptance or accession shall take effect on the coming into force of the present Convention or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance or accession, whichever is the later date.

(3) For Governments which have deposited an instrument of acceptance of or accession to the present Convention after the date on which it comes into force, the Convention shall come into force three months after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

(4) After the date on which all the measures required to bring an amendment to the present Convention into force have been completed, ... any instrument of acceptance or accession deposited shall be deemed to apply to the Convention as amended.

**Entry into force of amendments**

**Article 29**

(3) Amendment after consideration in the Organization:

(c) Such amendment shall come into force twelve months after the date on which it is accepted by two‑thirds of the Contracting Governments. The amendment shall come into force with respect to all Contracting Governments except those which, before it comes into force, make a declaration that they do not accept the amendment.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Argentina Subject to acceptance

Australia Subject to acceptance 4th July 1966

Belgium Sous réserve d'approbation et de ratification

Brazil Subject to acceptance

Bulgaria Subject to acceptance

Canada Subject to ratification

Côte d'Ivoire Sous réserve d'approbation

Denmark Subject to acceptance

Egypt Subject to ratification with declaration1

France Sous réserve d'approbation ultérieure

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to acceptance

Ghana Subject to acceptance

Greece Subject to acceptance

Iceland Subject to acceptance

India Subject to acceptance

Ireland Subject to acceptance

Israel Subject to acceptance

Italy Sous réserve d'acceptation

Japan Subject to acceptance

Kuwait Subject to acceptance

Liberia Subject to acceptance

Madagascar Sous réserve d'approbation

Subject to acceptance 4th July l966

New Zealand Subject to acceptance 30th June l966

NorwaySubject to acceptance July 1, l966

Pakistan Subject to acceptance

Panama 5/13/66

Peru Ad referendum

Philippines Subject to ratification or acceptance 1 July l966

Poland Subject to acceptance

Republic of Korea Subject to acceptance

South Africa Subject to acceptance

Spain Subject to acceptance

Switzerland Sous réserve d'approbation 11 may l966

Trinidad and Tobago Subject to acceptance

Tunisia Sous réserve d'approbation le 5 juillet l966

USSR With a statement relating to article 27(1)1

United Kingdom Subject to acceptance

United States Subject to acceptance

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Ad referendum

Yugoslavia Subject to acceptance

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1See section III.

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Albania (accession) 30 May 2003 30 August 2003

Algeria (accession) 4 October l976 4 January l977

Angola (accession) 3 October 1991 3 January 1992

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 9 February 1987 9 May 1987

Argentina (acceptance) 3 June l97l 3 September l97l

Australia (acceptance) 29 July l968 29 October l968

Austria (accession) 4 August l972 4 November l972

Azerbaijan (accession) 1 July 1997 1 October 1997

Bahamas (accession) 22 July l976 22 October l976

Bahrain (accession) 21 October 1985 21 January 1986

Bangladesh (accession) 10 May l978 10 August l978

Barbados (accession) 1 September l982 1 December l982

Belarus (accession) 7 January 1994 7 April 1994

Belgium (acceptance) 22 January l969 22 April l969

Belize (accession) 2 April 1991 2 July 1991

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 1 February 1986

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 4 June 1999 4 September 1999

Brazil (acceptance) 12 September l969 12 December l969

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 6 March 1987 6 June 1987

Bulgaria (acceptance) 30 December l968 30 March l969

Cambodia (accession) 28 November 1994 28 February 1995

Cameroon (accession) 14 May l984 14 August l984

Canada (acceptance) 14 January l970 14 April l970

Cabo Verde (accession) 28 April l977 28 July l977

Chile (accession) 10 March l975 10 June l975

China (accession)1,6 5 October l973 5 January l974

Colombia (accession) 6 May 1987 6 August 1987

Comoros (accession) 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Congo (accession) 6 June 1986 6 September 1986

Cook Islands (accession) 21 December 2001 21 March 2002

Côte d'Ivoire (acceptance) 19 July 1971 19 October 1971

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession) 6 February l969 6 May l969

Cyprus (accession) 5 May l969 5 August l969

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 18 October 1989 18 January 1990

Democratic Republic of the Congo (accession)7 20 May 1968 20 August 1968

Denmark (acceptance) 28 June l967 21 July l968

Djibouti (accession) 1 March l984 1 June l984

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Dominican Republic (accession) 28 June l973 28 September l973

Ecuador (accession) 12 January l976 12 April l976

Egypt (acceptance)1 6 December l968 6 March l969

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Eritrea (accession) 22 April 1996 22 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 16 December 1991 16 March 1992

Ethiopia (accession) 18 July 1985 18 October 1985

Fiji (accession) 29 November l972 1 March l973

Finland (accession) 15 May l968 15 August l968

France (acceptance) 30 November l966 21 July l968

Gabon (accession) 21 January l982 21 April l982

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 February 1992

Georgia (accession) 19 April 1994 19 July 1994

Germany (acceptance)1,8 9 April 1969 9 July 1969

Ghana (acceptance) 25 September l968 25 December l968

Greece (acceptance) 12 June l968 12 September l968

Grenada (accession) 28 June 2004 28 September 2004

Guatemala (accession) 5 September 1994 5 December 1994

Guinea (accession) 19 January l98l 19 April l98l

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Haiti (accession) 6 April 1989 6 July 1989

Honduras (accession) 16 November l977 16 February l978

Hungary (accession) 25 September l973 25 December l973

Iceland (acceptance) 24 June l970 24 September l970

India (acceptance) 19 April l968 21 July l968

Indonesia (accession) 17 January l977 17 April l977

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 5 October l973 5 January l974

Ireland (acceptance) 28 August l968 28 November l968

Israel (acceptance) 5 July l967 21 July l968

Italy (acceptance) 19 April l968 21 July l968

Jamaica (accession) 18 August l982 18 November l982

Japan (acceptance) 15 May l968 15 August l968

Jordan (accession) 17 May 2000 17 August 2000

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya (accession) 12 September l975 12 December l975

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (acceptance) 28 August l968 28 November l968

Latvia (accession) 20 May 1992 20 August 1992

Lebanon (accession) 7 July l970 7 October l970

Liberia (acceptance) 8 May l967 21 July l968

Libya (accession) 12 August l974 12 November l974

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 March 1992

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 14 May 1991

Madagascar (acceptance) 16 January l967 21 July l968

Malawi (accession) 7 January 2002 7 April 2002

Malaysia (accession) 12 January l97l 12 April l97l

Maldives (accession) 29 January l968 21 July l968

Malta (accession) 11 September l974 11 December l974

Marshall Islands (accession) 26 April 1988 26 July 1988

Mauritania (accession) 4 December l967 21 July l968

Mauritius (accession) 11 October 1988 11 January 1989

Mexico (accession) 25 March l970 25 June l970

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Monaco (accession) 25 March l970 25 June l970

Mongolia (accession) 3 March 2003 3 June 2003

Montenegro (succession)12,13 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 19 January l968 21 July l968

Mozambique (accession) 30 October 1991 30 January 1992

Myanmar (accession) 11 November 1987 11 February 1988

Namibia (accession) 22 February 2002 22 May 2002

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 September 2018

Netherlands (acceptance)2 21 July l967 21 July l968

New Zealand (acceptance) 5 February l970 5 May l970

Nicaragua (accession) 2 February 1994 2 May 1994

Nigeria (accession) 14 November l968 14 February l969

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway (acceptance) 18 March l968 21 July l968

Oman (accession)1 20 August l975 20 November l975

Pakistan (acceptance) 5 December l968 5 March l969

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (signature) 13 May l966 21 July l968

Papua New Guinea (accession) 18 May l976 18 August l976

Peru (acceptance) 18 January l967 21 July l968

Philippines (acceptance) 4 March l969 4 June l969

Poland (acceptance) 28 May l969 28 August l969

Portugal (accession)5 22 December l969 22 March l970

Qatar (accession) 31 January l980 1 May l980

Republic of Korea (acceptance) 10 July l969 10 October l969

Romania (accession)1 3 June l97l 3 September l971

Russian Federation (signature)1,9 4 July 1966 22 July 1968

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 September 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 29 April 1986 29 July 1986

Samoa (accession) 23 October l979 23 January l980

San Marino 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 5 September l975 5 December l975

Senegal (accession) 18 August l977 18 November l977

Serbia (succession)12,13 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 1 October l976 1 January l977

Sierra Leone (accession) 13 August 1993 13 November 1993

Singapore (accession) 21 September 1971 21 December 1971

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands (accession) 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

Somalia (accession) 30 March l967 21 July l968

South Africa (acceptance) 14 December l966 21 July l968

Spain (acceptance) 1 July l968 1 October l968

Sri Lanka (accession) 10 May l974 10 August l974

Sudan (accession) 26 September 1991 26 December 1991

Suriname (succession) ‑ 25 November l975

Sweden (accession) 28 July l967 21 July l968

Switzerland (acceptance) 23 April l968 23 July l968

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 6 February l975 6 May l975

Thailand (accession) 30 December 1992 30 March 1993

Togo (accession) 19 July 1989 19 October 1989

Tonga (accession) 12 April l977 12 July l977

Trinidad and Tobago (acceptance) 24 August l966 21 July l968

Tunisia (acceptance) 23 August l966 21 July l968

Turkey (accession) 5 August l968 5 November l968

Turkmenistan (accession) 4 February 2009 4 May 2009

Tuvalu (accession) 22 August 1985 22 November 1985

Uganda (accession) 10 October 2019 10 January 2020

Ukraine (accession) 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December l983 15 March l984

United Kingdom (acceptance)3 11 July l967 21 July l968

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 28 February 1989 28 May 1989

United States (acceptance)4 17 November l966 21 July l968

Uruguay (acceptance) 18 April l977 18 July l977

Vanuatu (accession) 28 July l982 28 October l982

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (acceptance) 15 October l974 15 January l975

Viet Nam (accession)10 18 December 1990 18 March 1991

Yemen11 (accession) 6 March l979 6 June l979

Zambia (accession) 2 September l970 2 December l970

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 164 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 99.03% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

2 The Convention has been extended by the Netherlands to:

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Suriname\*, Netherlands Antilles\*\* 21 July l967 21 July l968

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑ ‑

3 The Convention has been extended by the United Kingdom to:

Hong Kong\*\*\* 16 August l972 16 August l972

Bermuda 27 May l975 1 April l975

Isle of Man 11 October l984 19 October l984

Cayman Islands 9 May 1988 23 June 1988

Gibraltar 1 November 1988 1 December 1988

The Bailiwick of Jersey ) 19 May 2004 19 May 2004

Falkland Islands♣ )

British Virgin Islands ) 10 June 2004 10 June 2004

St. Helena )

Turks and Caicos Islands 7 July 2004 7 July 2004

4 The Convention has been extended by the United States to:

Puerto Rico, Guam, the Canal Zone, )

Virgin Islands, American Samoa, ) 9 September l975 9 September l975

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands )

Midway Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island 18 March l976 18 March l976

♣ 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) . The Secretary-General received a communication from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic, dated 18 February 2014, informing him that the Argentine Government objects and rejects the extension, by the UK Government, of the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). The full text of the communication is contained in Circular Letter No.3439.

With reference to the acceptance in respect of the Panama Canal Zone and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States informed the Depositary as follows:

The Panama Canal Zone reverted to Panama on 1 October 1978. On that date the United States Panama Canal Zone ended.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was terminated by the UN Security Council, acting on the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council. The Trust Agreement, with regard to the three territories that entered into Compacts of Free Association with the United States was terminated, as follows:

The Marshall Islands on 21 October and by United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990), of 22 December 1990, Micronesia on 3 November 1986, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990), of 22 December 1990; and Palau on 1 October 1994, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 156(1994), of 10 November 1994.

The fourth territory, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, came under full United States sovereignty on 4 November 1986.

5 The Convention was extended by Portugal to:

Macau\*\*\*\* 19 November 1999 19 November 1999

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

\*\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 21 July 1968 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

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

\*\*\*\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

6Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 18 July 2005.

7Formerly Zaire.

8On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded1 to the Convention on 15 May 1975.

9As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

10The former Republic of Viet Nam had acceded to the Convention on 14 June 1968.

11On 22 May 1990, Democratic Yemen and Yemen merged to form a single State. Since that date, they have been represented as one Member with the name "Yemen". The Democratic Yemen had acceded to the Convention on 20 May 1969.

12As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

13 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to tfhis treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**CHINA**

The instrument of accession of the People's Republic of China contains a declaration (in the Chinese language):

*[Translation]*

"that the acceptance of the ... Convention[s] by the Chiang Kai‑shek clique usurping the name of China is illegal and null and void."

Furthermore, the instrument of accession contains the following reservation:

"With respect to its off‑coast areas, the People's Republic of China will not be bound by the defining of zones and seasonal areas in the relevant provisions of regulations 49 and 50 of Annex II to the Convention."\*

\*The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to Regulations 49 and 50 of the Annex II to the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

**EGYPT**

The signature of the Representative of the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt) was accompanied by the following paragraph (in the English language):

"The Government of the United Arab Republic register the following reservation: Nothing in this Convention should in any way, affect any of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Suez Canal Authority. In case of any contradiction between them the latter shall prevail."

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**1

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

*[Translation]*

"With regard to the application to Berlin (West) of the Convention the Government of the German Democratic Republic states in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September l97l between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it. Consequently, the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Convention applies also to the 'Land Berlin' is contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement and can have no legal effects."

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article 27 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 32 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 l960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

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1In respect of the statement by the German Democratic Republic, the texts of communications received from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, together with the relevant parts of a statement from the Government of France were circulated by the depositary.

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**1

A letter (in the English language) from the Chargé d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany in London, which accompanied the instrument of acceptance, contains the following sentence:

"the said Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

**OMAN**

The instrument of accession of the Sultanate of Oman contained the following statement (in the English language):

"It is understood that accession to this International Convention on Load Lines does not, in any way, imply recognition of Israel by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, and furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Sultanate of Oman and Israel by virtue of this action by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman."

**ROMANIA**

The letter (in the French language) accompanying the instrument of accession of the Socialist Republic of Romania contains the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"(a)  The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories referred to in the provisions contained in article 32 of the Convention is not in accordance with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on 14 December l960 in resolution 1514(XV), which proclaims the need to put an end rapidly and unconditionally to colonialization in all its forms and manifestations, nor with the Declaration on principles of international law on friendly relations and co‑operation between States in conformity with the United Nations Charter, adopted unanimously in resolution 2625(XXV) on 24 October l970 by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, which proclaims solemnly that it is the duty of States to foster the fulfilment of the principle of equal rights between peoples and their right to self‑determination, with the aim of bringing colonialism to a speedy end.

"(b)  The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 27, paragraph one, of the Convention are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose aims and objects concern the international community as a whole, should be open to participation by all.

"(c)  ...

"(d)  The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the approval given by the 'Republic of Korea‘ to the International Convention on Load Lines done in London on 5 April l966 has no legal effect, since the South Korean authorities have no title to speak on behalf of Korea."

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1The following Governments do not accept the declaration accompanying the instrument of acceptance of the Federal Republic of Germany and the texts of their Notes to this effect were circulated by the depositary: Bulgaria, Poland, the USSR.

The texts of further communications from the Government of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were also circulated by the depositary.

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**1

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

*[Translation]*

"... this accession” ... 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."

**USSR**

At the time of signature, the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the depositary a letter (in the English language) which contains the following statement:

"The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics states that article 27(1) of the International Convention on Load Lines l966, under which the Governments of a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to this Convention, is of a discriminatory nature and believes that in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality of Sates the Convention should be open for participation to all the interested nations without any discrimination or limitation."

On 16 October l969, a communication (in the Russian language) was received by the depositary from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in London, of which the following is an excerpt:

*[Translation]*

"... the Soviet Union does not recognize the acceptance of the Convention on Load Lines, l966 by the authorities of South Korea as lawful since the above‑mentioned authorities cannot act in any way on behalf of Korea."

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1The depositary received a communication dated 11 February l976 from the Chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Israel in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"The Government of Israel notes that in acceding to the ... Convention ...The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic included in its instruments of accession sentences relating to the State of Israel. This statement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is a political one and it is the view of the Government of Israel that the [International Maritime Organization] and its conventions are not the proper place for making such pronouncements. These pronouncements are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Convention in question.

"The Government of Israel rejects the said statement as being devoid of any legal validity whatsoever and will proceed on the assumption that it cannot in any way affect the obligations incumbent on the Syrian Arab Republic under the above‑mentioned Convention.

"The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 1971 Amendments (A.231(VII))**

**A. Adoption**

On 12 October l97l the Assembly adopted by resolution A.231(VII) amendments to the Convention, in accordance with article 29(3). The Secretary General communicated to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance the texts of the amendments on 12 June l972 in Note Verbale A1/G/2.07 (NV.1). In his Note he drew particular attention to the Assembly's invitation to all Governments concerned to accept the amendments at the earliest possible date.

**B. Entry into force**

The l97l Amendments are not yet in force

Number of acceptances necessary for entry into force: 104

Number of acceptances deposited: 52

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of succession**

**or deposit of**

**acceptance**

Algeria 4 January l977

Antigua and Barbuda 25 August 1999

Argentina 18 February 1987

Australia 10 November l980

Bahamas 20 January l977

Bahrain 21 October 1985

Barbados 1 December l982

Belgium 19 March l98l

Bulgaria 2 November l983

Canada 14 August l974

Chile 21 January 1986

China1 1 August l980

Cyprus 3 October l974

Denmark 15 August l972

Estonia 18 August 1992

Finland 8 August 1985

France 28 November l972

Germany2 29 April l98l

Greece 13 April l973

Honduras 24 September 1985

Hungary 5 January l982

Ireland 10 August l976

Israel 25 August l976

Italy 4 April 1985

Jamaica 18 November l982

Kenya 15 December 1992

Kuwait 25 May l977

Lebanon 19 January l973

Liberia 25 September l972

Myanmar 11 November 1987

Netherlands 30 May l973

Nicaragua 2 February 1994

Norway 21 February l973

Panama 14 March l979

Peru 7 June l984

**Date of succession**

**or deposit of**

**acceptance**

Philippines 1 February l973

Poland 15 July l976

Russian Federation3 23 April l974

Saudi Arabia4 21 August 1987

Serbia and Montenegro 27 April 1992

Seychelles 1 October l980

South Africa 13 November l979

Spain 12 August 1985

Suriname (succession) 25 November l975

Sweden 16 May l977

Switzerland 24 January l973

Tonga 12 July l977

Tunisia 3 April l973

Ukraine 25 October 1993

United Arab Emirates 15 March l984

United Kingdom 12 February l976

United States 16 November l973

The amendments will also be effective in respect of:

**Date of notification**

Netherlands Antilles§ 30 May l973

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑

Bermuda, Hong Kong\* 8 June l977

Isle of Man 24 June 1985

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

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

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

2The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by the following declaration:

"that the said amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the day on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendments on 15 August 1975.

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

4The instrument of acceptance contained the following declaration (in the Arabic language):

*[Translation]*

"This ratification, however, does not carry in any way any implication of recognition of Israel, nor does it lead to any dealings with Israel within the arrangements of the International Maritime Organization."

**(2) 1975 Amendment (A.319(IX))**

**A. Adoption**

On 12 November l975 the Assembly adopted by resolution A.319(IX) an amended article 29 to the Convention in accordance with article 29(3). The Secretary‑General communicated to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance the text of the amended article 29 on 24 February l976 in Note Verbale Al/G/2.07 (NV.3). In his Note he drew particular attention to the Assembly's invitation to all Governments concerned to accept the amendment at the earliest possible date.

**B. Entry into force**

The l975 Amendment is not yet in force

Number of acceptances necessary for entry into force: 104

Number of acceptances deposited: 47

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of deposit**

Antigua and Barbuda 25 August 1999

Argentina 18 February 1987

Australia 10 November l980

Bahamas 22 March l978

Bahrain 21 October 1985

Barbados 1 December l982

Belgium 22 February l977

Brazil 18 August l977

Bulgaria 2 November l983

Canada 14 October l976

Cape Verde 28 July l977

Chile 21 January 1986

China1 1 August l980

Cyprus 10 January l980

Denmark 8 April l976

Ecuador 20 April l977

Estonia 18 August 1992

Finland 29 November l976

France2 28 June l976

Germany3 29 April l98l

Honduras 24 September 1985

Hungary 5 June l98l

India 31 January l977

Israel 18 June 1981

Jamaica 18 November l982

Kenya 15 December 1992

Kuwait 23 December l976

Libya 29 October l976

Netherlands 26 April l977

New Zealand 13 February l98l

Nicaragua 2 February 1994

Norway 6 October l977

Panama 14 March l979

Peru 7 June l984

Romania 5 March l98l

Russian Federation4 6 January l98l

Saudi Arabia5 21 August 1987

Serbia and Montenegro 27 April 1992

Seychelles 1 October l980

Spain 12 August 1985

**Date of deposit**

Sweden 16 May l977

Switzerland 15 December 1987

Ukraine 25 October 1993

United Arab Emirates 15 March l984

United Kingdom 29 March 1977

United States 12 August l980

Zaire 10 February l977

The amendment will also be effective in respect of:

**Date of deposit**

Netherlands Antilles§ 26 April l977

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑

Bermuda, Hong Kong\* 8 June l977

Isle of Man 24 June 1985

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

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

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

2The instrument of acceptance contained the following declaration (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the French Republic formulates the following reservation with regard to paragraph 4(a) of the amended article 29: the application of this provision to its own vessels is not accepted because it is contrary to international law."

3The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by the following declaration:

"that the said amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the day on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendments on 21 February 1980.

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

5The instrument of acceptance contained the following declaration (in the Arabic language):

*[Translation]*

"This ratification, however, does not carry in any way any implication of recognition of Israel, nor does it lead to any dealings with Israel within the arrangements of the International Maritime Organization."

**(3) 1979 Amendment (A.411(XI))**

**A. Adoption**

On 15 November l979 the Assembly adopted by resolution A.411(XI) an amendment to regulation 49(4)(b) of the Convention in accordance with article 29(3). The Secretary‑General communicated to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance the text of the amended regulation 49(4)(b) on 31 January l980 in Note Verbale A1/G/2.07 (NV.6).

**B. Entry into force**

The l979 Amendment is not yet in force

Number of acceptances necessary for entry into force: 104

Number of acceptances deposited: 45

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of deposit**

Antigua and Barbuda 25 August 1999

Argentina 26 April 1990

Australia 10 November l980

Bahamas 15 May l98l

Bahrain 21 October 1985

Barbados 1 December l982

Belgium 5 February l98l

Brazil 15 August l984

Bulgaria 2 November l983

Canada 2 June l983

Chile 21 January 1986

China1 1 August l980

Cyprus 3 September l984

Denmark 22 May l980

Estonia 18 August 1992

Finland 8 August 1985

France 12 May l980

Germany2 29 April l98l

Greece 10 November l98l

Honduras 24 September 1985

Hungary 5 January l982

India 23 May 1988

Israel 2 July l982

Italy 4 April 1985

Jamaica 18 November l982

Kenya 15 December 1992

Madagascar 28 April l98l

Malaysia 4 March l983

Maldives 11 March l980

Morocco 25 September l980

Netherlands 20 November l980

Nicaragua 2 February 1994

Norway 25 February l98l

Peru 7 June l984

Russian Federation3 15 February l983

Saudi Arabia4 21 August 1987

Serbia and Montenegro 27 April 1992

Seychelles 1 October l980

Spain 12 August 1985

Sri Lanka 27 November l980

**Date of deposit**

Sweden 17 October l980

Switzerland 19 January 1988

Ukraine 25 October 1993

United Arab Emirates 15 March l984

United Kingdom 22 September l980

The amendment will also be effective in respect of:

**Date of notification**

Bermuda, Hong Kong\* 22 September l980

Netherlands Antilles§ 20 November l980

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑

Isle of Man 24 June 1985

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

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

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

2The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by the following declaration:

"that the said amendments shall also apply to the Berlin (West) with effect from the day on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendments on 21 March 1983.

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

4The instrument of acceptance contained the following declaration (in the Arabic language):

*[Translation]*

"This ratification, however, does not carry in any way any implication of recognition of Israel, nor does it lead to any dealings with Israel within the arrangements of the International Maritime Organization."

**(4) 1983 Amendments (A.513(13))**

**A. Adoption**

On l7 November l983 the Assembly adopted by resolution A.513(13) amendments to Annex II of the Convention, in accordance with article 29(3). The Secretary‑General is charged with communicating the texts of the amendments to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance. In his Note Verbale he draws particular attention to the Assembly's invitation to all States concerned to accept the amendments at the earliest possible date.

**B. Entry into force**

The l983 Amendments are not yet in force

Number of acceptances necessary for entry into force: 104

Number of acceptances deposited: 29

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of deposit**

Antigua and Barbuda 25 August 1999

Australia 16 May l984

Bahamas 23 September 1985

Bahrain 21 October 1985

Barbados 14 August 1985

Chile 21 January 1986

China1 9 September 1986

Cyprus 14 October 1986

Denmark 2 October l984

Estonia 18 August 1992

Finland 8 August 1985

France 26 September l984

Greece 17 May 1985

Israel 28 July 1987

Kenya 15 December 1992

Liberia 31 October 1991

Maldives 25 April l984

Netherlands 6 March l984

Nicaragua 2 February 1994

Norway 19 July l984

Panama 20 October 1997

Peru 11 July 1988

Serbia and Montenegro 27 April 1992

Seychelles 21 June l984

Sweden 29 November l984

Switzerland 19 January 1988

Syrian Arab Republic 13 July 1988

Ukraine 25 October 1993

United Kingdom 24 June 1985

The amendments will also be effective in respect of:

**Date of notification**

Netherlands Antilles§ 6 March l984

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑

Bermuda, Hong Kong\*, Isle of Man 24 June 1985

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

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

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

**(5) 1995 Amendments (A.784(19))**

**A. Adoption**

On 23 November 1995 the Assembly adopted by resolution A.784(19) an amendment to regulation 49(7)(b) of the Convention in accordance with article 29(3). The Secretary-General communicated to the Contracting Governments for acceptance the text of the amended regulation 49(7)(b), together with consequential changes to the chart of zones and seasonal areas, on 21 March 1996 by Note Verbale A1/G/2.07 (NV.8).

**B. Entry into force**

The 1995 Amendment is not yet in force

Number of acceptances necessary for entry into force: 104

Number of acceptances deposited: 7

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of deposit**

Antigua and Barbuda 25 August 1999

Australia 20 June 1997

Estonia 28 August 1996

Finland 5 September 1996

Germany 4 March 1999

Netherlands 3 March 1997

Switzerland 5 March 1997

The amendments will also be effective in respect of:

**Date of notification**

Netherlands Antilles§, Aruba 3 March 1997

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

**(6) 2005 Amendments (A.972(24))**

**A. Adoption**

On 1 December 2005, the Assembly adopted, by resolution A.972(24) amendments to the International Load Line Certificate (1966) and the International Load Line Exemption Certificate of the Convention in accordance with article 29(3)(b). The Secretary-General communicated to the Contracting Governments for acceptance the text of the amendments by Note Verbale A1/G/2.07 (NV.9),on 3 February 2006.

**B. Entry into force**

The proposed amendments, in accordance with article 29(2)(b) of the Convention, shall enter into force on 3 February 2010, after their acceptance by all Contracting Governments to the Convention by 3 February 2009. A Contracting Government which does not communicate its acceptance or rejection of the amendments to the Organization by 3 February 2009 shall be deemed to have accepted the amendments. In accordance with article 29(2)(c) of the Convention, the amendments shall be deemed to have been rejected if they are not accepted by 3 February 2009. As at 3 February 2009, no contracting Government had communicated either its acceptance or its rejection of the amendments and, therefore the amendments were deemed to have been accepted and entered into force on 3 February 2010.

## (7) 2013 Amendments (A.1082(28))

**A. Adoption**

On 4 December 2013, the Assembly adopted, by resolution (A.1082(28))amendments to the International Load Line Certificate (1966) in accordance with article 29(3)(b).

**B. Entry into force**[[17]](#footnote-18)

The proposed amendments, in accordance with article 29(2)(b) of the Convention, shall enter into force on 28 February 2018 after their acceptance by all Contracting Governments to the Convention by 28 February 2017. A Contracting Government which does not communicate its acceptance or rejection of the amendments to the Organization by 28 February 2017 shall be deemed to have accepted the amendments. As at 28 February 2017 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 28 February 2018.

## (8) 2013 Amendments (to make the use of the III Code mandatory) (A.1083(28))

**A. Adoption**

On 4 December 2013, the Assembly adopted, by resolution (A.1083(28))amendments to the International Load Line Certificate (1966) in accordance with article 29(3)(b).

**B. Entry into force**1

The proposed amendments, in accordance with article 29(2)(b) of the Convention, shall enter into force on 28 February 2018 after their acceptance by all Contracting Governments to the Convention by 28 February 2017. A Contracting Government which does not communicate its acceptance or rejection of the amendments to the Organization by 28 February 2017 shall be deemed to have accepted the amendments. As at 28 February 2017 one objections [[18]](#footnote-19) was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 28 February 2018.

**PROTOCOL OF 1988 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LOAD LINES, 1966 (LL PROT 1988)**

Done at London, 11 November 1988

**Entry into force**: 3 February 2000

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article IV**

(1) The present Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 March 1989 to 28 February 1990 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, States may express their consent to be bound by the present Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

(2) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

(3) The present Protocol may be signed without reservation, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to only by States which have signed without reservation, accepted or acceded to the Convention.1

**Entry into force**

**Article V**

(1) The present Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which both the following conditions have been met:

(a) not less than fifteen States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping, have expressed their consent to be bound by it in accordance with article IV, and

(b) the conditions for the entry into force of the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 have been met,

provided that the present Protocol shall not enter into force before 1 February 1992.

(2) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of the present Protocol after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of the present Protocol or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

(3) Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the present Protocol enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

1International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

China Subject to approval

Cyprus Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Greece Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

Seychelles Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Uruguay Sujeto a ratificación

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Algeria (accession) 20 August 2001 20 November 2001

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 25 August 1999 3 February 2000

Argentina (accession) 2 September 1993 3 February 2000

Australia (accession) 7 February 1997 3 February 2000

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 16 October 2004

Bahamas (accession) 2 February 1999 3 February 2000

Bahrain (accession) 29 June 2015 29 September 2015

Bangladesh (accession) 18 December 2002 18 March 2003

Barbados (accession) 11 August 2000 11 November 2000

Belarus (accession) 5 December 2016 5 March 2017

Belgium (accession) 19 March 2007 19 June 2007

Belize (accession) 14 June 2007 14 September 2007

Bulgaria (accession) 4 June 2004 4 September 2004

Cambodia (accession) 8 June 2001 8 September 2001

Canada (accession) 8 April 2010 8 July 2010

Chile (accession) 3 March 1995 3 February 2000

China2 (approval) 3 February 1995 3 February 2000

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 28 August 2015

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 12 June 2007

Croatia (accession) 31 January 2000 30 April 2000

Cuba (accession) 25 October 2005 25 January 2006

Cyprus (ratification) 4 February 1998 3 February 2000

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (accession) 8 August 2001 8 November 2001

Denmark (accession) 2 December 1991 3 February 2000

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Ecuador (accession) 28 September 2006 28 December 2006

Egypt (accession) 21 April 1995 3 February 2000

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 3 February 2000

Eritrea (accession) 4 February 2000 4 May 2000

Estonia (accession) 3 July 2002 3 October 2002

Ethiopia (accession) 3 June 2015 3 September 2015

Fiji (accession) 28 July 2004 28 October 2004

Finland (acceptance) 17 December 1999 17 March 2000

France (approval) 5 October 1990 3 February 2000

Gabon (accession) 17 April 2019 17 July 2019

Georgia (accession) 28 March 2019 28 June 2018

Germany (accession) 22 June 1995 3 February 2000

Ghana (accession) 18 November 2019 18 February 2020

Greece (ratification) 19 July 1994 3 February 2000

Grenada (accession) 28 June 2004 28 September 2004

Honduras (accession) 1 December 2010 1 March 2011

Hungary (accession) 17 April 2003 17 July 2003

Iceland (accession) 12 May 2000 12 August 2000

India (accession) 10 August 2000 10 November 2000

Indonesia (accession) 28 November 2017 28 February 2018

Iran, Islamic Republic of (accession) 31 October 2006 31 January 2007

Ireland (accession) 7 May 2002 7 August 2002

Italy (accession) 18 April 1991 3 February 2000

Jamaica (accession) 2 May 2003 2 August 2003

Japan (accession) 24 June 1997 3 February 2000

Jordan (accession) 14 October 2003 14 January 2004

Kazakhstan (accession) 17 February 2009 17 May 2009

Kenya (accession) 7 July 2015 7 October 2015

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (accession) 26 September 2019 26 December 2019

Latvia (accession) 22 July 2002 22 October 2002

Lebanon (accession) 30 March 2005 30 June 2005

Liberia (accession) 26 February 1997 3 February 2000

Libya (accession) 20 January 2009 20 April 2009

Lithuania (accession) 20 June 2006 20 September 2006

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 3 February 2000

Madagascar (accession) 26 July 2019 26 October 2019

Malawi (accession) 7 January 2002 7 April 2002

Malaysia (accession) 11 November 2011 11 February 2012

Malta (accession) 28 January 1999 3 February 2000

Marshall Islands (accession) 29 November 1994 3 February 2000

Mauritius (accession) 17 December 2002 17 March 2003

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 3 February 2000

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Mongolia (accession) 19 April 2007 19 July 2007

Montenegro (accession) 27 January 2012 27 April 2012

Myanmar (accession) 3 October 2019 3 January 2020

Namibia (accession) 22 February 2002 22 May 2002

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 September 2018

Netherlands1 (acceptance) 22 February 1991 3 February 2000

New Zealand (accession) 6 March 2001 6 June 2001

Nicaragua (accession) 2 February 1994 3 February 2000

Nigeria (accession) 18 June 2015 18 September 2015

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 September 2012

Norway (accession) 13 October 1994 3 February 2000

Oman (accession) 17 June 1991 3 February 2000

Pakistan (accession) 25 April 2002 25 July 2002

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 17 September 2007 17 December 2007

Peru (accession) 24 June 2009 24 September 2009

Philippines (accession) 24 April 2018 24 July 2018

Poland (accession) 5 November 2008 5 February 2009

Portugal (accession) 2 July 2001 2 October 2001

Qatar (accession) 15 January 2019 15 April 2019

Republic of Korea (accession) 14 November 1994 3 February 2000

Romania (accession) 18 May 2001 18 August 2001

Russian Federation (accession) 18 August 2000 18 November 2000

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 September 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 9 October 2001 9 January 2002

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 18 August 2004

Saudi Arabia (accession) 18 July 2019 18 October 2019

Senegal (accession) 15 October 2018 15 January 2019

Seychelles (ratification) 27 September 1989 3 February 2000

Sierra Leone (accession) 26 July 2001 26 October 2001

Singapore (accession) 18 August 1999 3 February 2000

Slovakia (succession) 1 January 1993 3 February 2000

Slovenia (accession) 3 June 1999 3 February 2000

Spain (accession) 7 July 1993 3 February 2000

Sweden (ratification) 4 February 1993 3 February 2000

Tonga (accession) 15 June 2000 15 September 2000

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 7 June 2012 7 September 2012

Tunisia (accession) 13 January 1999 3 February 2000

Turkey (accession) 4 June 2008 4 September 2008

Tuvalu (accession) 8 July 2004 8 October 2004

Ukraine (accession) 5 December 2018 5 March 2019

United Arab Emirates (accession) 27 September 2017 27 December 2017

United Kingdom (accession)3 8 March 2000 8 June 2000

United States (ratification) 1 July 1991 3 February 2000

Vanuatu (accession) 26 November 1990 3 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 18 November 1998 3 February 2000

Viet Nam (accession) 27 May 2002 27 August 2002

Yemen (accession) 11 January 2012 11 April 2012

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 118 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 98.00% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1 Acceptance by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.

The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 3 February 2000 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 3 February 2000 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

2 China declared that the Protocol would be effective in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) with effect from 23 October 2002, and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 11 October 2010.

3 The United Kingdom declared that the Protocol would be effective in respect of:

Bermuda )

Cayman Islands )

Gibraltar ) with effect from 30 January 2004

Isle of Man )

Bailiwick of Jersey )

Falkland Islands\*  ) with effect from 19 May 2004

British Virgin Islands )

St. Helena ) with effect from 10 June 2004

Turks and Caicos Islands ) with effect from 7 July 2004.

\* 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. The Secretary-General received a communication from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic, dated 18 February 2014, informing him that the Argentine Government objects and rejects the extension, by the UK Government, of the application of the Protocol to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas Islands). The full text of the communication is contained in Circular Letter No.3439

**III. Amendments**

**(1) 2003 (Annex B) Amendments (MSC.143(77))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-seventh session (June 2003) adopted, by resolution MSC.143(77), in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2 (f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2005, unless, prior to 1 July 2004, more than one‑third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of all the merchant fleets of the Parties, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received, and the amendments therefore entered into force on 1 January 2005.

**(2) 2004 (Annex B) Amendments (MSC.172(79))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.172(79), in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2 (f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006, unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 31 December 2005, no such notification was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

**(3) 2006 (Annex B) Amendments (MSC.223(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (December 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.223(82), in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2 (f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2008, unless, prior to 1 January 2008, more than one‑third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. No such objection was received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2008.

**(4) 2008 (Annex B) Amendments (MSC.270(85))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-fifth session (December 2008) adopted, by resolution MSC.270(85), in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2 (f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2010, unless, prior to 1 January 2010, more than one‑third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 1 January 2010, one objection1 had been received, and accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 1 July 2010.

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The depositary received, on 23 December 2009, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

[[19]](#footnote-20)“The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the amendments to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.”

## (5) 2012 (Annex B) Amendments (MSC.329(90))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninetieth session (May 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.329(90), in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2 (f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2014, unless, prior to 1 July 2013, more than one‑third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute more than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet, have notified their objection to the amendments. As at 1 July 2013, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2014.

## (6) 2012 (Annex B) Amendments (MSC.345(91))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (November 2012) adopted, by resolution MSC.345(91), in accordance with article with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2(f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 January 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2014, no objectionhad been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

## (7) 2013 (Annex B) Amendments (MSC.356(92))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-second session (June 2013) adopted, by resolution MSC.356(92), in accordance with article with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2(f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2014 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2015 unless, prior to 1 July 2014, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2014, one objection2 had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2015.

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2 The depositary received, on 20 June 2014, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… due to European Commission conformity checking procedure, Finland is obliged to object to the amendments (MSC.356(92)).

The depositary received, on 31 December 2015, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"... the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the amendments (MSC.356(92)) on 1 January 2015 and can thus withdraw its objection."

## (8) 2014 (Annex B) Amendments (to make the use of the III Code mandatory) (MSC.375(93))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution MSC.378(93), in accordance with article with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2(f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2015 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2015, one objection1 had been received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2016.

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1 The depositary received, on 26 May 2015, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments.

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.”

## (9) 2016 (2008 IS Code) amendments (MSC.414(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.414(97)), in accordance with article with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to the introduction and Part A of the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2(f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (10) 2018 (2008 IS Code) amendments (MSC.444(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (May 2018) adopted, by resolution (MSC.444(99)), in accordance with article with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Part A of the International Code on Intact Stability, 2008.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2(f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2019 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2020 unless, prior to 1 July 2019, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2019, no objection had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2020.

## (11) 2021 (Annex B) amendments (MSC.491(104))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its 104th session (October 2021) adopted, by resolution MSC.491(104), in accordance with article with paragraph 2(d) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, amendments to Annex B.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with paragraph 2(f)(ii)(bb) of article VI of the 1988 Load Lines Protocol, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2023 and shall enter into force on 1 January 2024 unless, prior to 1 July 2023, more than one third of the Parties to the 1988 Load Lines Protocol or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON TONNAGE MEASUREMENT OF SHIPS, 1969 (TONNAGE 1969)**

Done at London, 23 June l969

**Entry into force**: 18 July l982

**Signature, acceptance and accession**

**Article 16**

(1) The present Convention shall remain open for signature for six months from 23 June l969, and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Governments of States Members of the United Nations, or of any of the Specialized Agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may become parties to the Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to acceptance;

(b) signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance; or

(c) accession.

(2) Acceptance or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance or accession with the Organization ...

**Entry into force**

**Article l7**

(1) The present Convention shall come into force twenty‑four months after the date on which not less than twenty‑five Governments of States the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than sixty‑five per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping have signed without reservation as to acceptance or deposited instruments of acceptance or accession in accordance with article 16....

(2) For Governments which have deposited an instrument of acceptance of or accession to the present Convention during the twenty‑four months mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, the acceptance or accession shall take effect on the coming into force of the present Convention or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of acceptance or accession, whichever is the later date.

(3) For Governments which have deposited an instrument of acceptance of or accession to the present Convention after the date on which it comes into force, the Convention shall come into force three months after the date of the deposit of such instrument.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Argentina *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

Belgium Sous réserve d'approbation

Subject to acceptance

Bulgaria Subject to ratification

Canada Subject to acceptance

Denmark Subject to acceptance

Egypt Subject to ratification

(acceptance) with declaration:

"The Government of the UAR register the following reservation: The signing of this Convention does not prejudice in any way the full application of the Suez Tonnage Rules for the ships using the Suez Canal."

Finland Subject to acceptance

France Sous réserve d'approbation ultérieure

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to acceptance

Ghana Subject to acceptance

Greece Subject to acceptance

Iceland Subject to acceptance

Indonesia Subject to acceptance

Ireland Subject to acceptance

Israel Subject to acceptance

Italy Sous réserve d'acceptation

Japan Subject to acceptance

Kuwait Subject to acceptance

Liberia Subject to acceptance

Madagascar Sous réserve d'acceptation

Mexico Ad referendum

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

Norway Subject to acceptance

Pakistan Subject to acceptance

Philippines Subject to acceptance

Poland Subject to acceptance

Portugal Subject to acceptance

Republic of Korea Subject to acceptance

Spain Subject to acceptance

Sweden Subject to acceptance

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification (d'approbation)

USSR *[Translation]*  Subject to acceptance

United Kingdom Subject to acceptance

United States Subject to acceptance

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Subject to acceptance

Yugoslavia Sous réserve d'approbation

**I. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Albania (accession) 3 April 2003 3 July 2003

Algeria (accession) 4 October l976 18 July l982

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 4 January 2002

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 3 March 1987 3 June 1987

Argentina (acceptance) 24 January l979 18 July l982

Australia (accession) 21 May l982 21 August l982

Austria (accession) 7 October l975 18 July l982

Azerbaijan (accession) 1 July 1997 1 October 1997

Bahamas (accession) 22 July l976 18 July l982

Bahrain (accession) 21 October 1985 21 January 1986

Bangladesh (accession) 6 November l981 18 July l982

Barbados (accession) 1 September l982 1 December l982

Belarus (accession) 4 October 2019 4 January 2020

Belgium (acceptance) 2 June l975 18 July l982

Belize (accession) 9 April 1991 9 July 1991

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 1 February 1986

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 4 June 1999 4 September 1999

Bosnia and Herzegovina 8 May 2018 8 August 2018

Brazil (acceptance) 30 November l970 18 July l982

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 23 October 1986 23 January 1987

Bulgaria (acceptance)1 14 October l982 14 January l983

Cambodia (accession) 28 November 1994 28 February 1995

Canada (acceptance) 18 July 1994 18 October 1994

Cabo Verde (accession) 4 July 2003 4 October 2003

Chile (accession)1 22 November l982 22 February l983

China (accession)1, 3 8 April l980 18 July l982

Colombia (accession) 16 June l976 18 July l982

Congo (accession) 7 August 2002 7 November 2002

Comoros (accession) 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Cook Islands (accession) 21 December 2001 21 March 2002

Costa Rica (accession) 27 May 2009 27 August 2009

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 5 January 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession)1 9 November l982 9 February l983

Cyprus (accession) 9 May 1986 9 August 1986

Czechia (succession)1 ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 18 October 1989 18 January 1990

Denmark (acceptance)1 22 June l982 22 September l982

Djibouti (accession) 12 October 2015 12 January 2016

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Ecuador (accession) 21 September 1995 21 December 1995

El Salvador (accession) 25 April 1997 25 July 1997

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Eritrea (accession) 22 April 1996 22 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 16 December 1991 16 March 1992

Ethiopia (accession) 18 July 1985 18 October 1985

Fiji (accession) 29 November l972 18 July l982

Finland (acceptance) 6 February l973 18 July 1982

France (acceptance)1 31 October l980 18 July 1982

Gabon (accession) 12 April 2005 12 July 2005

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 February 1992

Georgia (accession) 19 April 1994 19 July 1994

Germany (acceptance)1, 4 7 May l975 18 July 1982

Ghana (acceptance) 13 December l973 18 July 1982

Greece (acceptance) 19 August l983 19 November l983

Grenada (accession) 28 June 2004 28 September 2004

Guatemala (accession) 20 February 2008 20 May 2008

Guinea (accession) 19 January l98l 18 July l982

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Haiti (accession) 6 April 1989 6 July 1989

Honduras (accession) 2 December 1998 2 March 1999

Hungary (accession)1 23 May l975 18 July 1982

Iceland (acceptance) 17 June l970 18 July 1982

India (accession) 26 May l977 18 July 1982

Indonesia (acceptance) 14 March 1989 14 June 1989

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 28 December l973 18 July 1982

Iraq (accession) 29 August l972 18 July 1982

Ireland (acceptance) 11 April 1985 11 July 1985

Israel (acceptance) 13 February l975 18 July 1982

Italy (acceptance) 10 September l974 18 July 1982

Jamaica (accession) 8 September 2000 8 December 2000

Japan (acceptance) 17 July l980 18 July 1982

Jordan (accession) 3 October 1995 3 January 1996

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya (accession) 15 December 1992 15 March 1993

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 May 2007

Kuwait (acceptance) 2 March l983 2 June l983

Latvia (accession) 11 May 1998 11 August 1998

Lebanon (accession) 16 December 1994 16 March 1995

Liberia (acceptance) 25 September l972 18 July l982

Libya (accession) 28 April 2005 28 July 2005

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 March 1992

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 14 May 1991

Madagascar (acceptance) 27 July 2017 27 October 2017

Malaysia (acceptance) 24 April l984 24 July l984

Maldives (accession) 2 June l983 2 September l983

Malta (accession) 20 March 1989 20 June 1989

Marshall Islands (accession) 25 April 1989 25 July 1989

Mauritania (accession) 24 November 1997 24 February 1998

Mauritius (accession) 11 October 1988 11 January 1989

Mexico (acceptance) 14 July 1972 18 July 1982

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Monaco (accession) 19 January l97l 18 July 1982

Mongolia (accession) 26 June 2002 26 September 2002

Montenegro (succession)8, 9 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 28 June 1990 28 September 1990

Mozambique (accession) 30 October 1991 30 January 1992

Myanmar (accession) 4 May 1988 4 August 1988

Namibia (accession) 27 November 2000 27 February 2001

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 September 2018

Netherlands (acceptance)2 16 June l981 18 July 1982

New Zealand (accession)5 6 January l978 18 July 1982

Nicaragua (accession) 2 February 1994 2 May 1994

Nigeria (accession) 13 November l984 13 February l985

Niue (accession) 18 May 2012 18 August 2012

Norway (acceptance) 26 August l97l 18 July l982

Oman (accession) 24 September 1990 24 December 1990

Pakistan (acceptance) 17 October 1994 17 January 1995

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 9 March l978 18 July 1982

Papua New Guinea (accession) 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

Peru (accession) 16 July l982 16 October l982

Philippines (acceptance) 6 September l978 18 July l982

Poland (acceptance) 27 July l976 18 July 1982

Portugal (acceptance)3 1 June 1987 1 September 1987

Qatar (accession) 3 February 1986 3 May 1986

Republic of Korea (acceptance) 18 January l980 18 July 1982

Romania (accession)1 21 May l976 18 July 1982

Russian Federation (acceptance)1, 6 20 November l969 18 July 1982

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 September 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 28 October l983 28 January l984

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 18 August 2004

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 20 January l975 18 July l982

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Senegal (accession) 16 January 1997 16 April 1997

Serbia (succession)8, 9 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 17 July 2017 17 October 2017

Sierra Leone (accession) 26 July 2001 26 October 2001

Singapore (accession) 6 June 1985 6 September 1985

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands (accession) 30 June 2004 30 September 2004

South Africa (accession) 24 November l982 24 February l983

Spain (acceptance) 6 November l972 18 July l982

Sri Lanka (accession) 11 March 1992 11 June 1992

Sudan (accession) 21 May 2002 21 August 2002

Sweden (acceptance) 11 May l979 18 July 1982

Switzerland (acceptance) 21 June l977 18 July 1982

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 6 February l975 18 July 1982

Thailand (accession) 11 June 1996 11 September 1996

Togo (accession) 19 July 1989 19 October 1989

Tonga (accession) 12 April l977 18 July 1982

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 15 February l979 18 July 1982

Tunisia (accession) 13 January 1999 13 April 1999

Turkey (accession) 16 May l980 18 July 1982

Turkmenistan (accession) 4 February 2009 4 May 2009

Tuvalu (accession) 22 August 1985 22 November 1985

Ukraine (accession) 25 October 1993 25 January 1994

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December l983 15 March l984

United Kingdom (acceptance)7 8 January l97l 18 July l982

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 28 March 2001 28 June 2001

United States (acceptance)1 10 November l982 10 February l983

Uruguay (accession) 3 February 1989 3 May 1989

Vanuatu (accession) 13 January 1989 13 April 1989

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (acceptance) 6 July l983 6 October l983

Viet Nam (accession) 18 December 1990 18 March 1991

Yemen (accession) 6 March l979 18 July l982

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 159 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 98.94% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation, statement or understanding, see section III.

2 The Convention was extended by the Netherlands to:

Netherlands Antilles§ 16 June l98l 18 July 1982

Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) ‑ ‑

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 18 July 1982 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

3Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 18 July 2005.

*[Footnotes continued]*

5Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

6As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

7 The Convention has been extended by the United Kingdom to:

Hong Kong\* 16 January l981 18 July l982

Bermuda 11 November l982 6 December l982

British Virgin Islands 15 September 2009 15 September 2009

Isle of Man 11 October l984 19 October l984

Cayman Islands 9 May 1988 23 June 1988

Gibraltar 7 December 1988 1 December 1988

Guernsey 30 December 1988 1 January 1989

Jersey 24 October 2005 24 October 2005

Falkland Islands\*\* 16 June 1995 16 June 1995

Macau\*\*\* 19 November 1999 19 November 1999

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

\*\* The depositary received, on 11 August 1995, the following communication from His Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Argentine Republic, London:

*[Translation]*

"The Argentine Republic rejects the statement by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969, to the effect that the provisions of the Convention shall apply to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands "with immediate effect". The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over these islands and the surrounding maritime spaces, which constitute an integral part of its national territory.

The Argentine Republic recalls the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 42/19 and 43/25, acknowledging the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty and urging the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations with a view to identifying means of pacific and final settlement of the outstanding problems between the two countries, including all matters concerning the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

The depositary received the following communication, dated 17 January 1996, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have noted the declaration of the Government of Argentina regarding the extension by the United Kingdom of the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands and to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

The British Government have no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and over South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their consequential right to defend the said Convention to these Territories. The British Government reject as unfounded the claims by the Government of Argentina."

\*\*\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

8As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

9 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BULGARIA**

The instrument of acceptance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria contained the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

"(a) The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 16 of the Convention are in contradiction with the principle of sovereign equality of States and are not in line with the internationally adopted practice of concluding international treaties of universal significance;

"(b) The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 20 of the Convention concerning its application by the States Parties on the territories of the international relations of which they are responsible, do not correspond to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly  
on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and People's (resolution 1514(XV)) of December 14, 1960."

**CHILE**

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

*[Translation]*

"… amendments referred to in article 18 of the Convention shall not be binding on Chile until such time as it has brought into operation the internal procedure established by the Political Constitution of the Republic for the approval of international treaties".

**CHINA**

The instrument of accession of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"[The Government of the People's Republic of China] wish to declare illegal and null and void the signing of the Convention by the Authorities in Taiwan in the name of China."

**CUBA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cuba contained the following declarations (in the Spanish language):

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions contained in article 2(3), article 3(1)(b) and article 20 of the Convention, to the extent that they accept that the international relations of any territory may be the responsibility of another Government, are not applicable in that respect because they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December l960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that article 16(1) of the Convention, despite the fact that its provisions deal with questions of interest for all States, is of a discriminatory nature in that it withholds from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality."

**CZECHIA**

The instrument of accession of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was accompanied by the following declaration (in the English language):

"Acceding to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic wished to declare that article 16 of the Convention is at variance with the generally recognized principle of sovereign equality of States, and article 20 with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted at the XVth session of the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December l960."

Czechia and Slovakia, as successor States to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, consider themselves bound by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party, as of 1 January 1993, including reservations and declarations made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

By a communication dated 13 June 1995 the depositary was notified that Czechia, which is a Party to the above-mentioned Convention by virtue of its succession to the former Czechoslovakia, considers henceforth the declaration pertaining to articles 16 and 20 which accompanied the instrument of accession of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as obsolete and having lost any relevance.

**DENMARK**

The instrument of acceptance of the Kingdom of Denmark was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Even though the Convention has not yet entered into force for Denmark the Danish Government will apply the provisions of the Convention already as of July l8, l982, insofar as regards both Danish ships and ships of States for which the Convention will enter into force on July 18, l982 or at any date between the said date and the date of the formal entry into force of the Convention for Denmark."

**FRANCE**

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

*[Translation]*

"the French Government will not accept any invocation against it of a decision taken under the provisions of article 18(3)(d)."

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

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

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of article 16 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purpose 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 20 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 l960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

The instrument of acceptance 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)."

**HUNGARY**

The instrument of accession of the Hungarian People's Republic included the following statement:

*[Translation]*

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the terms contained in article 2, paragraph (3) and article 20 of the Convention concerning the extension of the validity of the Convention to territories for the international relations of which the Contracting Governments are responsible, are incompatible with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly of December 14, l960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

**ROMANIA**

The instrument of accession of the Socialist Republic of Romania was accompanied by the following statement (in the French language):

*[Translation]*

"(a) The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 16 of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships are not in accord with the principle whereby multilateral international treaties, the purposes of which are of concern to the international community as a whole, should be open to universal participation.

"(b) The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependency of certain territories, to which the provisions of article 2(3) and article 20 of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships refer, is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with the texts adopted by the United Nations regarding the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration relative to the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co‑operation between States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations unanimously adopted in l970 by the General Assembly of the United Nations by resolution 2625(XXV), which solemnly proclaims the duties of States to encourage the achievement of the principle of the equality of the rights of peoples and their right to self‑determination with a view to bringing colonialism to a speedy end."

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**1

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

*[Translation]*

"… this accession … 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."

**USSR**

The instrument of acceptance of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contains the following statement (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that paragraph (1) of article 16 of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement, l969, under which Governments of a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to this Convention, is of a discriminatory nature and believes that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open for participation to all the interested Parties without any discrimination or restrictions.

"The Government of the Soviet Union considers it necessary to state also that the provisions of article 2 (paragraph (3)) and article 20 of the Convention on the extension by the Contracting Parties of its application to the territories, for whose international relations they are responsible are incompatible with the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December l960)."

**UNITED STATES**

”The instrument of acceptance of the United States of America contained the following understanding:

"That in the assessment of tolls for transit of the Panama Canal, the United States will continue to have the right to apply the present Panama Canal tonnage system or to adopt any other basis, in computing tonnages derived from volumes or other measures developed in connection with the said Convention."

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1The depositary received a communication dated 11 February l976 from the Chargé d'affaires ad interim, Embassy of Israel, London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"This statement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is a political one and it is the view of the Government of Israel that the [International Maritime Organization] and its Conventions are not the proper place for making such pronouncements. These pronouncements are, moreover in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Convention in question.

"The Government of Israel rejects the said statement as being devoid of any legal validity whatsoever and will proceed on the assumption that it cannot in any way affect the obligations incumbent on the Syrian Arab Republic under the above‑mentioned Convention.

"The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, towards the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**IV. Amendments**

## (1) 2013 Amendments (A.1084(28))

**A. Adoption**

On 4 December 2013 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Convention by resolution A.1084(28).

**B. Entry into force[[20]](#footnote-21)**

The Assembly decided, in accordance with article 18(2)(b) of the Convention, that the amendments shall enter into force on 28 February 2017 after their acceptance by all Contracting Governments to the Convention by 28 February 2016. A Contracting Government which does not communicate its acceptance or rejection of the amendment to the Organization by 28 February 2016 shall be deemed to have accepted the amendments. As at 28 February 2016 no communication was received and, accordingly, the amendments entered into force on 28 February 2017.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RELATING TO INTERVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS IN CASES OF OIL POLLUTION CASUALTIES, 1969 (INTERVENTION 1969)**

Done at Brussels, 29 November l969

**Entry into force**: 6 May l975

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article IX**

1. The present Convention shall remain open for signature until 31 December l970 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2. States Members of the United Nations or any of the Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may become Parties to this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

**Article X**

1. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

**Entry into force**

**Article XI**

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which Governments of fifteen States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

2. For each State which subsequently ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it the present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Australia Subject to ratification 17 December l970

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Cameroon Sous réserve de ratification

Côte d'Ivoire Sous réserve de ratification

Denmark 18 December l970

Dominican Republic Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to ratification 30 December l970

France Sous réserve de ratification ou d'approbation ultérieure

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ghana Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to ratification

Guatemala *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance approval and ratification

Iceland Subject to ratification

Ireland Subject to acceptance and ratification

Italy Sous réserve de ratification

Japan Subject to acceptance

Madagascar Sous réserve de ratification

Monaco Sous réserve de ratification

Netherlands Subject to ratification

Panama Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Portugal Subject to ratification

Republic of Korea Subject to acceptance

Romania Subject to ratification 30 December l970

Spain Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to acceptance

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Sous réserve de ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit into force**

**of instrument or succession**

Algeria (accession) 21 November 2011 19 February 2012

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 2 January 2002

Argentina (accession)1 21 April 1987 20 July 1987

Australia (ratification)1 7 November l983 5 February l984

Bahamas (accession) 22 July l976 20 October l976

Bangladesh (accession) 6 November l981 4 February l982

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 4 August 1994

Belgium (ratification) 21 October l971 6 May l975

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 30 January 1986

Brazil (ratification) 18 January 2008 17 April 2008

Bulgaria (accession)1 2 November l983 31 January l984

Cameroon (ratification) 14 May l984 12 August l984

Chile (accession) 28 February 1995 29 May 1995

China (accession)5 23 February 1990 24 May 1990

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 17 August 2014

Côte d'Ivoire (ratification) 8 January 1988 7 April 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession)1 5 May l976 3 August l976

Denmark (signature) 18 December l970 6 May l975

Djibouti (accession) 1 March 1990 30 May 1990

Dominican Republic (ratification) 5 February l975 6 May l975

Ecuador (accession) 23 December l976 23 March l977

Egypt (accession) 3 February 1989 4 May 1989

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 23 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 16 May 2008 14 August 2008

Fiji (accession) 15 August l972 6 May l975

Finland (ratification) 6 September l976 5 December l976

France (ratification) 10 May l972 6 May l975

Gabon (accession) 21 January l982 21 April l982

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 23 November 1995

Germany (ratification)1,6 7 May l975 5 August l975

Ghana (ratification) 20 April l978 19 July l978

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Iceland (ratification) 17 July l980 15 October l980

India (accession) 16 June 2000 14 September 2000

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 25 July 1997 23 October 1997

Ireland (ratification) 21 August l980 19 November l980

Italy (ratification) 27 February l979 28 May l979

Jamaica (accession) 13 March 1991 11 June 1991

Japan (acceptance) 6 April l97l 6 May l975

Kuwait (accession) 2 April l98l 1 July l98l

Latvia (accession) 9 August 2001 7 November 2001

Lebanon (accession) 5 June l975 3 September l975

Liberia (accession) 25 September l972 6 May l975

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 14 January 1996

Mauritania (accession) 24 November 1997 22 February 1998

Mauritius (accession) 17 December 2002 17 March 2003

Mexico (accession) 8 April l976 7 July l976

Monaco (ratification) 24 February l975 6 May l975

Montenegro (succession)8,9 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 11 April l974 6 May l975

Namibia (accession) 12 March 2004 10 June 2004

Netherlands (ratification)4 19 September l975 18 December l975

New Zealand (accession) 26 March l975 6 May l975

Nicaragua (accession) 15 November 1994 13 February 1995

Nigeria (accession) 24 February 2004 24 May 2004

Norway (accession) 12 July l972 6 May l975

Oman (accession) 24 January 1985 24 April 1985

Pakistan (accession) 13 January 1995 13 April 1995

Panama (ratification) 7 January l976 6 April l976

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit into force**

**of instrument or succession**

Papua New Guinea (accession) 12 March l980 10 June l980

Poland (ratification) 1 June l976 30 August l976

Portugal (ratification) 15 February l980 15 May l980

Qatar (accession) 2 June 1988 31 August 1988

Russian Federation (accession)1,7 30 December l974 6 May l975

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004 5 January 2005

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 18 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 12 May 1999 10 August 1999

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 18 July 2021

Senegal (accession) 27 March l972 6 May l975

Serbia (succession)8,9 ‑ 3 June 2006

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

South Africa (accession) 1 July 1986 29 September 1986

Spain (ratification) 8 November l973 6 May l975

Sri Lanka (accession) 12 April l983 11 July l983

Suriname (succession) ‑ 25 November l975

Sweden (acceptance) 8 February l973 6 May l975

Switzerland (ratification) 15 December 1987 14 March 1988

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 6 February l975 6 May l975

Togo (accession) 10 October 2016 8 January 2017

Tonga (accession) 1 February 1996 1 May 1996

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 6 March 2000 4 June 2000

Tunisia (accession) 4 May 1976 2 August 1976

Ukraine (succession) ‑ 17 December 1993

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December l983 14 March l984

United Kingdom (ratification)2 12 January l97l 6 May l975

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 16 May 2006 14 August 2006

United States (ratification)3 21 February l974 6 May l975

Vanuatu (accession) 14 September 1992 13 December 1992

Yemen (accession) 6 March l979 4 June l979

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 90 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 75.20% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement see section III.

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

Hong Kong\* 12 November 1974 6 May 1975

Bermuda 19 September 1980 1 December 1980

Anguilla )

British Antarctic Territory\*\* )

British Virgin Islands )

Cayman Islands )

Falkland Islands and Dependencies\*\* )

Montserrat ) 8 September 1982 8 September 1982

Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands )

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha [[21]](#footnote-22)\*\*\* )

Turks and Caicos Islands )

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of )

Akrotiri and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus )

Isle of Man 27 June 1995 27 June 1995

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

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

Puerto Rico, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, )

Virgin Islands, American Samoa, ) 9 September 1975 6 May 1975

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands )

With regard to the extension by the United States to the Panama Canal Zone and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States informed the Depositary as follows:

The Panama Canal Zone reverted to Panama on 1 October 1978. On that date, the United States Panama Canal Zone ended.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was terminated by the UN Security Council, acting on the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council. The Trust Agreement, with regard to the three territories that entered into Compacts of Free Association with the United States was terminated, as follows:

The Marshall Islands on 21 October 1986. and by United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990), of 22 December 1990; Micronesia on 3 November 1986, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 683(1990), of 22 December 1990; an Palau, on 1 October 1984, and by United Nations Security Council resolution 156(1994), of 10 November 1994.

The fourth territory, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, came under full United States sovereignty on 4 November 1986.

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

Suriname\*\*\*, Netherlands Antilles§ 19 September 1975 18 December 1975

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 18 December l975 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

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

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

*[Translation]*

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

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

*[Footnotes continued]*

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

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

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

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

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

5Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

6On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded1 to the Convention on 21 December 1978.

7As from 26 December 1991, the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

8As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

9 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ARGENTINA**1

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

*[Translation]*

"The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969, done at Brussels on 29 November 1969, to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary‑General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on 9 September 1982, and reaffirms its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands which form an integral part of its national territory. The General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21 and 41/40, which recognize the existence of a dispute over sovereignty relating to the archipelago, urging the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to negotiate in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute through the good offices of the Secretary‑General of the United Nations who is to report to the General Assembly on the progress made.

"The Argentine Republic also rejects the extension of the Convention to the so‑called "British Antarctic Territory" and reaffirms the rights of the Republic over the Argentine Antarctic Sector, including those rights relating to its sovereignty or corresponding maritime jurisdiction. It also recalls the safeguards concerning claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica provided in article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed at Washington on 1 December 1959 to which the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are Parties.

"Similarly, the Argentine Republic reserves the right to take measures in the maritime areas under its sovereignty and to submit to its jurisdiction and courts any incidents occurring in the said zone."

**AUSTRALIA**

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

"Australia recalls the statement made by the Australian Delegation to the International Conference on Marine Pollution, l973 which was in the following terms:

'… Australia believes that no coastal State would refrain from taking whatever action was necessary to protect areas under its jurisdiction from serious environmental damage and it believes that this right of a coastal State to intervene on the high seas to protect areas under its jurisdiction is recognized under customary international law'.

In becoming a party to the Convention, Australia declares that it believes that it may still take action to protect areas and resources under its jurisdiction which is permitted under customary international law and which is consistent with the Convention."

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

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

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

**BULGARIA2**

The instrument of accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria contained the following declaration (in the Bulgarian language):

*[Translation]*

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that:

a) The provisions of article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention which restrict the opportunity for certain States to become party to the Convention have discriminatory character and they are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the Sovereign equality of States.

b) The provisions of article 13 of the Convention are not in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514/XV/December 14, l960) which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**CUBA**1

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cuba contained the following declarations (in the Spanish language):

*[Translation]*

"In connection with the provision of article 1, paragraph 2, the Republic of Cuba wished to record that, in deciding to become a Party to the present Convention, it has done so with the desire of reconciling in this exceptional case, within the framework of this Convention, the principle, consistently maintained by our Government, of 'Sovereign Immunity of Ships owned or operated by a State' with the interest of protecting the marine environment and connected interests of coastal States.

"Also we reaffirm the position that our merchant ships enjoy the right of sovereign immunity.

"The provisions of article IX, paragraph 2, establishing which States will have the right to become Parties to the Convention are of a discriminatory nature and are contrary to the principle of universality, based on the sovereignty and equality of all States.

"We consider the provisions of article XIII, according to which the Contracting Parties may extend the Convention to those territories for whose international relations they are responsible, as obsolete and in contradiction with the Declaration of the United Nations on the granting of independence and sovereignty to colonial peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December l960 of the United Nations)."

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1 On 16 October l978 the depositary received communications from the Government of France (in the French language) and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (in the English language), deposited concurrently and stating the following:

"The Government of [the Federal Republic of Germany][France] has taken note of the declaration made by the Government of Cuba in connection with its accession to the Convention of l969 relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties.

"It takes this opportunity to reaffirm once more that according to international law and the Brussels Convention of 10 April l926, ships operated by a State but used on commercial service do not enjoy the immunities granted to State ships."

The depositary received the following communication (in the English language) dated 9 March l979 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i., Embassy of Japan, London:

"It is the understanding of the Government of Japan that the aforementioned Declaration is not intended to have the effect that the Republic of Cuba may claim sovereign immunity with respect to its ships used for commercial purposes, when measures are to be taken against such ships in accordance with the provisions of the Convention."

2 The depositary received a communication on 22 November 2006 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria informing of the withdrawal of declarations made in respect of article 9 and article 13.

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

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

*[Translation]*

"The German Democratic Republic takes note of the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany on the application of the provisions of the Convention to Berlin (West) and proceeds on the understanding that the application of the provisions of the Convention to Berlin (West) shall be in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September l971 according to which Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not to be governed by it."

"The German Democratic Republic considers that the provision of article IX, paragraph 2, of the Convention is 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 German Democratic Republic on article XIII 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 l960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**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)."

**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 the this Convention."

**USSR**

The instrument of accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was accompanied by the following declaration (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"In acceding to the Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to declare that:

"(a) the provision of paragraph 2 of article IX of the Convention, according to which certain States may not become Party to the latter is of a discriminatory nature and conflicts with the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States, and

"(b) the provision of article XIII of the Convention laying down that the Contracting Parties may extend it to territories for whose international relations they are responsible are obsolete and conflict with the Declaration of the United Nations Organization on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December l960)."

**PROTOCOL RELATING TO INTERVENTION ON THE HIGH SEAS IN CASES OF POLLUTION BY SUBSTANCES OTHER THAN OIL, 1973, AS AMENDED (INTERVENTION PROT 1973)**

Done at London, 2 November 1973

**Entry into force**: 30 March 1983

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article IV**

(1) The present Protocol shall be open for signature by the States which have signed the Convention referred to in article II or acceded thereto1, and by any State invited to be represented at the International Conference on Marine Pollution l973. The Protocol shall remain open for signature from 15 January l974 until 31 December l974 at the Headquarters of the Organization.

(2) Subject to paragraph 4, the present Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the States which have signed it.

(3) Subject to paragraph 4, this Protocol shall be open for accession by States which did not sign it.

(4) The present Protocol may be ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to only by States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention referred to in article II.1

**Article V**

(1) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

…

**Entry into force**

**Article VI**

(1) The present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which fifteen States have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General of the Organization, provided however that the present Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention referred to in article II1, has entered into force.

(2) For each State which subsequently ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it, the present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

**Revision of the list of substances**

**Article III**

1. The list referred to in paragraph 2(a) of Article I shall be maintained by the appropriate body designated by the Organization.

2. Any amendment to the list proposed by a Party to the present Protocol shall be submitted to the Organization and circulated by it to all Members of the Organization and all Parties to the present Protocol at least three months prior to its consideration by the appropriate body.

3. Parties to the present Protocol whether or not Members of the Organization shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the appropriate body.

4. Amendments shall be adopted by a two‑thirds majority of only the Parties to the present Protocol present and voting.

5. If adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 above, the amendment shall be communicated by the Organization to all Parties to the present Protocol for acceptance.

6. The amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of a period of six months after it has been communicated, unless within that period an objection to the amendment has been communicated to the Organization by not less than one‑third of the Parties to the present Protocol.

7. An amendment deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph 6 above shall enter into force three months after its acceptance for all Parties to the present Protocol, with the exception of those which before that date have made a declaration of non‑acceptance of the said amendment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1The International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, l969.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Denmark Subject to ratification

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Italy Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to ratification

New Zealand1 Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

USSR

United Kingdom

United States Subject to ratification

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration see section III.

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Algeria (accession) 21 November 2011 19 February 2012

Australia (accession)1 7 November l983 5 February l984

Bahamas (accession) 5 March 1981 30 March 1983

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 4 August 1994

Belgium (accession) 9 September 1982 30 March 1983

Brazil (accession) 18 January 2008 17 April 2008

Bulgaria (accession) 21 November 2006 19 February 2007

Chile (accession) 28 February 1995 29 May 1995

China(accession)4 23 February 1990 24 May 1990

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 17 August 2014

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Denmark (ratification) 9 May l983 7 August l983

Egypt (accession) 3 February 1989 4 May 1989

Estonia (accession) 16 May 2008 14 August 2008

Finland (accession) 4 August 1986 2 November 1986

France (accession)1 31 December 1985 31 March 1986

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 23 November 1995

Germany (ratification)1 21 August 1985 19 November 1985

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 25 July 1997 23 October 1997

Ireland (accession) 6 January 1995 6 April 1995

Italy (ratification) 1 October l982 30 March l983

Jamaica (accession) 13 March 1991 11 June 1991

Latvia (accession) 9 August 2001 7 November 2001

Liberia (accession) 17 February l98l 30 March 1983

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 14 January 1996

Mauritania (accession) 24 November 1997 22 February 1998

Mauritius (accession) 6 November 2003 4 February 2003

Mexico (accession) 11 April l980 30 March 1983

Monaco (accession) 31 March 2005 29 June 2005

Montenegro (succession)6, 7 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 30 January 2001 30 April 2001

Namibia (accession) 12 March 2004 10 June 2004

Netherlands (ratification)3 10 September l980 30 March 1983

New Zealand (ratification)1 4 July 2014 3 July 2014

Nicaragua (accession) 15 November 1994 13 February 1995

Norway (accession) 15 July l980 30 March 1983

Oman (accession) 24 January 1985 24 April 1985

Pakistan (accession) 13 January 1995 13 April 1995

Poland (ratification) 10 July l98l 30 March 1983

Portugal (accession) 8 July 1987 6 October 1987

Russian Federation (acceptance)5 30 December l982 30 March 1983

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 18 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 12 May 1999 10 August 1999

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 18 July 2021

Serbia (succession)6, 7 ‑ 3 June 2006

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

South Africa (accession) 25 September 1997 24 December 1997

Spain (accession) 14 March 1994 12 June 1994

Sweden (ratification) 28 June l976 30 March 1983

Switzerland (accession) 15 December 1987 14 March 1988

Togo (accession) 10 October 2016 8 January 2017

Tonga (accession) 1 February 1996 1 May 1996

Tunisia (accession) 4 May l976 30 March 1983

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 2 5 November l979 30 March 1983

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 23 November 2006 21 February 2007

United States (ratification) 7 September l978 30 March 1983

Vanuatu (accession) 14 September 1992 13 December 1992

Yemen (accession) 6 March l979 30 March 1983

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 58  (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 53.84% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration or reservation, see section III.

*[Footnotes continued]*

2The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

Anguilla )

Bermuda )

British Antarctic Territory\* )

British Virgin Islands )

Cayman Islands )

Falkland Islands and Dependencies\* )

Hong Kong\*\* )

Montserrat ) 30 March l983

Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands )

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\*\* )

Turks and Caicos Islands )

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri )

and Dhekelia on the Island of Cyprus )

Isle of Man 27 June 1995

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

Netherlands Antilles§ (with effect 30 March 1983) and Aruba (with effect from 1 January 1986) )

§ The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 30 March 1983 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

\* For the text of communications received from the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, see footnote \*\* of section II of INTERVENTION 1969.

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

\*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

4Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

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

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

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**AUSTRALIA**

The instrument of accession of the Commonwealth of Australia was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Australia recalls the statement made by the Australian Delegation to the International Conference on Marine Pollution l973 which was in the following terms:

'… Australia believes that no coastal State would refrain from taking whatever action was necessary to protect areas under its jurisdiction from serious environmental damage and it believes that this right of a coastal State to intervene on the high seas to protect areas under its jurisdiction is recognized under customary international law'.

"In becoming a party to the Protocol, Australia declares that it believes that it may still take action to protect areas and resources under its jurisdiction which is permitted under customary international law and which is consistent with the Protocol."

**FRANCE**

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

*[Translation]*

"According to article 1 of the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances Other than Oil, done at London on 2 November 1973, States Parties may take measures on the high seas following upon a maritime casualty only in the case of grave and imminent danger of pollution or threat of pollution which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences.

"On the basis of the definition of type A packages, the French Government considers that radioactive substances that may be stored or carried as substances in type A packages cannot give rise to such a danger.

"Accordingly, the French Government does not accept the application of the provisions of the Protocol to such packages."

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

**NEW ZEALAND**

The following declaration was made at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"The Government of New Zealand hereby declares that its signature of the Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil does not extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands."

The instrument of ratification of New Zealand was accompanied by the following declaration:

“..consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self‑determination under the charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory”

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contains the following declaration:

"… reserving the right to extend the Protocol at a later date to any territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible and to which the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties has been extended in accordance with the provisions of article XIII, paragraph 1, thereof".

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 1991 Amendments (MEPC.49(31))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑first session (July 1991) adopted by resolution MEPC.49(31), in accordance with article III of the Protocol, an amended list of substances to be annexed to the Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

On 24 October 1991, by Note Verbale A1/0/3.02 (NV.12) the Secretary‑General communicated the amended list to all Parties to the 1973 Protocol in accordance with article III, paragraph 5, for acceptance, and informed them that the amended list shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of the period of six months after it has been communicated, i.e. 24 April 1992, unless within that period an objection to these amendments has been communicated to the Organization by not less than one‑third of the Parties. No such objection was received and the amended list accordingly entered into force on 24 July 1992, three months after it had been deemed to have been accepted.

**(2) 1996 Amendments (MEPC.72(38))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its thirty‑eighth session (July 1996) adopted by resolution MEPC.72(38), in accordance with article III of the Protocol, an amended list of substances to be annexed to the Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

On 12 March 1997, by Note Verbale A1/0/3.02 (NV.14) the Secretary‑General communicated the amended list to all Parties to the 1973 Protocol in accordance with article III, paragraph 5, for acceptance, and informed them that the amended list shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of the period of six months after it has been communicated, i.e. 19 September 1997, unless within that period an objection to these amendments has been communicated to the Organization by not less than one‑third of the Parties. No such objection was received and the amended list accordingly entered into force on 19 December 1997, three months after it had been deemed to have been accepted.

**(3) 2002 Amendments (MEPC.100(48))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its forty-eighth session (October 2002) adopted by resolution MEPC.100(48), in accordance with article III of the Protocol, an amended list of substances to be annexed to the Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

The Secretary-General communicated the amended list to all Parties to the 1973 Protocol, in accordance with article III, paragraph 5, for acceptance, and informed them that the amended list shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of the period of six months after it has been communicated, unless within that period, an objection to these amendments has been communicated to the Organization by not less than one‑third of the Parties. No such objection was received and the amended list accordingly entered into force on 22 June 2004, three months after it had been deemed to be accepted.

**(4) 2007 Amendments (MEPC.165(56))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its fifth-sixth session (July 2007) adopted by resolution MEPC.165(56), in accordance with article III of the Protocol, an amended list of substances to be annexed to the Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

The Secretary-General will communicate the amended list to all Parties to the 1973 Protocol, in accordance with article III, paragraph 5, for acceptance, and will inform them of the date on which the amended list shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of the period of six months after it has been communicated, unless within that period, an objection to these amendments has been communicated to the Organization by not less than one‑third of the Parties. No such objection was received and the amended list accordingly entered into force on 23 November 2009, three months after it had been deemed to be accepted.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1969 (CLC 1969)**

Done at Brussels, 29 November l969

**Entry into force**: 19 June l975

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article XIII**

1. The present Convention shall remain open for signature until 31 December l970 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2. States Members of the United Nations or any of the Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may become Parties to this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature, subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

**Article XIV**

1. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

**Entry into force**

**Article XV**

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which Governments of eight States including five States each with not less than 1,000,000 gross tons of tanker tonnage have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

2. For each State which subsequently ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it the present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

**Article XVI**

1 The present Convention may be denounced by any Contracting State at any time after the date on which the Convention comes into force for that State.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

3 A denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after its deposit with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. States which have denounced the Convention

IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Australia Subject to ratification 17 December l970

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Cameroon Sous réserve de ratification

Côte d'Ivoire Sous réserve de ratification

Dominican Republic Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to ratification 30 December l970

France Sous réserve de ratification ou d'approbation ultérieure

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ghana Subject to ratification

Guatemala *[Translation]* Subject to approval, acceptance and ratification

Iceland Subject to ratification

Indonesia Subject to ratification

Ireland Subject to acceptance and ratification

Italy Sous réserve de ratification

Madagascar Sous réserve de ratification

Monaco Sous réserve de ratification

Netherlands Subject to ratification

Panama Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Portugal Subject to ratification

Romania Subject to ratification 30 December l970

Spain Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Sous réserve de ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date**

**of instrument into force of denunciation**

**or succession**

Albania (accession) 6 April 1994 5 July 1994 30 June 2006

Algeria (accession) 14 June l974 19 June l975 3 August 1999

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 23 June 1997 21 September 1997 14 June 2001

Australia (ratification)1 7 November l983 5 February l984 15 May 1998

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 14 October 2004

Bahamas (accession) 22 July l976 20 October l976 15 May 1998

Bahrain (accession) 3 May 1996 1 August 1996 15 May 1998

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 4 August 1994 7 July 1999

Belgium (ratification)1 12 January l977 12 April l977 6 October 1999

Belize (accession) 2 April 1991 1 July 1991 27 November 1999

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 30 January 1986

Brazil (ratification) 17 December l976 17 March l977

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 29 September 1992 28 December 1992 31 January 2003

Cambodia (accession) 28 November 1994 26 February 1995

Cameroon (ratification) 14 May l984 12 August l984 15 October 2002

Canada (accession) 24 January 1989 24 April 1989 29 May 1999

Chile (accession) 2 August l977 31 October l977

China (accession)1, 2 30 January l980 29 April l980 5 January 2000

Colombia (accession) 26 March 1990 24 June 1990 25 January 2006

Costa Rica (accession) 8 December 1997 8 March 1998

Côte d'Ivoire (ratification) 21 June 1973 19 June 1975

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date**

**of instrument into force of denunciation**

**or succession**

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991 30 July 1999

Cyprus (accession) 19 June 1989 17 September 1989 15 May 1998

Denmark (accession) 2 April l975 19 June l975 15 May 1998

Djibouti (accession) 1 March 1990 30 May 1990 17 May 2002

Dominican Republic (ratification) 2 April l975 19 June l975

Ecuador (accession) 23 December l976 23 March l977

Egypt (accession) 3 February 1989 4 May 1989

El Salvador (accession) 2 January 2002 2 April 2002

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 23 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 1 December 1992 1 March 1993 6 August 2005

Fiji (accession) 15 August l972 19 June l975 30 November 2000

Finland (ratification) 10 October l980 8 January l98l 15 May 1998

France (ratification) 17 March l975 19 June l975 15 May 1998

Gabon (accession) 21 January l982 21 April l982 31 May 2003

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 30 January 1992

Georgia (accession) 19 April 1994 18 July 1994

Germany (ratification)1, 3, 4 20 May l975 18 August 19754 15 May 1998

Ghana (ratification) 20 April l978 19 July l978

Greece (accession) 29 June l976 27 September l976 15 May 1998

Guatemala (acceptance)1 20 October l982 18 January l983

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Honduras (accession) 2 December 1998 2 March 1999

Iceland (ratification) 17 July l980 15 October l980 10 February 2001

India (accession) 1 May 1987 30 July 1987 21 June 2001

Indonesia (ratification) 1 September l978 30 November l978

Ireland (ratification) 19 November 1992 17 February 1993 15 May 1998

Italy (ratification)1 27 February l979 28 May l979 8 October 2000

Japan (accession) 3 June l976 1 September l976 15 May 1998

Jordan (accession) 14 October 2003 12 January 2004 8 January 2020

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 5 June 1994

Kenya (accession) 15 December 1992 15 March 1993 7 July 2001

Kuwait (accession) 2 April l98l 1 July l98l

Latvia (accession) 10 July 1992 8 October 1992 19 July 2011

Lebanon (accession) 9 April l974 19 June l975

Liberia (accession) 25 September l972 19 June l975 15 May 1998

Libya (accession) 28 April 2005 26 July 2005

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 15 May 1991 21 November 2006

Malaysia (accession) 6 January 1995 6 April 1995 9 June 2005

Maldives (accession) 16 March l98l 14 June l98l

Malta (accession) 27 September 1991 26 December 1991 6 January 2001

Marshall Islands (accession) 24 January 1994 24 April 1994 15 May 1998

Mauritania (accession) 17 November 1995 15 February 1996 4 May 2013

Mauritius (accession) 6 April 1995 5 July 1995 6 December 2000

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 11 August 1994 15 May 1998

Monaco (ratification) 21 August l975 19 November l975 15 May 1998

Mongolia (accession) 3 March 2003 1 June 2003

Montenegro (succession)6, 7 --- 6 June 2006 23 February 2008

Morocco (accession) 11 April 1974 19 June l975 25 October 2001

Mozambique (accession) 23 December 1996 23 March 1997 26 April 2003

Netherlands (ratification) 9 September l975 8 December l975 15 May 1998

New Zealand (accession) 27 April l976 26 July l976 25 June 1999

Nicaragua (accession) 4 June 1996 2 September 1996 4 April 2015

Nigeria (accession) 7 May l98l 5 August l98l 24 May 2003

Norway (accession) 21 March l975 19 June l975 15 May 1998

Oman (accession) 24 January 1985 24 April 1985 15 May 1998

Panama (ratification) 7 January l976 6 April l976 11 May 2000

Papua New Guinea (accession) 12 March l980 10 June l980 23 January 2002

Peru (accession)1 24 February 1987 25 May 1987

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date**

**of instrument into force of denunciation**

**or succession**

Poland (ratification) 18 March l976 16 June l976 21 December 2000

Portugal (ratification) 26 November l976 24 February l977 1 December 2005

Qatar (accession) 2 June 1988 31 August 1988 20 November 2002

Republic of Korea (accession) 18 December l978 18 March l979 15 May 1998

Russian Federation (accession)1, 5 24 June l975 22 September l975 20 March 2001

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession)1 14 September 1994 13 December 1994

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 19 April 1989 18 July 1989 9 October 2002

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 27 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession)1 15 April 1993 14 July 1993

Senegal (accession) 27 March l972 19 June l975

Serbia (succession)6, 7 ‑ 3 June 2006 25 May 2012

Seychelles (accession) 12 April 1988 11 July 1988 23 July 2000

Sierra Leone (accession) 13 August 1993 11 November 1993 4 June 2002

Singapore (accession) 16 September l981 15 December 1981 31 December 1998

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991 19 July 2001

South Africa (accession) 17 March l976 15 June l976 1 October 2005

Spain (ratification) 8 December l975 7 March l976 15 May 1998

Sri Lanka (accession) 12 April l983 11 July l983 22 January 2000

Sweden (ratification) 17 March l975 19 June l975 15 May 1998

Switzerland (ratification) 15 December 1987 14 March 1988 15 May 1998

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 6 February l975 19 June l975

Tonga (accession) 1 February 1996 1 May 1996 10 December 2000

Tunisia (accession) 4 May l976 2 August l976 15 May 1998

Turkmenistan (accession) 21 September 2009 20 December 2009

Tuvalu (succession) ‑ 1 October l978 30 June 2005

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December l983 14 March l984

United Kingdom (ratification)8 17 March l975 19 June l975 15 May 1998

Vanuatu (accession) 2 February l983 3 May l983 18 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 21 January 1992 20 April 1992 22 July 1999

Yemen (accession) 6 March l979 4 June l979 31 July 2008

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 33\* |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 2.58% of the world’s merchant fleet |

\* Taking into account the denunciation by Jordan in 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement see section IV.

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

Ceased to apply to Hong Kong

3On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded1 to the Convention on 13 March 1978.

4In 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.

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

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

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

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

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

Anguilla 8 May l984 1 September l984

Bailiwick of Jersey )

Bailiwick of Guernsey ) 1 March 1976 1 February 1976

Isle of Man )

Bermuda 1 March l976 3 February l976

BelizeI )

British Indian Ocean Territory )

British Virgin Islands )

Cayman Islands )

Falkland Islands and DependenciesII )

Gibraltar )

Gilbert IslandsIII )

Hong KongIV )

Montserrat ) 1 April l976 1 April l976

Pitcairn )

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da CunhaV )

SeychellesVI )

Solomon IslandsVII )

Turks and Caicos Islands )

TuvaluI )

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri )

and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus )

I Has since become an independent State and Contracting State to the Convention.

II The depositary received a communication dated 16 August l976 from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"The extension of the convention to the Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich del Sur notified by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary‑General, on 1 April l976 … under the erroneous denomination of “Falkland Islands and Dependencies" ‑ [does] not in any way affect the rights of the Argentine Republic over those islands which are part of its territory and come under the administrative jurisdiction of the Territorio Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur.

"The aforementioned islands were occupied by force by a foreign power. The situation has been considered by the United Nations Assembly which adopted resolutions 2065(XX) and 3160(XXVIII). In both resolutions the existence of a dispute regarding the sovereignty over the archipelago was confirmed and the Argentine Republic and the occupying power were urged to negotiate with a view to finding a definitive solution to the dispute."

The depositary received the following communication dated 20 September 1976 from the Government of the United Kingdom.

"…With reference to the statement of the Embassy of the Argentine Republic … Her Majesty's Government is bound to state that they have no doubt as to United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands dependencies."

III Has since become the independent State of Kiribati to which the Convention applies provisionally.

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

V The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

VI Has since become the independent State of Seychelles.

VII Has since become an independent State to which the Convention applies provisionally.

**III. States which have denounced the Convention**

**Date of receipt Effective date**

**of denunciation of denunciation**

Albania 30 June 2005 30 June 2006

Algeria 3 August 1998 3 August 1999

Antigua and Barbuda 14 June 2000 14 June 2001

Australia 7 April 1997 15 May 1998

Bahamas 1 April 1997 15 May 1998

Bahrain 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

Barbados 7 July 1998 7 July 1999

Belgium 6 October 1998 6 October 1999

Belize 27 November 1998 27 November 1999

Brunei Darussalam 31 January 2002 31 January 2003

Cameroon 15 October 2001 15 October 2002

Canada 29 May 1998 29 May 1999

China1 5 January 1999 5 January 2000

Colombia 25 January 2005 25 January 2006

Croatia 30 July 1998 30 July 1999

Cyprus 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

Denmark 20 March 1997 15 May 1998

Djibouti 17 May 2001 17 May 2002

Estonia 6 August 2004 6 August 2005

Fiji 30 November 1999 30 November 2000

Finland 29 April 1997 15 May 1998

France 11 March 1997 15 May 1998

Gabon 31 May 2002 31 May 2003

Gambia 30 October 2019 30 October 2020

Germany 25 April 1997 15 May 1998

Greece 2 May 1997 15 May 1998

Iceland 10 February 2000 10 February 2001

India 21 June 2000 21 June 2001

Ireland 15 May 1997 15 May 1998

Italy 8 October 1999 8 October 2000

Japan 9 May 1997 15 May 1998

Jordan 8 January 2019 8 January 2020

Kenya 7 July 2000 7 July 2001

Latvia 19 July 2010 19 July 2011

Liberia 21 April 1997 15 May 1998

Luxembourg 21 November 2005 21 November 2006

Malaysia 9 June 2004 9 June 2005

Malta 6 January 2000 6 January 2001

Marshall Islands 18 March 1997 15 May 1998

Mauritania 4 May 2012 4 May 2013

Mauritius 6 December 1999 6 December 2000

Mexico 13 May 1997 15 May 1998

Monaco 28 April 1997 15 May 1998

Montenegro 23 February 2007 23 February 2008

Morocco 25 October 2000 25 October 2001

Mozambique 26 April 2002 26 April 2003

Netherlands 20 January 1997 15 May 1998

New Zealand 25 June 1998 25 June 1999

Nicaragua 4 April 2014 4 April 2015

Nigeria 24 May 2002 24 May 2003

Norway 16 April 1997 15 May 1998

Oman 28 April 1997 15 May 1998

Panama 11 May 1999 11 May 2000

Papua New Guinea 23 January 2001 23 January 2002

Poland 21 December 1999 21 December 2000

Portugal 1 December 2004 1 December 2005

Qatar 20 November 2001 20 November 2002

Republic of Korea 7 March 1997 15 May 1998

Russian Federation 20 March 2000 20 March 2001

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 9 October 2001 9 October 2002

Serbia 25 May 2011 25 May 2012

Seychelles 23 July 1999 23 July 2000

Sierra Leone 4 June 2001 4 June 2002

Singapore 31 December 1997 31 December 1998

Slovenia 19 July 2000 19 July 2001

South Africa 1 October 2004 1 October 2005

Spain 13 May 1997 15 May 1998

Sri Lanka 22 January 1999 22 January 2000

Sweden 18 February 1997 15 May 1998

Switzerland 9 May 1997 15 May 1998

Tonga 10 December 1999 10 December 2000

Tunisia 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

Tuvalu 30 June 2004 30 June 2005

United Kingdom2 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

Vanuatu 18 February 1999 18 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 22 July 1998 22 July 1999

Yemen 31 July 2008 31 July 2009

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Also applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2The United Kingdom declared denunciation to be effective also in respect of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anguilla | Gibraltar |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | Isle of Man |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Montserrat |
| Bermuda | Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands |
| British Virgin Islands | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha\* |
| Cayman Islands | Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhakelia on Cyprus |
| Falkland Islands\*\* | Turks and Caicos Islands |

\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

\*\* 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).

**IV. 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 l975 to the Convention, concerning article XI(2) of the Convention. Australia wished 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 Republics 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 l978 to the Convention, concerning article XI(2) of the Convention. Australia wished 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 l975, 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 concordance 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 l972.

"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 connexion with the declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 20 May l975 concerning the application of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage of 29 November l969 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 l97l, under which Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it."

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

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

"The position of the Government of the German Democratic Republic on article XVII of the Convention, as far as the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories is concerned, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December l960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing a speedy and unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

**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."

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1The 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.

**ITALY**

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

*[Translation]*

"The Italian Government wished 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 l975) to article XI(2) of the International Convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage, adopted in Brussels on 29 November l969.

"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 juridical bodies competent ‑ as foreseen by article 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**1

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 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 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."

**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 Socialist Republics contains the following reservation (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article XI, paragraph 2 of the Convention, as they contradict the principle of the judicial immunity of a foreign State."1

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, l969, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state that

"(a) the provision 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 provision 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 l960)."

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 l969 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 1 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 l969 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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1The 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 the 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 OF 1976 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1969 (CLC PROT 1976)**

Done at London, 19 November l976

**Entry into force**: 8 April 1981

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article III**

1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature by any State which has signed the Convention1 or acceded thereto and by any State invited to attend the Conference to revise the Unit of Account Provisions of the Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, l969, held in London from 17 to 19 November 1976. The Protocol shall be open for signature from 1 February l977 to 31 December 1977 at the Headquarters of the Organization.

2. Subject to paragraph 4 of this article, the present Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the States which have signed it.

3. Subject to paragraph 4 of this article, this Protocol shall be open for accession by States which did not sign it.

4. The present Protocol may be ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to by States Parties to the Convention.1

**Article IV**

1. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article V**

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force for the States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to it on the ninetieth day following the date on which eight States including five States each with not less than 1,000,000 gross tons of tanker tonnage have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General.

2. For each State which subsequently ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it, the present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

**Article VI**

1. The present Protocol may be denounced by any Party at any time after the date on which the Protocol enters into force for that Party.

2. Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

3. Denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after its deposit with the Secretary‑General.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, l969.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. States which have denounced the Protocol

IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

V. Notifications

**I. Signatories**

France Sous reserve d’approbation

Germany, Federal Republic of

Sweden

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date**

**of instrument into force of denunciation**

Albania (accession) 6 April 1994 5 July 1994

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 23 June 1997 21 September 1997

Australia (accession) 7 November l983 5 February l984

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 14 October 2004

Bahamas (acceptance)  3 March l980 8 April l98l

Bahrain (accession) 3 May 1996 1 August 1996

Barbados (accession)  6 May 1994 4 August 1994

Belgium (accession) 15 June 1989 13 September 1989

Belize (accession)  2 April 1991 1 July 1991

Brunei Darussalam (accession)  29 September 1992 28 December 1992

Cambodia (accession) 8 June 2001 6 September 2001

Cameroon (accession)  14 May l984 12 August l984

Canada (accession)  24 January 1989 24 April 1989

China (accession)1, 2 29 September 1986 28 December 1986 22 August 2003

Colombia (accession)  26 March 1990 24 June 1990 25 January 2006

Costa Rica (accession) 8 December 1997 8 March 1998

Cyprus (accession)  19 June 1989 17 September 1989

Denmark (accession) 3 June l981 1 September l98l

Egypt (accession) 3 February 1989 4 May 1989

El Salvador (accession) 2 January 2002 2 April 2002

Finland (accession) 8 January l98l 8 April l98l

France (approval) 7 November l980 8 April l981

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 23 November 1995

Germany (ratification)3 28 August l980 8 April l98l

Greece (accession)  10 May 1989 8 August 1989

Iceland (accession)  24 March 1994 22 June 1994

India (accession)  1 May 1987 30 July 1987

Ireland (accession) 19 November 1992 17 February 1993 15 May 1998

Italy (accession)  3 June l983 1 September l983

Japan (accession)  24 August 1994 22 November 1994

Kuwait (accession) 1 July l98l 29 September l98l

Liberia (accession)  17 February l98l 8 April l98l

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 15 May 1991

Maldives (accession) 14 June l98l 12 September l98l

Malta (accession) 27 September 1991 26 December 1991 6 January 2001

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date**

**of instrument into force of denunciation**

Marshall Islands (accession)  24 January 1994 24 April 1994

Mauritania (accession) 17 November 1995 15 February 1996

Mauritius (accession) 6 April 1995 5 July 1995

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 11 August 1994

Netherlands (accession)  3 August l982 1 November l982

Nicaragua (accession) 4 June 1996 2 September 1996

Norway (accession)  17 July l978 8 April l981

Oman (accession)  24 January 1985 24 April 1985

Peru (accession) 24 February 1987 25 May 1987

Poland (accession)1 30 October 1985 28 January 1986

Portugal (accession)  2 January 1986 2 April 1986

Qatar (accession) 2 June 1988 31 August 1988 20 November 2002

Republic of Korea (accession)  8 December 1992 8 March 1993

Russian Federation4 (accession)1  2 December 1988 2 March 1989

Saudi Arabia (accession)3 15 April 1993 14 July 1993

Singapore (accession)  15 December l98l 15 March l982

Spain (accession) 22 October l98l 20 January l982

Sweden (ratification)  7 July l978 8 April l98l

Switzerland (accession)1  15 December 1987 14 March 1988

United Arab Emirates (accession) 14 March l984 12 June l984

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 5,  31 January l980 8 April l98l 15 May 1998

Vanuatu (accession) 13 January 1989 13 April 1989

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 21 January 1992 20 April 1992

Yemen (accession) 4 June l979 8 April l98l

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 53 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 61.47% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

3For the text of a declaration, see section IV.

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

5The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anguilla | Gibraltar |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | Hong Kong\*\*\* |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Montserrat |
| Belize\* | Isle of Man |
| Bermuda | Pitcairn |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\*\*\* |
| British Virgin Islands | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Cayman Islands | United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri |
| Falkland Islands\*\* | and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus |

\* Has since become an independent State and Contracting State to the Protocol.

\*\* For the texts of communications received from the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, see footnote \*\*\* of section II of COLREG 1972.

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

\*\*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

**III. States which have denounced the Protocol**

**Date of receipt Effective date**

**of denunciation of denunciation**

Australia 22 June 1988 [date of entry into force of 1984 CLC Protocol]

China 22 August 2002 22 August 2003

Colombia 25 January 2006

Ireland 15 May 1997 15 May 1998

Malta 6 January 2000 6 January 2001

Qatar 20 November 2001 20 November 2002

United Kingdom1 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1The United Kingdom declared denunciation to be effective also in respect of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anguilla | Montserrat |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | Isle of Man |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands |
| Bermuda | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha\*\* |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands |
| British Virgin Islands | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Cayman Islands | United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri |
| Falkland Islands\* | and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus |
| Gibraltar |  |

\* 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).

\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

**IV. 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."

**V. 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 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 l9 November l976, 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:**

*[Translation]*

"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 l992

**Entry into force**: 30 May 1996

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 12**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature at London from 15 January 1993 to 14 January 1994 by all States.

2. Subject to paragraph 4, any State may become a Party to this Protocol by:

(a) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

4. Any Contracting State to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, l97l, hereinafter referred to as the l97l Fund Convention, may ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Protocol only if it ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to the Protocol of l992 to amend that Convention at the same time, unless it denounces the l97l Fund Convention to take effect on the date when this Protocol enters into force for that State.

5. A State which is a Party to this Protocol but not a Party to the l969 Liability Convention shall be bound by the provisions of the l969 Liability Convention as amended by this Protocol in relation to other States Parties hereto, but shall not be bound by the provisions of the l969 Liability Convention in relation to States Parties thereto.

6. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to the l969 Liability Convention as amended by this Protocol shall be deemed to apply to the Convention so amended, as modified by such amendment.

**Entry into force**

**Article 13**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force twelve months following the date on which ten States including four States each with not less than one million units of gross tanker tonnage have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

2. However, any Contracting State to the l97l Fund Convention may, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol, declare that such instrument shall be deemed not to be effective for the purposes of this article until the end of the six‑month period in Article 31 of the Protocol of l992 to amend the l97l Fund Convention. A State which is not a Contracting State to the l97l Fund Convention but which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of the Protocol of l992 to amend the l97l Fund Convention may also make a declaration in accordance with this paragraph at the same time.

3. Any State which has made a declaration in accordance with the preceding paragraph may withdraw it at any time by means of notification addressed to the Secretary‑General of the Organization. Any such withdrawal shall take effect on the date the notification is received, provided that such State shall be deemed to have deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol on that date.

4. For any State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, this Protocol shall enter into force twelve months following the date of deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Denmark Subject to ratification

Finland

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Germany, Federal Republic of

Greece Sous réserve de ratification

Monaco Subject to ratification

Morocco

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Albania (accession) 30 June 2005 30 June 2006

Algeria (accession) 11 June 1998 11 June 1999

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 4 October 2002

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 14 June 2000 14 June 2001

Argentina (accession)2 13 October 2000 13 October 2001

Australia (accession) 9 October 1995 9 October 1996

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 16 July 2005

Bahamas (accession) 1 April 1997 1 April 1998

Bahrain (accession) 3 May 1996 3 May 1997

Barbados (accession) 7 July 1998 7 July 1999

Belgium (accession) 6 October 1998 6 October 1999

Belize (accession) 27 November 1998 27 November 1999

Benin (accession) 5 February 2010 5 February 2011

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 3 January 2002 3 January 2003

Bulgaria (accession) 28 November 2003 28 November 2004

Cambodia (accession) 8 June 2001 8 June 2002

Cameroon (accession) 15 October 2001 15 October 2002

Canada (accession) 29 May 1998 29 May 1999

Cabo Verde (accession) 4 July 2003 4 July 2004

Chile (accession) 29 May 2002 29 May 2003

China (accession)2 5 January 1999 5 January 2000

Colombia (accession) 19 November 2001 19 November 2002

Comoros (accession) 15 January 2000 15 January 2001

Congo (accession) 7 August 2002 7 August 2003

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 12 March 2008

Costa Rica (accession) 19 May 2021 19 May 2022

Côte d’Ivoire (accession) 8 July 2013 8 July 2014

Croatia (accession) 12 January 1998 12 January 1999

Cyprus (accession) 12 May 1997 12 May 1998

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (accession) 13 July 2021 13 July 2022

Denmark (ratification) 30 May 1995 30 May 1996

Djibouti(accession) 8 January 2001 8 January 2002

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 31 August 2002

Dominican Republic (accession) 24 June 1999 24 June 2000

Ecuador (accession) 11 December 2007 11 December 2008

Egypt (accession) 21 April 1995 30 May 1996

El Salvador (accession) 2 January 2002 2 January 2003

Estonia (accession) 6 August 2004 6 August 2005

Fiji (accession) 30 November 1999 30 November 2000

Finland (acceptance) 24 November 1995 24 November 1996

France (approval) 29 September 1994 30 May 1996

Gabon (accession) 31 May 2002 31 May 2003

Gambia (accession) 30 October 2019 30 October 2020

Georgia (accession) 18 April 2000 18 April 2001

Germany (ratification)1 29 September 1994 30 May 1996

Ghana (accession) 3 February 2003 3 February 2004

Greece (ratification) 9 October 1995 9 October 1996

Grenada (accession) 7 January 1998 7 January 1999

Guatemala (accession) 2 August 2016 2 August 2017

Guinea (accession) 2 October 2002 2 October 2003

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 20 February 2020

Honduras (accession) 26 June 2019 26 June 2020

Hungary (accession) 30 March 2007 30 March 2008

Iceland (accession) 13 November 1998 13 November 1999

India (accession) 15 November 1999 15 November 2000

Indonesia (accession) 6 July 1999 6 July 2000

Iraq (accession) 30 September 2021 30 September 2022

Iran, (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 24 October 2007 24 October 2008

Ireland (accession)1 15 May 1997 16 May 1998

Israel (accession)4 21 October 2004 21 October 2005

Italy (accession) 16 September 1999 16 September 2000

Jamaica (accession) 6 June 1997 6 June 1998

Japan (accession) 24 August 1994 30 May 1996

Jordan (accession) 27 May 2015 27 May 2016

Kenya (accession) 2 February 2000 2 February 2001

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 February 2008

Kuwait (accession) 16 April 2004 16 April 2005

Latvia (accession) 9 March 1998 9 March 1999

Lebanon (accession) 30 March 2005 30 March 2006

Liberia (accession) 5 October 1995 5 October 1996

Lithuania (accession) 27 June 2000 27 June 2001

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005 21 November 2006

Madagascar (accession) 21 May 2002 21 May 2003

Malaysia (accession) 9 June 2004 9 June 2005

Maldives (accession) 20 May 2005 20 May 2006

Malta (accession) 6 January 2000 6 January 2001

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 16 October 1996

Mauritania (accession) 4 May 2012 4 May 2013

Mauritius (accession) 6 December 1999 6 December 2000

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 30 May 1996

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 October 2006

Monaco (ratification) 8 November 1996 8 November 1997

Mongolia (accession) 8 August 2008 8 August 2009

Montenegro (accession) 29 November 2011 29 November 2012

Morocco (ratification) 22 August 2000 22 August 2001

Mozambique (accession) 26 April 2002 26 April 2003

Myanmar (accession) 12 July 2016 12 July 2017

Namibia (accession) 18 December 2002 18 December 2003

Nauru (accession) 23 March 2020 23 March 2021

Netherlands (accession)3 15 November 1996 15 November 1997

New Zealand (accession)1 25 June 1998 25 June 1999

Nicaragua (accession) 4 April 2014 4 April 2015

Nigeria (accession) 24 May 2002 24 May 2003

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 June 2013

Norway (ratification) 3 April 1995 30 May 1996

Oman (accession) 8 July 1994 30 May 1996

Pakistan (accession) 2 March 2005 2 March 2006

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 September 2012

Panama (accession) 18 March 1999 18 March 2000

Papua New Guinea (accession) 23 January 2001 23 January 2002

Peru (accession) 1 September 2005 1 September 2006

Philippines (accession) 7 July 1997 7 July 1998

Poland (accession) 21 December 1999 21 December 2000

Portugal (accession) 13 November 2001 13 November 2002

Qatar (accession) 20 November 2001 20 November 2002

Republic of Korea (accession)1 7 March 1997 16 May 1998

Romania (accession) 27 November 2000 27 November 2001

Russian Federation (accession) 20 March 2000 20 March 2001

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004 7 October 2005

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 May 2005

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 9 October 2001 9 October 2002

Samoa (accession) 1 February 2002 1 February 2003

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 April 2022

Saudi Arabia (accession) 23 May 2005 23 May 2006

Senegal (accession) 2 August 2011 2 August 2012

Serbia (accession) 25 May 2011 25 May 2012

Seychelles (accession) 23 July 1999 23 July 2000

Sierra Leone (accession) 4 June 2001 4 June 2002

Singapore (accession) 18 September 1997 18 September 1998

Slovakia (accession) 8 July 2013 8 July 2014

Slovenia (accession) 19 July 2000 19 July 2001

Solomon Islands (accession) 30 June 2004 30 June 2005

South Africa (accession) 1 October 2004 1 October 2005

Spain (accession) 6 July 1995 6 July 1996

Sri Lanka (accession) 22 January 1999 22 January 2000

Sweden (ratification) 25 May 1995 30 May 1996

Switzerland (accession) 4 July 1996 4 July 1997

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 22 February 2005 22 February 2006

Thailand (accession) 7 July 2017 7 July 2018

Togo (accession) 23 April 2012 23 April 2013

Tonga (accession) 10 December 1999 10 December 2000

Trinidad and Tobago 6 March 2000 6 March 2001

Tunisia (accession) 29 January 1997 29 January 1998

Turkey (accession)1 17 August 2001 17 August 2002

Turkmenistan (accession) 21 September 2009 21 September 2010

Tuvalu (accession) 30 June 2004 30 June 2005

Ukraine (accession) 29 November 2007 29 November 2008

United Arab Emirates (accession) 19 November 1997 19 November 1998

United Kingdom (accession)5 29 September 1994 30 May 1996

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 19 November 2002 19 November 2003

Uruguay (accession) 9 July 1997 9 July 1998

Vanuatu (accession) 18 February 1999 18 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 22 July 1998 22 July 1999

Viet Nam (accession) 17 June 2003 17 June 2004

Yemen (accession) 20 September 2006 20 September 2007

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 145 |
|  |  |

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1For the text of a declaration, see section III.

2China declared that the Protocol will also be applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

3 Applies to the Netherlands Antilles\* with effect from 21 December 2005, and to Aruba from 12 April 2006.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 15 November 1997 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 12 April 2006 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

4 The depositary received, on 21 July 2005, the following statement from the Embassy of Israel:

*[Footnotes continued]*

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic at the above‑mentioned Convention contains a declaration with respect to the State of Israel.

The Government of the State of Israel considers that such declaration, which is explicitly of a political nature, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention.

The Government of the State of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic."

5The United Kingdom declared its accession to be effective in respect of:

Bailiwick of Jersey )

Falkland Islands\* )

Isle of Man ) with effect from 30.5.96

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 Dhakelia on the Island of Cyprus )

Turks and 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).

\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ARGENTINA**

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

*[Translation]*

"…. The Argentine Republic rejects the statement made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on acceding to the Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 and the Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. In that statement, accession was declared to be effective in respect of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over these islands and their surrounding maritime spaces, which constitute an integral part of its national territory. The Argentine Republic recalls the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(VVVII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, acknowledging the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty and urging the Government of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations with a view to identifying means of pacific and final settlement of the outstanding problems between the two countries, including all matters concerning the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

**COSTA RICA**

The instrument of accession included the following reservation:

“The Republic of Costa Rica makes a reservation to articles 14 and 15 of the final clauses of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992, in the sense that the amendments to the said Convention shall come into force in the country once they have been approved in accordance with the procedures established in the Political Constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica.”

**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."

**IRELAND**

The instrument of accession of Ireland contained the following declaration:

"Declare that this instrument of accession shall not take effect until the end of the six-month period in article 31 of the 1992 Protocol to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage of 1971."

**MAURITIUS**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Mauritius contained the following declaration:

"REJECTS as unfounded the claim by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of any sovereignty or sovereign rights over the so-called British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Archipelago) and reaffirms its sovereignty and sovereign rights over the Chagos Archipelago which forms an integral part of the national territory of the Republic of Mauritius, and over their surrounding maritime zones."

**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."

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Korea contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"… that this instrument of accession shall not take effect until the end of the six-month period in article 31 of the Protocol of 1992 to amend the 1991 Fund Convention."

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"Ratification of this Protocol by the Syrian Arab Republic in no way implies recognition of Israel and will not result in Syria’s entering into any relations whatsoever with that country under the rules of this Protocol."

**TURKEY**

The instrument of accession of Turkey contained the following declaration:

"In relation to Article II/a(ii) of this Convention, the Republic of Turkey considers that this Article is not in conformity with international law and it defines those maritime areas as high seas whereby no country has jurisdiction and sovereign rights according to international law. The Republic of Turkey, however, taking into consideration the objectives of this Convention, reserves its rights deriving from the Convention. Within this context, the Republic of Turkey hereby declares that in maritime areas where there has been no delimitation agreement between opposite or adjacent coastal States, the exercise of authority or any claim thereof under this Convention by any coastal State Party to this Convention, creates no rights or obligations with regard to delimitation of maritime areas, nor does it create a precedent for the future agreements between those States concerning the delimitation of maritime areas under national jurisdiction."

The instrument was also accompanied by the following objection to a reservation made by the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on its accession to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969:

"The Republic of Turkey has taken note of the reservation made by the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on its accession on 24 June 1975 to the Convention, concerning article XI(2) of the Convention.

The Republic of Turkey hereby declares that it cannot accept the aforementioned reservation. The Republic of Turkey considers that international law does not grant a State right to immunity from jurisdiction of the courts of another State in proceedings concerning civil liability in respect of a State-owned ship used for commercial purposes."

The depositary received a communication dated 8 April 2002 from the Government of the Hellenic Republic regarding the declaration by Turkey:

"The Government of the Hellenic Republic hereby declares that it does not accept such Declaration, as it considers that Article IIa(ii) of the amended 1969 Convention, to which the Declaration refers, is not contrary to International Laws."

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 2000 (limitation amounts) Amendments (LEG.1(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Legal Committee at its eighty-second session (October 2000) adopted by resolution LEG.1(82), in accordance with article 15(1) and (2) of the 1992 CLC Protocol, amendments to the limitation amounts set out in article 6(1) of the 1992 CLC Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article 15(7) of the Protocol, and as determined by the Legal Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 November 2003 unless, prior to 1 May 2002 not less than one quarter of the States that were Contracting States on the date of adoption of the amendments (18 October 2000) have communicated to the Organization that they do not accept the amendments. No such objection was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 November 2003.

**SPECIAL TRADE PASSENGER SHIPS AGREEMENT, 1971 (STP 1971)**

Done at London, 6 October l97l

**Entry into force**: 2 January l974

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**Signature, acceptance and accession**

**Article V**

(a) The present Agreement shall remain open for signature for three months from this day's date and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Contracting Governments to the Convention1 may become parties to the Agreement by:

(i) signature without reservation as to acceptance;

(ii) signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance; or

(iii) accession.

(b) Acceptance or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance or accession with the Organization which shall inform all other Governments that have signed the present Agreement or acceded to it and Contracting Governments to the Convention of each acceptance or accession deposited and the date of its deposit.

**Entry into force**

**Article VI**

(a) The present Agreement shall enter into force six months after the date on which three Contracting Governments to the Convention have signed the present Agreement without reservation as to acceptance or deposited instruments of acceptance or accession with the Organization in accordance with article V hereof; provided that at least two of such Governments shall be Governments of States in whose territory are registered ships engaged in the special trades or whose nationals are carried in ships engaged in these trades.

(b) …

(c) For Governments which have deposited an instrument of acceptance or accession during the six months mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article or after the date on which the present Agreement enters into force the acceptance or accession shall take effect on the entry into force of the Agreement or three months after the date of deposit whichever is the later date.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, l960.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

**I. Signatories**

Cameroon Subject to acceptance

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Greece Subject to ratification

India Subject to ratification and acceptance

Indonesia Subject to acceptance

Norway Subject to acceptance and ratification

Pakistan Subject to acceptance

United Kingdom Subject to acceptance

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Bangladesh (accession) 10 August l978 10 November l978

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 28 August 2015

China1 ‑ 1 July 1997

Cyprus (accession) 24 August 1989 24 November 1989

Egypt (accession) 28 January l976 28 April l976

France (acceptance) 27 September l974 27 December l974

Greece (ratification) 17 September l979 17 December l979

India (acceptance) 1 September l976 1 December l976

Indonesia (acceptance) 13 April l973 2 January l974

Norway (acceptance) 2 March l973 2 January l974

Philippines (accession) 2 July l973 2 January l974

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 31 May 1989 31 August 1989

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 5 September l975 5 December l975

Sri Lanka (accession) 10 December l98l 10 March l982

Sweden (accession) 28 February l978 28 May l978

United Kingdom (acceptance) \* 16 August l979 16 November l979

Yemen (accession) 6 June l979 6 September l979

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 18 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 23.55% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

The Agreement by the United Kingdom has been extended to:

Hong Kong\* 27 October l981 27 October l98l

\* Ceased to apply to Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997, when Hong Kong reverted to China

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1Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

**PROTOCOL ON SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL TRADE PASSENGER SHIPS, 1973 (SPACE STP 1973)**

Done at London, 13 July 1973

**Entry into force**: 2 June l977

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**Signature, acceptance and accession**

**Article IV**

(a) The present Protocol shall remain open for signature for three months from this day's date and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Governments parties to the l97l Agreement1 may become parties to the present Protocol by:

(i) signature without reservation as to acceptance;

(ii) signature subject to acceptance followed by acceptance; or

(iii) accession.

(b) Acceptance or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance or accession with the Organization …

**Entry into force**

**Article V**

(a) The present Protocol shall enter into force six months after the date on which three Governments parties to the l97l Agreement1 have signed the present Protocol without reservation as to acceptance or deposited instruments of acceptance or accession with the Organization in accordance with article IV hereof; provided that at least two of such Governments shall be Governments of States in whose territory are registered ships engaged in the special trades or whose nationals are carried in ships engaged in these trades.

(b) For Governments which have deposited an instrument of acceptance or accession during the six months mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article or after the date on which the present Protocol enters into force the acceptance or accession shall take effect on the entry into force of the present Protocol or three months after the date of deposit whichever is the later date.

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1Special Trade Passenger Ships Agreement, l97l.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

**I. Signatories**

France Sous reserve d’approbation ultéreure

United Kingdom Subject to acceptance

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Bangladesh (accession) 10 November l978 10 February l979

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 28 August 2015

China1 ‑ 1 July 1997

Cyprus (accession) 24 November 1989 24 February 1990

Egypt (accession) 15 October 1987 15 January 1988

France (acceptance) 27 December l974 2 June l977

Greece (accession) 17 December l979 17 March l980

India (accession) 1 December l976 2 June l977

Indonesia (accession) 10 October l979 10 January l980

Norway (accession) 11 April l975 2 June l977

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 31 August 1989 1 December 1989

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 5 December l975 2 June l977

Sri Lanka (accession) 10 March l982 10 June l982

Sweden (accession) 28 May l978 28 August l978

United Kingdom (acceptance) 16 November l979 16 February l980

Yemen (accession) 6 September l979 6 December l979

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 17 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 23.18% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

The Protocol has been extended to:

Hong Kong\* 27 October l98l 27 October l98l

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

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1Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

**CONVENTION RELATING TO CIVIL LIABILITY IN THE FIELD OF MARITIME CARRIAGE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL, 1971 (NUCLEAR 1971)**

Done at Brussels, 17 December l97l

**Entry into Force**: 15 July l975

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 5**

1. The present Convention shall be opened for signature in Brussels and shall remain open for signature in London at the Headquarters of the [International Maritime Organization] … until 31 December l972 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2. States Members of the United Nations or any of the Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may become Parties to the present Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

**Entry into force**

**Article 6**

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which five States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

2. For any State which subsequently signs the present Convention without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after the date of such signature or deposit.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification parlementaire

Brazil Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification

Finland With reservation as to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbaion

Germany Federal Republic of Subject to ratification and the reservation made at the time of signature of the present convention1

Italy Sous réserve de ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Portugal Sous réserve de ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Sous réserve de ratification

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1See section III.

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Argentina (accession) 18 May l98l 16 August l98l

Belgium (ratification) 15 June 1989 13 September 1989

Bulgaria (accession) 3 December 2004 3 March 2005

Denmark (ratification)1 4 September l974 15 July l975

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 29 November 2001

Finland (acceptance) 6 June 1991 4 September 1991

France (ratification) 2 February l973 15 July l975

Gabon (accession) 21 January l982 21 April l982

Germany (ratification)1  1 October l975 30 December l975

Italy (ratification)1 21 July l980 19 October l980

Latvia (accession) 25 January 2002 25 April 2002

Liberia (accession) 17 February l98l 18 May l98l

Netherlands (accession)2 1 August 1991 30 October 1991

Norway (ratification) 16 April l975 15 July l975

Spain (accession) 21 May l974 15 July l975

Sweden (ratification) 22 November l974 15 July l975

Yemen (accession) 6 March l979 4 June l979

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 17 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 17.93% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

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1 For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 30 October 1991 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Arub, Curaçao and Sint Maarten | ) | no |

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**DENMARK**

The instrument of ratification of the Kingdom of Denmark contains the reservation that the Convention shall not apply to the Faroes.

**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."

**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 or recourse made according to the international law for the damages caused to the State itself or its citizens by a nuclear accident".

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971 (FUND 1971)**

Done at Brussels, 18 December 1971

**Entry into force**: 16 October 1978

**Cessation of the Convention**: 24 May 2002\*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 37**

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by the States which have signed or which accede to the Liability Convention,1 and by any State represented at the Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. The Convention shall remain open for signature until 31 December 1972.

2. Subject to paragraph 4, this Convention shall be ratified, accepted or approved by the States which have signed it.

3. Subject to paragraph 4, this Convention is open for accession by States which did not sign it.

4. This Convention may be ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to, only by States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Liability Convention.1

**Article 38**

1. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

**Notification in respect of Article 10**

**Article 39**

Before this Convention comes into force a State shall, when depositing an instrument referred to in article 38, paragraph 1, and annually thereafter at a date to be determined by the Secretary‑General of the Organization, communicate to him the name and address of any person who in respect of that State would be liable to contribute to the Fund pursuant to article 10 as well as data on the relevant quantities of contributing oil received by any such person in the territory of that State during the preceding calendar year.

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\* In accordance with article 2 of the Protocol of 2000 to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, the 1971 Fund Convention ceased to be in force on 24 May 2002, when the number of Contracting States to the Convention fell to 24. The Convention therefore ceased to be in force for all States Parties thereto on that date and will not apply to incidents occurring after that date.

1International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969.

**Entry into force**

**Article 40**

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which the following requirements are fulfilled:

(a) at least eight States have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General of the Organization, and

(b) the Secretary‑General of the Organization has received information in accordance with article 39 that those persons in such States who would be liable to contribute pursuant to article 10 have received during the preceding calendar year a total quantity of at least 750 million tons of contributing oil.

2. However, this Convention shall not enter into force before the Liability Convention1 has entered into force.

3. For each State which subsequently ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

**Article 41**

1. This Convention may be denounced by any Contracting State at any time after the date on which the Convention comes into force for that State.

2. Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the Organization.

3. A denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after its deposit with the Secretary-General of the Organization.

4. Denunciation of the Liability Convention shall be deemed to be a denunciation of this Convention. Such denunciation shall take effect on the same date as the denunciation of the Liability Convention takes effect according to paragraph 3 of Article XVI of that Convention.

5. Notwithstanding a denunciation by a Contracting State pursuant to this Article, any provisions of this Convention relating to the obligations to make contributions under Article 10 with respect to an incident referred to in Article 12, paragraph 2(b), and occurring before the denunciation takes effect shall continue to apply.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. States which have denounced the Convention

IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Algeria Sous réserve de ratification

Belgium

Brazil

Finland Subject to ratification 28 November 1972

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ghana Subject to ratification

Ireland Subject to ratification 21 December 1972

Japan Subject to ratification 28 December 1972

Netherlands

Norway

Poland Subject to ratification

Portugal Sous réserve de ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Sous réserve de ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date**

**of instrument into force of denunciation**

**or succession**

Albania (accession) 6 April 1994 5 July 1994

Algeria (ratification) 2 June 1975 16 October 1978 3 August 1999

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 23 June 1997 21 September 1997 14 June 2001

Australia (accession) 10 October 1994 8 January 1995 15 May 1998

Bahamas (accession) 22 July 1976 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Bahrain (accession) 3 May 1996 1 August 1996 15 May 1998

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 4 August 1994 7 July 1999

Belgium (ratification) 1 December 1994 1 March 1995 6 October 1999

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 30 January 1986

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 29 September 1992 28 December 1992 31 January 2003

Cameroon (accession) 14 May 1984 12 August 1984 15 October 2002

Canada (accession)1 24 January 1989 24 April 1989 29 May 1999

China3 ‑ 1 July 1997 5 January 2000

Colombia (accession) 13 March 1997 11 June 1997 25 January 2006

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 3 January 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991 30 July 1999

Cyprus (accession) 26 July 1989 24 October 1989 15 May 1998

Denmark (accession) 2 April 1975 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Djibouti (accession) 1 March 1990 30 May 1990 17 May 2002

Estonia (accession) 1 December 1992 1 March 1993

Fiji (accession) 4 March 1983 2 June 1983 30 November 2000

Finland (ratification) 10 October 1980 8 January 1981 15 May 1998

France (accession) 11 May 1978 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Gabon (accession) 21 January 1982 21 April 1982 31 May 2003

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 30 January 1992

Germany (ratification)1 30 December 1976 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Ghana (ratification) 20 April 1978 16 October 1978

Greece (accession) 16 December 1986 16 March 1987 15 May 1998

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Iceland (accession) 17 July 1980 15 October 1980 10 February 2001

India (accession) 10 July 1990 8 October 1990 21 June 2001

Indonesia (accession) 1 September 1978 30 November 1978 26 June 1999

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date**

**of instrument into force of denunciation**

**or succession**

Ireland (ratification) 19 November 1992 17 February 1993 15 May 1998

Italy (accession) 27 February 1979 28 May 1979 8 October 2000

Japan (ratification) 7 July 1976 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Kenya (accession) 15 December 1992 15 March 1993 7 July 2001

Kuwait (accession) 2 April 1981 1 July 1981

Liberia (accession) 25 September 1972 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Malaysia (accession) 6 January 1995 6 April 1995

Maldives (accession) 16 March 1981 14 June 1981

Malta (accession) 27 September 1991 26 December 1991 6 January 2001

Marshall Islands (accession) 30 November 1994 28 February 1995 15 May 1998

Mauritania (accession) 17 November 1995 15 February 1996

Mauritius (accession) 6 April 1995 5 July 1995 6 December 2000

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 11 August 1994 15 May 1998

Monaco (accession) 23 August 1979 21 November 1979 15 May 1998

Morocco (accession) 31 December 1992 31 March 1993 25 October 2001

Mozambique (accession) 23 December 1996 23 March 1997 26 April 2003

Netherlands (approval) 3 August 1982 1 November 1982 15 May 1998

New Zealand (accession)4 22 November 1996 20 February 1997 25 June 1999

Nigeria (accession) 11 September 1987 10 December 1987 24 May 2003

Norway (ratification) 21 March 1975 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Oman (accession) 10 May 1985 8 August 1985 15 May 1998

Panama (accession) 18 March 1999 16 June 1999 11 May 2000

Papua New Guinea (accession) 12 March 1980 10 June 1980 23 January 2002

Poland (ratification) 16 September 1985 15 December 1985 21 December 2000

Portugal (ratification) 11 September 1985 10 December 1985

Qatar (accession) 2 June 1988 31 August 1988 20 November 2002

Republic of Korea (accession) 8 December 1992 8 March 1993 15 May 1998

Russian Federation (accession)5 17 June 1987 15 September 1987 20 March 2001

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 14 September 1994 13 December 1994

Seychelles (accession) 12 April 1988 11 July 1988 23 July 2000

Sierra Leone (accession) 13 August 1993 11 November 1993 4 June 2002

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991 19 July 2001

Spain (accession) 8 October 1981 6 January 1982 15 May 1998

Sri Lanka (accession) 12 April 1983 11 July 1983 22 January 2000

Sweden (ratification) 17 March 1975 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Switzerland (ratification) 4 July 1996 2 October 1996 15 May 1998

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 6 February 1975 16 October 1978 24 April 2009

Tonga (accession) 1 February 1996 1 May 1996 10 December 2000

Tunisia (accession) 4 May 1976 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Tuvalu (succession) ‑ 16 October 1978

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December 1983 14 March 1984 24 May 2002

United Kingdom (ratification)2 2 April 1976 16 October 1978 15 May 1998

Vanuatu (accession) 13 January 1989 13 April 1989 18 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 21 January 1992 20 April 1992 22 July 1999

Yugoslavia (ratification) 16 March 1978 16 October 1978

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 14 |
|  |  |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section IV.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

2The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

Anguilla 1 September 1984

Bailiwick of Guernsey )

Bailiwick of Jersey )

BelizeI )

Bermuda )

British Indian Ocean Territory )

British Virgin Islands )

Cayman Islands )

Falkland Islands and DependenciesII ) 16 October 1978

Gibraltar )

Gilbert IslandsIII )

Hong KongIV )

Isle of Man )

Montserrat )

Pitcairn Group )

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da CunhaV )

SeychellesVI )

Solomon IslandsVII )

Turks and Caicos Islands )

TuvaluVIII )

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri )

and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus )

I Has since become the independent State of Belize.

II The depositary received a communication dated 16 August 1976 from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"… the mentioning of the [Islas Malvinas, Georgias del Sur and Sandwich de Sur] in the instrument of ratification … deposited on 2 April, 1976 … under the erroneous denomination of 'Falkland Islands and Dependencies' ‑ [does] not in any way affect the rights of the Argentine Republic over those islands which are part of its territory and come under the administrative jurisdiction of the territorio Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur.

"The aforementioned islands were occupied by force by a foreign power. The situation has been considered by the United Nations Assembly which adopted resolutions 2065(XX) and 3160(XXVIII). In both resolutions, the existence of a dispute regarding the sovereignty over the archipelago was confirmed and the Argentine Republic and the occupying power were urged to negotiate with a view to finding a definitive solution to the dispute."

The depositary received the following communication dated 21 September 1976 from the Government of the United Kingdom:

"With reference to the statement of the Embassy of the Argentine Republic. Her Majesty's Government is bound to state that they have no doubt as to United Kingdom sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands dependencies."

III Has since become the independent State of Kiribati.

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

V The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

VI Has since become the independent State of Seychelles.

VII Has since become the independent State of Solomon Islands.

VIII Has since become an independent State and a Contracting State to the Convention.

3Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

4Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to Tokelau.

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

**III. States which have denounced the Convention**

**Date of receipt Effective date**

**of denunciation of denunciation**

Algeria 3 August 1998 3 August 1999

Antigua and Barbuda 14 June 2000 14 June 2001

Australia 7 April 1997 15 May 1998

Bahamas 1 April 1997 15 May 1998

Bahrain 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

Barbados 7 July 1998 7 July 1999

Belgium 6 October 1998 6 October 1999

Brunei Darussalam 31 January 2002 31 January 2003

Cameroon 15 October 2001 15 October 2002

Canada 29 May 1998 29 May 1999

China1 5 January 1999 5 January 2000

Colombia 25 January 2005 25 January 2006

Croatia 30 July 1998 30 July 1999

Cyprus 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

Denmark 20 March 1997 15 May 1998

Djibouti 17 May 2001 17 May 2002

Fiji 30 November 1999 30 November 2000

Finland 29 April 1997 15 May 1998

France 11 March 1997 15 May 1998

Gabon 31 May 2002 31 May 2003

Germany 25 April 1997 15 May 1998

Greece 2 May 1997 15 May 1998

Iceland 10 February 2000 10 February 2001

India 21 June 2000 21 June 2001

Indonesia 26 June 1998 26 June 1999

Ireland 15 May 1997 15 May 1998

Italy 8 October 1999 8 October 2000

Japan 9 May 1997 15 May 1998

Kenya 7 July 2000 7 July 2001

Liberia 21 April 1997 15 May 1998

Malta 6 January 2000 6 January 2001

Marshall Islands 18 March 1997 15 May 1998

Mauritius 6 December 1999 6 December 2000

Mexico 13 May 1997 15 May 1998

Monaco 28 April 1997 15 May 1998

Morocco 25 October 2000 25 October 2001

Mozambique 26 April 2002 26 April 2003

Netherlands 20 January 1997 15 May 1998

New Zealand 25 June 1998 25 June 1999

Nigeria 24 May 2002 24 May 2003

Norway 16 April 1997 15 May 1998

Oman 28 April 1997 15 May 1998

Panama 11 May 1999 11 May 2000

Papua New Guinea 23 January 2001 23 January 2002

Poland 21 December 1999 21 December 2000

Qatar 20 November 2001 20 November 2002

Republic of Korea 7 March 1997 15 May 1998

Russian Federation 20 March 2000 20 March 2001

Seychelles 23 July 1999 23 July 2000

Sierra Leone 4 June 2001 4 June 2002

Slovenia 19 July 2000 19 July 2001

Spain 13 May 1997 15 May 1998

Sri Lanka 22 January 1999 22 January 2000

Sweden 18 February 1997 15 May 1998

Switzerland 9 May 1997 15 May 1998

Tonga 10 December 1999 10 December 2000

Tunisia 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

United Arab Emirates 24 May 2001 24 May 2002

United Kingdom2 12 May 1997 15 May 1998

Vanuatu 18 February 1999 18 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 22 July 1998 22 July 1999

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1China declared that the Convention will no longer be applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2The United Kingdom declared denunciation to be effective also in respect of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anguilla | Montserrat |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | Isle of Man |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands |
| Bermuda | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\* |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands |
| British Virgin Islands | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Cayman Islands | United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri |
| Falkland Islands\* | and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus |
| Gibraltar |  |

\* 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).

\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

**IV. 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 OF 1976 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971 (FUND PROT 1976)\***

Done at London, 19 November 1976

**Entry into force**: 22 November 1994

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article IV**

1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature by any State which has signed the Convention1 or acceded thereto and by any State invited to attend the Conference to Revise the Unit of Account Provisions in the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, held in London from 17 to 19 November 1976. The Protocol shall be open for signature from 1 February 1977 to 31 December 1977 at the Headquarters of the Organization.

2. Subject to paragraph 4 of this article, the present Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the States which have signed it.

3. Subject to paragraph 4 of this article, this Protocol shall be open for accession by States which did not sign it.

4. The present Protocol may be ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to by States Parties to the Convention.1

**Article V**

1. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article VI**

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force for the States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to it on the ninetieth day following the date on which the following requirements are fulfilled:

(a) at least eight States have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General, and

(b) the Secretary‑General has received information in accordance with article 39 of the Convention1 that those persons in such States who would be liable to contribute pursuant to article 10 of the Convention1 have received during the preceding calendar year a total quantity of at least 750 million tons of contributing oil.

2. However, the present Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention1 has entered into force.

3. For each State which subsequently ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it, the present Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

**Article VII**

1. The present Protocol may be denounced by any Party at any time after the date on which the Protocol enters into force for that Party.

2. Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General.

3. Denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after its deposit with the Secretary-General.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

**\* Note by the Depositary**

Consequent on the cessation of the 1971 Fund Convention on 24 May 2002, this Protocol is considered having ceased with effect from the same date.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. States which have denounced the Protocol

IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements.

**I. Signatories**

Germany, Federal Republic of

Sweden

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit** **Date of entry** **Effective date**

**of instrument** **into force** **of denunciation**

Albania (accession) 6 April 1994 22 November 1994

Australia (accession) 10 October 1994 8 January 1995

Bahamas (acceptance) 3 March 1980 22 November 1994

Bahrain (accession) 3 May 1996 1 August 1996

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 22 November 1994

Belgium (accession) 1 December 1994 1 March 1995

Canada (accession) 21 February 1995 22 May 1995

China3 ‑ 1 July 1997 22 August 2003

Colombia (accession) 13 March 1997 11 June 1997 25 January 2006

Cyprus (accession) 26 July 1989 22 November 1994

Denmark (accession) 3 June 1981 22 November 1994

Finland (accession) 8 January 1981 22 November 1994

France (accession) 7 November 1980 22 November 1994

Germany (ratification)1 28 August 1980 22 November 1994

Greece (accession) 9 October 1995 7 January 1996

Iceland (accession) 24 March 1994 22 November 1994

India (accession) 10 July 1990 22 November 1994

Ireland (accession) 19 November 1992 22 November 1994 15 May 1998

Italy (accession) 21 September 1983 22 November 1994

Japan (accession) 24 August 1994 22 November 1994

Liberia (accession) 17 February 1981 22 November 1994

Malta (accession) 27 September 1991 22 November 1994 6 January 2001

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 14 January 1996

Mauritius (accession) 6 April 1995 5 July 1995

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 22 November 1994

Morocco (accession) 31 December 1992 22 November 1994

Netherlands (accession) 1 November 1982 22 November 1994

Norway (accession) 17 July 1978 22 November 1994

Poland (accession)1 30 October 1985 22 November 1994

Portugal (accession) 11 September 1985 22 November 1994

Russian Federation (accession)4 30 January 1989 22 November 1994

Spain (accession) 5 April 1982 22 November 1994

Sweden (ratification) 7 July 1978 22 November 1994

United Kingdom (ratification)2 31 January 1980 22 November 1994 15 May 1998

Vanuatu (accession) 13 January 1989 22 November 1994

Venezuela (Bolivarian 21 January 1992 22 November 1994

Republic of) (accession)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 31 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 52.19% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |
|  |  |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section IV.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

2The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

Anguilla

Bailiwick of Jersey

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Belize\*

Bermuda

British Indian Ocean Territory

British Virgin Islands

Cayman Islands

Falkland Islands\*\*

Gibraltar

Hong Kong\*\*\*

Isle of Man

Montserrat

Pitcairn

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\*\*\*

Turks and Caicos Islands

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and

Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus

\* Has since become the independent State of Belize.

\*\* For the text of communications received from the Argentine Government and the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, see footnote \*\*\* of section II of COLREG 1972.

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

\*\*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

3Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

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

**III. States which have denounced the Protocol**

**Date of receipt Effective date**

**of denunciation of denunciation**

China 22 August 2002 22 August 2003

Colombia 25 January 2005 25 January 2006

Ireland 15 May 1997 15 May 1998

Malta 6 January 2001 6 January 2001

United Kingdom1 9 May 1997 15 May 1998

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1The United Kingdom declared denunciation to be effective also in respect of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anguilla | Montserrat |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | Isle of Man |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands |
| Bermuda | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\* |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands |
| British Virgin Islands | Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Cayman Islands | United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri |
| Falkland Islands\* | and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus |
| Gibraltar |  |

\* 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).

\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

**IV. 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 the text of a notification, see section V of CLC PROT 1976).

**PROTOCOL OF 1992 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971 (FUND PROT 1992)**

Done at London, 27 November 1992

**Entry into force**: 30 May 1996

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 28**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature at London from 15 January 1993 to 14 January 1994 by any State which has signed the 1992 Liability Convention.

2. Subject to paragraph 4, this Protocol shall be ratified, accepted or approved by States which have signed it.

3. Subject to paragraph 4, this Protocol is open for accession by States which did not sign it.

4. This Protocol may be ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to only by States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the 1992 Liability Convention.

5. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

6. A State which is a Party to this Protocol but is not a Party to the 197l Fund Convention shall be bound by the provisions of the 1971 Fund Convention as amended by this Protocol in relation to other Parties hereto, but shall not be bound by the provisions of the 1971 Fund Convention in relation to Parties thereto.

7. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to the 1971 Fund Convention as amended by this Protocol shall be deemed to apply to the Convention so amended, as modified by such amendment.

**Information on contributing oil**

**Article 29**

1. Before this Protocol comes into force for a State, that State shall, when depositing an instrument referred to in Article 28, paragraph 5, and annually thereafter at a date to be determined by the Secretary‑General of the Organization, communicate to him the name and address of any person who in respect of that State would be liable to contribute to the Fund pursuant to Article 10 of the 1971 Fund Convention as amended by this Protocol as well as data on the relevant quantities of contributing oil received by any such person in the territory of that State during the preceding calendar year.

2. During the transitional period, the Director shall, for Parties, communicate annually to the Secretary‑General of the Organization data on quantities of contributing oil received by persons liable to contribute to the Fund pursuant to Article 10 of the 1971 Fund Convention as amended by this Protocol.

**Entry into force**

**Article 30**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force twelve months following the date on which the following requirements are fulfilled:

(a) at least eight States have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General of the Organization; and

(b) the Secretary‑General of the Organization has received information in accordance with article 29 that those persons who would be liable to contribute pursuant to article 10 of the 1971 Fund Convention as amended by this Protocol have received during the preceding calendar year a total quantity of at least 450 million tons of contributing oil.

2. However, this Protocol shall not enter into force before the 1992 Liability Convention has entered into force.

3. For each State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Protocol after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, the Protocol shall enter into force twelve months following the date of the deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

4. Any State may, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol declare that such instrument shall not take effect for the purpose of this Article until the end of the six-month period in Article 31.

5. Any State which has made a declaration in accordance with the preceding paragraph may withdraw it at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Organization. Any such withdrawal shall take effect on the date the notification is received, and any State making such a withdrawal shall be deemed to have deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol on that date.

6. Any State which has made a declaration under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Protocol of 1992 to amend the 1969 Liability Convention shall be deemed to have also made a declaration under paragraph 4 of this Article. Withdrawal of a declaration under the said Article 13, paragraph 2, shall be deemed to constitute withdrawal also under paragraph 5 of this Article.

**Denunciation of the 1969 and 1971 Conventions**

**Article 31**

Subject to Article 30, within six months following the date on which the following requirements are fulfilled:

(a) at least eight States have become Parties to this Protocol or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the Organization, whether or not subject to Article 30, paragraph 4, and

(b) the Secretary-General of the Organization has received information in accordance with Article 29 that those persons who are or would be liable to contribute pursuant to Article 10 of the 1971 Fund Convention as amended by this Protocol have received during the preceding calendar year a total quantity of at least 750 million tons of contributing oil;

each Party to this Protocol and each State which has deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, whether or not subject to Article 30, paragraph 4, shall, if party thereto, denounce the 1971 Fund Convention and the 1969 Liability Convention with effect twelve months after the expiry of the above-mentioned six-month period.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Denmark Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to acceptance

France Subject to approval

Germany, Federal Republic of

Greece Subject to ratification

Monaco Subject to ratification

Morocco

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Albania (accession) 30 June 2005 30 June 2006

Algeria (accession) 11 June 1998 11 June 1999

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 4 October 2002

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 14 June 2000 14 June 2001

Argentina (accession)1 13 October 2000 13 October 2001

Australia (accession) 9 October 1995 9 October 1996

Bahamas (accession) 1 April 1997 1 April 1998

Bahrain (accession) 3 May 1996 3 May 1997

Barbados (accession) 7 July 1998 7 July 1999

Belgium (accession) 6 October 1998 6 October 1999

Belize (accession) 27 November 1998 27 November 1999

Benin (accession) 5 February 2010 5 February 2011

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 31 January 2002 31 January 2003

Bulgaria (accession) 18 November 2005 18 November 2006

Cambodia (accession) 8 June 2001 8 June 2002

Cameroon (accession) 15 October 2001 15 October 2002

Canada (accession)1 29 May 1998 29 May 1999

Cabo Verde (accession) 4 July 2003 4 July 2004

China, Hong, Kong (accession)3 5 January 1999 5 January 2000

Colombia (accession) 19 November 2001 19 November 2002

Comoros (accession) 5 January 2000 5 January 2001

Congo (accession) 7 August 2002 7 August 2003

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 12 March 2008

Costa Rica (accession) 19 May 2021 19 May 2022

Côte d’Ivoire (accession) 8 July 2013 8 July 2014

Croatia (accession) 12 January 1998 12 January 1999

Cyprus (accession) 12 May 1997 12 May 1998

Denmark (ratification) 30 May 1995 30 May 1996

Djibouti (accession) 8 January 2001 8 January 2002

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 31 August 2002

Dominican Republic (accession) 24 June 1999 24 June 2000

Ecuador (accession) 11 December 2007 11 December 2008

Estonia (accession) 6 August 2004 6 August 2005

Fiji (accession) 30 November 1999 30 November 2000

Finland (acceptance) 24 November 1995 24 November 1996

France (approval) 29 September 1994 30 May 1996

Gabon (accession) 31 May 2002 31 May 2003

Gambia (accession) 30 October 2019 30 October 2020

Georgia (accession) 18 April 2000 18 April 2001

Germany (ratification)1 29 September 1994 30 May 1996

Ghana (accession) 3 February 2003 3 February 2004

Greece (ratification) 9 October 1995 9 October 1996

Grenada (accession) 7 January 1998 7 January 1999

Guinea (accession) 2 October 2002 2 October 2003

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 20 February 2020

Hungary (accession) 30 March 2007 30 March 2008

Iceland (accession) 13 November 1998 13 November 1999

India (accession) 21 June 2000 21 June 2001

Iran, (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 5 November 2008 5 November 2009

Ireland (accession)1 15 May 1997 16 May 1998

Israel (accession)1 21 October 2004 21 October 2005

Italy (accession) 16 September 1999 16 September 2000

Jamaica (accession) 24 June 1997 24 June 1998

Japan (accession) 24 August 1994 30 May 1996

Kenya (accession) 2 February 2000 2 February 2001

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 February 2008

Latvia (accession) 6 April 1998 6 April 1999

Liberia (accession) 5 October 1995 5 October 1996

Lithuania (accession) 27 June 2000 27 June 2001

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005 21 November 2006

Madagascar (accession) 21 May 2002 21 May 2003

Malaysia (accession) 9 June 2004 9 June 2005

Maldives (accession) 20 May 2005 20 May 2006

Malta (accession) 6 January 2000 6 January 2001

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 16 October 1996

Mauritania (accession) 4 May 2012 4 May 2013

Mauritius (accession) 6 December 1999 6 December 2000

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 30 May 1996

Monaco (ratification) 8 November 1996 8 November 1997

Montenegro (accession) 29 November 2011 29 November 2012

Morocco (ratification) 22 August 2000 22 August 2001

Mozambique (accession) 26 April 2002 26 April 2003

Namibia (accession) 18 December 2002 18 December 2003

Nauru (accession) 23 March 2020 23 March 2021

Netherlands (accession)6 15 November 1996 15 November 1997

New Zealand (accession)1 25 June 1998 25 June 1999

Nicaragua (accession) 4 April 2014 4 April 2015

Nigeria (accession) 24 May 2002 24 May 2003

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 June 2013

Norway (ratification) 3 April 1995 30 May 1996

Oman (accession) 8 July 1994 30 May 1996

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 September 2012

Panama (accession) 18 March 1999 18 March 2000

Papua New Guinea (accession) 23 January 2001 23 January 2002

Philippines (accession) 7 July 1997 7 July 1998

Poland (accession) 21 December 1999 21 December 2000

Portugal (accession) 13 November 2001 13 November 2002

Qatar (accession) 20 November 2001 20 November 2002

Republic of Korea (accession)1 7 March 1997 16 May 1998

Russian Federation (accession) 20 March 2000 20 March 2001

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 2 March 2005 2 March 2006

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 May 2005

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 9 October 2001 9 October 2002

Samoa (accession) 1 February 2002 1 February 2003

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 April 2022

Senegal (accession) 2 August 2011 2 August 2012

Serbia (accession)1 25 May 2011 25 May 2012

Seychelles (accession) 23 July 1999 23 July 2000

Sierra Leone (accession) 4 June 2001 4 June 2002

Singapore (accession) 31 December 1997 31 December 1998

Slovakia (accession) 8 July 2013 8 July 2014

Slovenia (accession) 19 July 2000 19 July 2001

South Africa (accession) 1 October 2004 1 October 2005

Spain (accession)1 6 July 1995 16 May 1998

Sri Lanka (accession) 22 January 1999 22 January 2000

Sweden (ratification) 25 May 1995 30 May 1996

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 24 April 2009 24 April 2010

Switzerland (accession)4,5 10 October 2005 10 October 20063, 4

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Thailand (accession) 7 July 2017 7 July 2018

Tonga (accession) 10 December 1999 10 December 2000

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 6 March 2000 6 March 2001

Tunisia (accession) 29 January 1997 29 January 1998

Turkey (accession)1 17 August 2001 17 August 2002

Tuvalu (accession) 30 June 2004 30 June 2005

United Arab Emirates (accession) 19 November 1997 19 November 1998

United Kingdom (accession)2 29 September 1994 30 May 1996

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 19 November 2002 19 November 2003

Uruguay (accession) 9 July 1997 9 July 1998

Vanuatu (accession) 18 February 1999 18 February 2000

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 22 July 1998 22 July 1999

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 120 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 94.62% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration, see section III.

2The United Kingdom declared its accession to be effective in respect of:

Bailiwick of Jersey

Falkland Islands\*

Isle of Man

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 Dhakelia on the Island of Cyprus )

Turks & Caicos Islands )

British Virgin Islands )

Cayman Islands )

Gibraltar ) with effect from 15.5.98

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha\*\* )

\* The depositary received a communication dated 21 February 1995 from the Embassy of the Argentine Republic, London.

*[Translation]*

"… the Argentine government rejects the statement made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on acceding to the Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. In that statement, accession was declared to be effective in respect of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands. The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over these islands and the surrounding maritime spaces, which constitute an integral part of its national territory.

"The Argentine Republic recalls the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/41, 42/19 and 43/25, acknowledging the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty and urging the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations with a view to identifying means of pacific and final settlement of the outstanding problems between the two countries, including all matters concerning the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

The depositary received a communication dated 22 May 1995 from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have noted the declaration of the Government of Argentina regarding the extension by the United Kingdom of the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands and to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

"The British Government have no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and over South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their consequential right to extend the said Convention to these Territories. The British Government reject as unfounded the claims by the Government of Argentina."

\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

3China declared that the Protocol will be applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region only.

4The depositary received the following communication, dated 9 May 1997, from His Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Switzerland, London:

*[Translation]*

"… On 11 December 1995, the Federal Assembly approved the 1971 Fund Convention on condition that all the coastal States through which contributing oil passes on its way to Switzerland, were members of the 1971 International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage. On the same day the Federal Assembly implicitly approved the 1992 Protocol to the 1971 Fund Convention on the same conditions. On 4 July 1996 Switzerland deposited an instrument of ratification of the Protocol with the Secretary‑General of the International Maritime Organization.

Since the requirements placed by the Federal Assembly upon Swiss ratification of the 1992 Protocol to the 1971 Fund Convention are now no longer fulfilled, Switzerland has to withdraw its instrument of ratification of the 1992 Protocol to the 1971 Fund Convention.

On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council and with its authorization, I have the honour to inform you that as of today Switzerland is withdrawing its instrument of ratification of the 1992 Protocol to the 1971 Fund Convention."

5 On 10 October 2005, the instrument of accession by Switzerland was re‑deposited. The treaty will therefore enter into force for Switzerland on 10 October 2006.

6 Applies to the Netherlands Antilles\* with effect from 21 December 2005 and to Aruba with effect from 12 April 2006.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 15 November 1997 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 12 April 2006 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ARGENTINA**

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

*[Translation]*

"… The Argentine Republic rejects the statement made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on acceding to the Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 and the Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. In that statement, accession was declared to be effective in respect of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over these islands and their surrounding maritime spaces, which constitute an integral part of its national territory. The Argentine Republic recalls the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(VVVII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, acknowledging the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty and urging the Government of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations with a view to identifying means of pacific and final settlement of the outstanding problems between the two countries, including all matters concerning the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

**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."

**COSTA RICA**

The instrument of accession included the following reservation:

“The Republic of Costa Rica makes a reservation to articles 32 and 33 of the final clauses of the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992, in the sense that the amendments to the said Convention shall come into force in the country once they have been approved in accordance with the procedures established in the Political Constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica.”

**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."

**IRELAND**

The instrument of accession of Ireland contained the following declaration:

"Declare that this instrument of accession shall not take effect until the end of the six-month period in article 31 of the 1992 Protocol to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage of 1971."

**ISRAEL**

The depositary received the following declaration, on 19 September 2006, from the Government of the State of Israel:

On behalf of the Government of the State of Israel, 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 the State of Israel assumes itself responsibility for the payment of the obligations contained in article 10, paragraph 1 of the Convention, in respect of oil received within the territory of Israel.

**MAURITIUS**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Mauritius contained the following declaration:

"REJECTS as unfounded the claim by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of any sovereignty or sovereign rights over the so-called British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Archipelago) and reaffirms its sovereignty and sovereign rights over the Chagos Archipelago which forms an integral part of the national territory of the Republic of Mauritius, and over their surrounding maritime zones."

**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."

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Korea contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"…. that this instrument of accession shall not take effect until the end of the six-month period in article 31 of the above[-mentioned] Protocol and denouncing the 1971 Fund Convention and the 1969 Liability Convention with effect twelve months after the expiry of the above-mentioned six-month period."

**SPAIN**

The instrument of accession of 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".

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument contained the following declaration:

“The Syrian Arab Republic by joining this Protocol does not in any way recognise Israel and will not enter into any dealings with it as prescribed by the Protocol.”

**TURKEY**

The instrument of accession of Turkey contained the following declaration:

"In relation to Article 3/a (ii) of this Convention, the Republic of Turkey considers that this Article is not in conformity with international law and it defines those maritime areas as high seas whereby no country has jurisdiction and sovereign rights according to international law. The Republic of Turkey, however, taking into consideration the objectives of this Convention, reserves its rights deriving from the Convention. Within this context, the Republic of Turkey hereby declares that in maritime areas where there has been no delimitation agreement between opposite or adjacent coastal States, the exercise of authority or any claim thereof under this Convention by any coastal State Party to this Convention, creates no rights or obligations with regard to delimitation of maritime areas, nor does it create a precedent for the future agreements between those States concerning the delimitation of maritime areas under national jurisdiction."

The depositary received a communication dated 8 April 2002 from the Government of the Hellenic Republic regarding the declaration by Turkey:

“The Government of the Hellenic Republic hereby declares that it does not accept such Declaration, as it considers that Article 3a(ii) of the amended 1971 Convention, to which the Declaration refers, is not contrary to International Law”.

The depositary received a communication dated 30 April 2002 from the Government of the Republic of Cyprus regarding the declaration by Turkey:

"The Government of the Republic of Cyprus hereby declares that it does not accept the declaration of the Republic of Turkey, contained in its instrument of accession to the Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, as it considers that Article 3(a)(ii) of the 1992 Fund Convention (as defined in Article 27(2) of the Protocol), to which the declaration refers, is not contrary to international law."

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 2000 (Limits of compensation) Amendments (LEG.2(82))**

**A. Adoption**

The Legal Committee at its eighty-second session (October 2000) adopted by resolution LEG.2(82), in accordance with article 33(4) of the 1992 Fund Protocol, amendments to the limits of compensation set out in article 6(3) of the 1992 Fund Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article 33(7) of the Protocol, and as determined by the Legal Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 November 2003, unless, prior to 1 May 2002 not less than one quarter of the States that were Contracting States on the date of the adoption of the amendments (18 October 2000) have communicated to the Organization that they do not accept the amendments. No such objection was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 November 2003.

**PROTOCOL OF 2000 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1971 (FUND PROT 2000)**

Done at London, 27 September 2000

**Entry into force:** 27 June 2001

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**Article 2**

1 Article 43, paragraph 1 of the Convention is replaced by the following text:

"This Convention1 shall cease to be in force:

(a) on the date when the number of Contracting States falls below twenty-five; or

(b) twelve months following the date on which the Assembly or any other body acting on its behalf notes that, according to the information provided by the Director on the basis of the latest available oil reports submitted by Contracting States in accordance with article 15, the total quantity of contributing oil received in the remaining Contracting States by those persons who would be liable to contribute pursuant to article 10 of the Convention falls below 100 million tonnes,

whichever is the earlier."

**Article 3**

1 The Protocol shall be subject to acceptance by Contracting States in accordance with this article.

2 This Protocol shall be deemed to have been accepted six months from the date of its adoption, unless, prior to that date, objections to its acceptance have been communicated to the Secretary-General by not less than one-third of the States which are Contracting States on that date.

3 An objection to acceptance under paragraph 2 may be withdrawn at any time prior to the date of deemed acceptance in accordance with that paragraph.

4 Contracting States may also indicate their consent to be bound by this Protocol by signing it without reservation, acceptance or approval, or by depositing the appropriate instrument with the Secretary-General at any time prior to the expiry of the six-month period specified in paragraph 2.

**Article 4**

1 This Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 3.

2 Upon its entry into force this Protocol shall apply to all Contracting States with the exception of those Contracting States which, at least three months before the date of entry into force have declared that they do not wish to be bound by it.

3 A declaration made under paragraph 2 may be withdrawn at any time prior to the entry into force of this Protocol.

4 A Contracting State which has made a declaration under paragraph 2 and which does not withdraw the declaration prior to the date of entry into force of this Protocol shall be deemed to have denounced the Convention. Such denunciation shall take effect on the date of entry into force of this Protocol, or such earlier date as may be specified by the Contracting State in a communication to the Secretary-General.

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1 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971.

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**I. Signatories**

Fiji

Italy

Malta

Slovenia

Tonga

Yugoslavia

**PROTOCOL OF 2003 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1992 (FUND PROT 2003)**

Done at London, 16 May 2003

**Entry into force**: 3 March 2005

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 19**

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 31 July 2003 to 30 July 2004.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by the Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Only Contracting States to the 1992 Fund Convention may become Contracting States to this Protocol.

4 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 21**

1 This Protocol shall enter into force three months following the date on which the following requirements are fulfilled:

(a) at least eight States have signed the Protocol without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General; and

(b) the Secretary-General has received information from the Director of the 1992 Fund that those persons who would be liable to contribute pursuant to article 10 have received, during the preceding calendar year a total quantity of at least 450 million tons of contributing oil, including the quantities referred to in article 14, paragraph 1.

2 For each State which signs this Protocol without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Protocol, after the conditions for entry into force have been met, the Protocol shall enter into force three months following the date of deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

3 Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, this Protocol shall not enter into force in respect of any State until the 1992 Fund Convention enters into force for that State.

**First session of the Assembly**

**Article 22**

1 The Secretary-General shall convene the first session of the Assembly. This session shall take place as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Protocol and, in any case, not more than thirty days after such entry into force.

**Revision and amendment**

**Article 23**

1 A conference for the purpose of revising or amending this Protocol may be convened by the Organization.

2 The Organization shall convene a Conference of Contracting States for the purpose of revising or amending this Protocol at the request of not less than one‑third of the Contracting States.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**1. Signatories**

Denmark

Ireland

France sous réserve d’approbation

Slovenia subject to ratification

Spain a reserva de ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument**

Australia (accession) 13 July 2009 13 October 2009

Barbados (accession) 6 December 2005 6 March 2006

Belgium (accession) 4 November 2005 4 February 2006

Canada (accession) 2 October 2009 2 January 2010

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 19 August 2014

Croatia (accession) 17 February 2006 17 May 2006

Denmark (signature)1, 2 24 February 2004 3 March 2005

Estonia (accession) 14 October 2008 14 January 2009

Finland (accession)1 27 May 2004 3 March 2005

France (acceptance) 29 June 2004 3 March 2005

Germany (accession)1 24 November 2004 3 March 2005

Greece (accession) 23 October 2006- 23 January 2007

Hungary (accession) 30 March 2007 30 June 2007

Ireland (signature) 5 July 2004 3 March 2005

Italy (accession) 20 October 2005 20 January 2006

Japan (accession) 13 July 2004 3 March 2005

Latvia (accession) 18 April 2006 18 July 2006

Lithuania (accession) 22 November 2005 22 February 2006

Montenegro (accession) 29 November 2011 29 November 2012

Morocco (accession) 4 November 2009 4 February 2010

Netherlands (accession)4  16 June 2005 16 September 2005

New Zealand (accession)1 29 June 2018 29 September 2018

Norway (accession) 31 March 2004 3 March 2005

Poland (accession) 9 December 2008 9 March 2009

Portugal (accession) 15 February 2005 15 May 2005

Republic of Korea ((accession) 6 May 2010 6 August 2010

Slovakia (accession) 1 8 July 2013 8 July 2013

Slovenia (accession) 3 March 2006 3 June 2006

Spain (ratification) 3 December 2004 3 March 2005

Sweden (accession)1  5 May 2005 5 August 2005

Turkey (accession) 5 March 2013 5 June 2013

United Kingdom (accession)3 8 June 2006 8 September 2006

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 32 |
|  |  |

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1 For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2 Extended to Greenland with effect from 3 March 2005 and to the Faroes with effect from 19 June 2006.

3  Extended to the Isle of Man with effect from 15 September 2008, to the Bailiwick of Guernsey with effect from 26 February 2013 and to the Bailiwick of Jersey from 22 April 2016.

4 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 22 June 2011.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**DENMARK**

The following statement was made at the time of the signature of the Protocol:

"… until further notice, the Protocol shall not apply to the territories of the Faroes and Greenland."

The depositary received on 22 December 2004, a communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark withdrawing the above statement with regard to Greenland.

The depositary received on 19 June 2006, a communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark withdrawing the statement with regard to the Faroes.

**FINLAND**

The following statement accompanied the instrument of accession by Finland:

"With reference to the Instrument of Accession of Finland the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage I have the honour to inform you that the Accession takes place in accordance with the Decision of the Council of the European Union authorising the Member States to sign, ratify or accede, in the interest of the European Community, the Protocol of 2003 to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution damage, 1992, and authorising Austria and Luxembourg, in the interest of the European Community, to accede to the underlying instruments, (2004/246/EC; OJ L 78/22, 16.3.2004)."

**GERMANY**

The instrument of accession by Germany contained the following declaration:

"The Accession takes place in accordance with the European Union Council Decision of 2 March 2004 (2004/246/EC, 'Council Decision authorizing the Member States to sign, ratify or accede, in the interest of the European Community, to the Protocol of 2003 to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992, and authorizing Austria and Luxembourg, in the interest of the European Community, to accede to the underlying instruments, Official Journal of the European Union L 78/22; 16 March 2004)."

**NEW ZEALAND**

The instrument of accession by Germany contained the following declaration:

“ consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, and having undertaken appropriate consultation with that territory, this Accession shall not extend to Tokelau”.

**SLOVAKIA**

The instrument of accession by Slovakia contained the following declaration:

"The Accession takes place in accordance with the European Union Council Decision of 2 March 2004, and in accordance with the European Union Council Decision 2004/664/ES of 24 September 2004, authorizing the Member States to sign, ratify or accede, in the interests of the European Community, to the Protocol of 2003 to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (FUND PROT 2003), and authorizing Austria and Luxembourg, in the interest of the European Community, to accede to the underlying instruments, Official Journal of the European Union (L 78/22; 16 March 2004)."

**SWEDEN**

The following statement accompanied the instrument of accession by Sweden:

"The Accession takes place in accordance with the European Union Council Decision of 2 March 2004 authorising the Member States to sign, ratify or accede to, in the interest of the European Community, the Protocol of 2003 to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992, and authorising Austria and Luxembourg, in the interest of the European Community, to accede to the underlying instruments (2004/246/EC) (Official Journal of the European Union, L 78/22; 16 March 2004)."

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR SAFE CONTAINERS (CSC), 1972 (CSC 1972)**

Done at Geneva, 2 December 1972

**Entry into force**: 6 September 1977

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article VII**

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature until 15 January 1973 at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and subsequently from 1 February 1973 until 31 December 1973 inclusive at the Headquarters of the [International Maritime Organization] ... by all States Members of the United Nations or Members of any of the Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention.

2. The present Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States which have signed it.

3. The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary‑General of the ... Organization ...

**Entry into force**

**Article VIII**

1. The present Convention shall enter into force twelve months from the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the present Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the present Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

**Procedure for amending any part or parts of the present Convention**

**Article IX**

1 The present Convention may be amended upon the proposal of a Contracting Party by any of the procedures specified in this article.

2 Amendment after consideration in the Organization:

(a) Upon the request of a Contracting Party, any amendment proposed by it to the present Convention shall be considered in the Organization. If adopted by a majority of two‑thirds of those present and voting in the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization, to which all Contracting Parties shall have been invited to participate and vote, such amendment shall be communicated to all Members of the Organization and all Contracting Parties at least six months prior to its consideration by the Assembly of the Organization. Any Contracting Party which is not a Member of the Organization shall be entitled to participate and vote when the amendment is considered by the Assembly.

(b) If adopted by a two‑thirds majority of those present and voting in the Assembly, and if such majority includes a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, the amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General to all Contracting Parties for their acceptance.

(c) Such amendment shall come into force twelve months after the date on which it is accepted by two‑thirds of the Contracting Parties. The amendment shall come into force with respect to all Contracting Parties except those which, before it comes into force, make a declaration that they do not accept the amendment.

3 Amendment by a conference:

Upon the request of a Contracting Party, concurred in by at least one‑third of the Contracting Parties, a conference to which the States referred to in article VII shall be invited will be convened by the Secretary‑General.

**Special procedure for amending the Annexes**

**Article X**

1. Any amendment to the Annexes proposed by a Contracting Party shall be considered in the Organization at the request of that Party.

2. If adopted by a two‑thirds majority of those present and voting in the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization to which all Contracting Parties shall have been invited to participate and to vote, and if such majority includes a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting, such amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General to all Contracting Parties for their acceptance.

3. Such an amendment shall enter into force on a date to be determined by the Maritime Safety Committee at the time of its adoption unless, by a prior date determined by the Maritime Safety Committee at the same time, one fifth or five of the Contracting Parties, whichever number is less, notify the Secretary‑General of their objection to the amendment. Determination by the Maritime Safety Committee of the dates referred to in this paragraph shall be by a two‑thirds majority of those present and voting, which majority shall include a two‑thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting.

4. On entry into force any amendment shall, for all Contracting Parties which have not objected to the amendment, replace and supersede any previous provision to which the amendment refers; an objection made by a Contracting Party shall not be binding on other Contracting Parties as to acceptance of containers to which the present Convention applies.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments:

**I. Signatories**

Austria

Bulgaria

Byelorussian SSR With reservations1

Canada Subject to ratification

Czechia2

Finland

France Sous réserve d'approbation ultérieure Le Gouvernement français, conformément aux dispositions de l'article XIV, émet une réserve à l'encontre du 4ème paragraphe de l'article X rédigé comme suit: "une objection élevée contre cet amendement par une partie contractante n'aura pas force obligatoire à l'égard des autres parties contractantes pour ce qui est de l'agrément des conteneurs auxquels la présente Convention s'applique". Lorsqu'une objection aura été élevée contre un amendement par une partie contractante, les dispositions de cet amendement ne lui seront pas opposables

Germany, Federal Republic of Sous réserve de ratification

Hungary 10.1.73

Poland

Republic of Korea Subject to ratification

Romania Sous réserve de ratification; avec déclaration à disposition de l'article VII1

Switzerland

Turkey Avec une réserve sur la partie ci‑dessous reproduite du 4ème paragraphe de l'article X: "une objection élevée contre cet amendement par une partie contractante n'aura pas force obligatoire à l'égard des autres parties contractantes pour ce qui est de l'agrément des conteneurs auxquels la présente Convention s'applique"

Ukrainian SSR With reservations1

USSR With reservations1

United Kingdom

United States Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Subject to approval

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1See section III

2For the text of declaration, see section III

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Afghanistan (accession) 24 June 1987 24 June 1988

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 4 October 2002

Argentina (accession) 11 September 1979 11 September 1980

Australia (accession) 22 February 1980 22 February 1981

Austria (ratification) 28 August 1986 28 August 1987

Bahamas (accession) 16 February 1979 16 February 1980

Bahrain (accession) 15 December 2015 15 December 2016

Barbados (accession) 1 September 1982 1 September 1983

Belarus (ratification)1 6 September 1976 6 September 1977

Belgium (accession) 16 September 1981 16 September 1982

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 1 November 1986

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 4 June 1999 4 June 2000

Brazil (accession) 3 April 1992 3 April 1993

Bulgaria (ratification)1 17 November 1976 17 November 1977

Canada (ratification)1 19 February 1981 19 February 1982

Cabo Verde (accession) 4 July 2003 4 July 2004

Chile (accession)1 28 March 1980 28 March 1981

China(accession)3 23 September 1980 23 September 1981

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 19 May 2015

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession)1 11 November 1983 11 November 1984

Cyprus (accession) 18 November 1996 18 November 1997

Czechia (succession)1 ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 18 October 1989 18 October 1990

Denmark (accession)1 2 March 1979 2 March 1980

Estonia (accession) 18 August 1992 18 August 1993

Finland (acceptance) 10 November 1998 10 November 1999

France (approval)1 21 October 1974 6 September 1977

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 25 August 1996

Germany (ratification)1, 4 27 July 1976 6 September 1977

Greece (accession) 28 June 1988 28 June 1989

Guinea (accession) 19 January 1981 19 January 1982

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 December 1998

Honduras (accession) 24 September 1985 24 September 1986

Hungary (ratification) 9 January 1974 6 September 1977

Iceland (accession) 25 October 1994 25 October 1995

India (accession) 27 January 1978 27 January 1979

Indonesia (accession) 25 September 1989 25 September 1990

Iran (Islamic Republic of)(accession) 11 October 2001 11 October 2002

Israel (accession) 21 August 1981 21 August 1982

Italy (accession) 31 October 1979 31 October 1980

Japan (accession) 12 June 1978 12 June 1979

Jordan (accession) 31 July 2001 31 July 2002

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 March 1995

Kenya (accession) 2 February 2000 2 February 2001

Latvia (accession) 19 January 2001 19 January 2002

Lebanon (accession) 17 July 2001 17 July 2002

Liberia (accession) 14 February 1978 14 February 1979

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 December 1992

Luxembourg (accession) 13 November 1980 13 November l981

Marshall Islands (accession) 29 November 1994 29 November 1995

Mexico (accession) 4 April 1989 4 April 1990

Montenegro (succession)7, 8 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 5 July 1990 5 July 1991

Netherlands (accession) 27 September 1984 27 September 1985

New Zealand (accession)5 23 December 1974 6 September 1977

Nigeria (accession) 24 February 2004 24 February 2005

Norway (accession) 13 September 1983 13 September 1984

Pakistan (accession) 10 April 1985 10 April 1986

Peru (accession) 6 January 1988 6 January 1989

Poland (ratification) 14 January 1980 14 January 1981

Portugal (accession) 22 October 1985 22 October 1986

Republic of Korea (ratification) 18 December 1978 18 December l979

Romania (ratification)1 26 November 1975 6 September 1977

Russian Federation (ratification)1, 6 24 August 1976 6 September 1977

Saudi Arabia (accession) 6 October 1978 6 October 1979

Serbia (succession)7, 8 ‑ 3 June 2006

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

South Africa (accession) 25 June 1982 25 June 1983

Spain (accession) 13 May 1974 6 September 1977

Sweden (accession) 9 June 1980 9 June 1981

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 2 September 2003 2 September 2004

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 18 September 2004

Tunisia (accession) 3 February 2005 3 February 2006

Turkey (ratification) 6 August 2013 6 August 2014

Ukraine (ratification)1 6 September 1976 6 September 1977

United Arab Emirates (accession) 27 September 2017 27 September 2018

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 2 8 March 1978 8 March 1979

United States (ratification) 3 January 1978 3 January 1979

Uruguay (accession) 25 November 2013 25 November 2014

Vanuatu (accession) 13 January 1989 13 January 1990

Vietnam (accession) 30 September 2013 30 September 2014

Yemen (accession) 6 March 1979 6 March 1980

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 84 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 64.68% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2Ratification by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

Bermuda as from 27 March 1987

Isle of Man as from 19 June 1982

Guernsey as from 1 May 1992

Jersey as from 1 June 1994

Hong Kong\* as from 30 May 1997

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

3Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

4On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded1 to the Convention on 27 September 1974.

5Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands.

6

6As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

7As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BULGARIA**1

The instrument of ratification of the People's Republic of Bulgaria contained the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that article 7, which restricts the participation of a number of States in the Convention, is contrary to the generally accepted principle of the sovereign equality of States.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the acceptance on its part of article 13 is not to be understood as a change in its position and that a given dispute may be referred to an arbitral tribunal only with the consent of all the parties to the particular dispute."2

**BYELORUSSIAN SR**1

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

*[Translation]*

"It is the view of the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic that the provisions of article VII of the International Convention for Safe Containers restricting participation of some States in the Convention contradict the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

"As to the provisions of article XIII concerning the settlement of disputes on the interpretation and application of the present Convention through arbitration the Government of the BSSR puts it on record that the acceptance of these provisions must not be interpreted as modifying the view of the BSSR Government that a dispute can be referred to an arbitration tribunal only with the agreement of all parties to a dispute in each particular case."

This statement was also contained in the instrument of ratification of the Byelorussian SSR.

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1The depositary received a communication dated 29 March 1977 from the Government of the United Kingdom.   
The communication, 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 note that article XIV of the Convention prohibits the making of reservations to article XIII. Accordingly, they do not regard the statement(s) ... as in any way affecting or modifying the provisions of the Convention or the rights and obligations of the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria or of any other Contracting Party under the Convention."

2 The depositary received a communication on 19 April 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria informing of the withdrawal of Bulgaria's reservation in respect of article 13.

3 The depositary received a communication, on 12 April 2006, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria informing of the withdrawal of Bulgaria’s declaration in respect of article 7, the full text of which includes the following:

“The People’s Republic of Bulgaria consider that article 7, which restricts the participation of a number of States in the Convention is contrary to the generally accepted principle of the sovereign equality of States.”

**CANADA**

The depositary received the following communication dated 4 February 1982 from the Canadian High Commissioner in London:

"I have the honour to refer to the Canadian instrument of ratification of the International Convention for Safe Containers which was deposited in London on 19 February 1981. The Convention will therefore enter into force for Canada on 19 February 1982 in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 2.

"Amendments to Annex I of the Convention were adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee on 01 August 1981 and came into force for contracting parties on 01 December 1981. The Government of Canada supports these amendments but must obtain Parliamentary approval in accordance with Section 8 of the Safe Containers Act, Statutes of Canada 1981‑92, Chapter 9 before effect can be given to the amendments in Canadian Law.

"Accordingly I have been instructed to inform you that the Government of Canada, on becoming a contracting party to the International Convention for Safe Containers, and pursuant to the provisions of article X, paragraph 4, enters an objection to the Amendments to Annex I adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee on 01 August 1981, pending the completion of its domestic legislative procedures. This objection will be withdrawn when Canadian legislative procedures necessary to give effect to these amendments in domestic law have been completed."

By a communication dated 13 December 1982 this objection was withdrawn.

**CHILE**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Chile contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"... that any amendments which may be made either to the Convention or to its Annexes will not be in force for our country until they have been approved and ratified in accordance with the provisions of our internal legislation".

**CUBA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cuba contained the following declarations (in the Spanish language):

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provision of article VII of the International Convention for Safe Containers is discriminatory in nature in that it withholds from a number of States the right of signature and accession, which is contrary to the principle of universality."

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers, with reference to the rules contained in article XIII of the Convention, that differences arising between Parties should be resolved by direct negotiation through diplomatic channels."

**CZECHIA**

The following declaration was made at the time of signature of the Convention by the Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers that the provisions of article VII of the International Convention for Safe Containers, done at Geneva on 2 December 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States."

.../(cont'd)

**CZECHIA (cont'd)**

The instrument of approval of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was accompanied by the following declaration (in the English language):

"Article VII, paragraph 1 of the said Convention is inconsistent with the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States."

Czechia and Slovakia, as successor States to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, consider themselves bound by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party, as of 1 January 1993, including reservations and declarations made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of Denmark contains a declaration that the Convention does not apply to Greenland and the Faroe.

**FRANCE**

The instrument of approval of the French Republic was accompanied by the following:

*[Translation]*

"The French Government, in accordance with the provisions of article XIV, enters a reservation against [that part of] the fourth paragraph of article X which reads as follows: 'an objection made by a Contracting Party shall not be binding on other Contracting Parties as to acceptance of containers to which the present Convention applies'.

When an object on to an amendment is raised by a Contracting Party, the provisions of that amendment shall not be invoked against the said Party."

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**1

The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following statements:

"The German Democratic Republic considers it necessary to point out that article VII deprives some States of the possibility to become parties to this Convention."

"The Convention regulates questions affecting the interests of all States; therefore it must be open for all States which are guided in their policies by the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter to become parties to it."

"With regard to the provisions of article XIII of the Convention dealing with the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention by arbitration the German Democratic Republic declares that the acceptance of this provision should not be interpreted in such a way as if the view of the German Democratic Republic changed that a dispute may only be referred to an arbitration tribunal for consideration with the consent of all parties to the dispute."

The instrument of accession was also accompanied by the following declaration:

"The abbreviated state designation on the registration plates required by the Convention corresponds with the distinguishing sign used to indicate the state of registration of motor vehicles and reads "DDR". The competent authority in the German Democratic Republic for all questions in connection with this Convention is the DDR‑Schiffs‑Revision und‑Klassification (DSRK)."

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1For the text of a communication received from the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of these statements see footnote 1 at the start of this section III.

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**1

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by a 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".

**ROMANIA**

The following declaration (in the French language) was made at the time of signature of the Convention by the Representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article VII of the International Convention for Safe Containers, done at Geneva on 2 December 1972, are not consistent with the principle that multilateral international treaties, whose aim and object affect the international community as a whole, should be open to universal participation."

The instrument of ratification of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania was accompanied by the same declaration that was made at the time of signature.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1The depositary received a communication dated 18 October 1976 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"The German Democratic Republic takes note of the declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany on the application to Berlin (West) of the provisions of the Convention for Safe Containers of 2 December 1972 and considers that the application to Berlin (West) of the provisions of the Convention is consistent with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 according to which Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it."

The following communication dated 31 March 1977 was received from the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the French Republic and of the United States of America. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"The German Democratic Republic is not a party to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which was concluded in Berlin by the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the United States of America, and is not therefore competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

"The Quadripartite Agreement does not impose any requirement regarding terminology to be used by the Federal Republic of Germany, when extending to the Western Sectors of Berlin Treaties or Agreements to which it has become a party, nor of course, does the Agreement affect terminology used in the past. In any case the use by the Federal Republic of Germany of the terminology mentioned in the Notes under reference can in no way affect quadripartite agreements or decisions relating to Berlin.

"Consequently the validity of the Berlin Declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany is unaffected by the use of this terminology."

A further communication dated 11 July 1977 was received from the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in London:

"By letter of 31 March 1977 addressed on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to the Secretary‑General the Government of the United Kingdom, also on behalf of the Government of France and of the United States of America, answered the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in that letter, wished to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above mentioned instrument extended by it under the establishment procedures continues in full force and effect."

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument of accession by the Syrian Arab Republic contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"Under no circumstances shall the accession of the Syrian Arab republic to this Convention, as amended, imply recognition of Israel or occasion its entry with the latter into any of the transactions regulated by the provisions of the same, as amended."

**UKRAINIAN SSR**1

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

*[Translation]*

"It is the view of the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic that the provisions of article VII of the International Convention for Safe Containers restricting participation of some States in the Convention contradict the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

"As to the provisions of article XIII concerning the settlement of disputes on the interpretation and application of the present Convention through arbitration the Government of the Ukrainian SSR puts it on record that the acceptance of these provisions must not be interpreted as modifying the view of the Ukrainian SSR Government that a dispute can be referred to an arbitration tribunal only with the agreement of all parties to a dispute in each particular case."

This Statement was also contained in the instrument of ratification of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR.

**USSR**1

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

*[Translation]*

"It is the view of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that the provisions of article VII of the International Convention for Safe Containers restricting participation of some States in the Convention contradict the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

"As to the provisions of article XIII concerning the settlement of disputes on the interpretation and application of the present Convention through arbitration the USSR Government puts it on record that the acceptance of those provisions must not be interpreted as modifying the view of the USSR Government that a dispute can be referred to an arbitration tribunal only with the agreement of all parties to a dispute in each particular case."

This statement was also contained in the instrument of ratification of the USSR.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

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

"... reserving the right not to apply the said Convention in respect of any territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible until twelve months after the date on which the Government of the United Kingdom notify the Secretary‑General of the Inter‑Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization that the said Convention shall apply in respect of any such territory."

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1 For the text of a communication received from the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of this statement, see footnote l at the start of this section III.

**IV. Amendments**

**1981 Amendments to Annex I**

**A. Adoption**

On 2 April 1981, the Maritime Safety Committee, at its forty‑fourth session, adopted, in accordance with article X(2) of the Convention, amendments to Annex I to the Convention. The Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Note Verbale T3/2.05 (NV.2) of 3 June 1981.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of article X(3) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 1 December 1981 for all Contracting Parties.1

**1983 Amendments to Annexes I and II**

**A. Adoption**

On 13 June 1983, the Maritime Safety Committee, at its forty‑eighth session, adopted, in accordance with article X(2) of the Convention, amendments to Annexes I and II to the Convention. The Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Note Verbale A1/N/1.06 (NV.2) of 8 August 1983.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of article X(3) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 1 January 1984.

**C. Contracting Party which notified an objection to the amendments**

Canada2

**1991 Amendments to Annexes I and II**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑ninth session (May 1991) adopted by resolution MSC.20(59), in accordance with article X of the Convention, amendments to Annexes I and II to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with article X, paragraph 3, of the Convention that the said amendments to the Convention shall enter into force on 1 January 1993, unless, prior to 1 January 1992, five Contracting Parties have notified the Secretary‑General of their objection to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1993.

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1A communication received from the Canadian High Commissioner in London is reproduced in section III.

2With a note explaining that the objection was entered pending the completion of domestic legislative procedures. This objection was withdrawn by a communication dated 3 April 1984 from the Canadian High Commission in London.

**1993 Amendments to the Convention and Annexes I and II**

**A. Adoption**

On 4 November 1993 the Assembly adopted amendments to the Convention and its Annexes by resolution A.737(18). The Secretary‑General communicated the texts of the amendments to Contracting Parties for acceptance by Note Verbale A1/N/1.06 (NV.7) dated 24 January 1994.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1993 amendments are not yet in force.

Number of acceptances necessary for entry into force: 52

Number of acceptances deposited: 12

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of deposit**

**of acceptance**

Australia 14 August 1995

Brazil June 2019

Bulgaria 12 April 2006

Congo 28 May 2015

Estonia 7 April 1994

Latvia 19 January 2001

Marshall Islands 16 October 1995

Netherlands 22 December 1994

Romania 8 April 2002

Saudi Arabia 9 January 2015

Tonga 18 September 2003

Vanuatu 18 February 1999

## 2010 Amendments to the Convention MSC.310(88)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its eighty-eight session (December 2010) adopted by resolution MSC.310(88), amendments to the Annexes.

**B. Entry into force**

The Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article X of the Convention that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2012 unless, prior to 1 July 2011, five or more of the Contracting Parties notify the Secretary-General of their objectionto the amendments. As at 1 July 2011 one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2012.

## 2013 amendments (MSC. 355(92)

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-second session (June 2013) adopted by resolution MSC.355(92), amendments to the Annexes.

**B. Entry into force**

The Maritime Safety Committee determined, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article X of the Convention that the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2014 unless, prior to 1 January 2014, five or more of the Contracting Parties notify the Secretary-General of their objectionto the amendments. As at 1 January 2014 no objection had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2014.

1 The depositary received, on 27 June 2011, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"... the Embassy hereby informs, with reference to paragraph 3 and 4 of article X of the Convention that, due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to the above-mentioned amendments. The Embassy has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect."

A communication was subsequently received from the Embassy of Finland on 23 December 2014 as follows: "…the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection."

**ATHENS CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND THEIR LUGGAGE BY SEA, 1974 (PAL 1974)**

Done at Athens, 13 December 1974

**Entry into force**: 28 April 1987

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 23**

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization until 31 December 1975 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2. States may become Parties to this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General of the Organization.

**Entry into force**

**Article 24**

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which ten States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance, or approval or have deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For any State which subsequently signs this Convention without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after the date of such signature or deposit.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Denunciations

IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to accept this

Poland Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Sous réserve quant à la ratification

**II. Contracting States**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Date of deposit**  **of instrument** | **Date of entry**  **into force** | **Effective date of denunciation** |
| Albania (accession) | 16 March 2005 | 14 June 2005 | 23 April 2014 |
| Argentina (accession)1 | 26 May 1983 | 28 April 1987 |  |
| Bahamas (accession) | 7 June 1983 | 28 April 1987 |  |
| Barbados (accession) | 6 May 1994 | 4 August 1994 |  |
| Belgium (accession) | 15 June 1989 | 13 September 1989 | 23 April 2014 |
| Belize (accession) | 22 August 2011[[22]](#footnote-23) | 20 November 2011 | 23 April 2014 |
| China(accession)3 | 1 June 1994 | 30 August 1994 |  |
| Congo (accession) | 19 May 2014 | 17 August 2014 |  |
| Croatia (accession) | 12 January 1998 | 12 April 1998 | 23 April 2014 |
| Dominica (accession) | 31 August 2001 | 29 November 2001 |  |
| Egypt (accession) | 18 October 1991 | 16 January 1992 |  |
| Equatorial Guinea (accession) | 24 April 1996 | 23 July 1996 |  |
| Estonia (accession) | 8 October 2002 | 6 January 2003 |  |
| Georgia (accession) | 25 August 1995 | 23 November 1995 | 22 August 2019 |
| Greece (acceptance) | 3 July 1991 | 1 October 1991 | 23 April 2014 |
| Guyana (accession) | 10 December 1997 | 10 March 1998 |  |
| Ireland (accession) | 24 February 1998 | 25 May 1998 |  |
| Jordan (accession) | 3 October 1995 | 1 January 1996 |  |
| Latvia (accession) | 6 December 2001 | 6 March 2002 | 23 April 2014 |
| Liberia (accession) | 17 February 1981 | 28 April 1987 |  |
| Libya (accession) | 8 November 2012 | 6 February 2013 |  |
| Luxembourg (accession) | 14 February 1991 | 15 May 1991 |  |
| Malawi (accession) | 9 March 1993 | 7 June 1993 |  |
| Marshall Islands (accession) | 29 November 1994 | 27 February 1995 | 27 January 2015 |
| Nigeria (accession) | 24 February 2004 | 24 May 2004 |  |
| Poland (ratification) | 28 January 1987 | 28 April 1987 |  |
| Russian Federation (accession)1, 4 | 27 April 1983 | 28 April 1987 | 16 April 2019 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) | 30 August 2005 | 28 November 2005 |  |
| Saudi Arabia (accession) | 25 January 2019 | 25 April 2019 |  |
| Serbia (accession) | 25 May 2011 | 23 August 2011 | 23 April 2014 |
| Spain (accession) | 8 October 1981 | 28 April 1987 | 11 September 2015 |
| Switzerland (ratification) | 15 December 1987 | 14 March 1988 |  |
| Tonga (accession) | 15 February 1977 | 28 April 1987 |  |
| Ukraine (accession) | 11 November 1994 | 9 February 1995 |  |
| United Kingdom (ratification)2 | 31 January 1980 | 28 April 1987 | 23 April 2014 |
| Vanuatu (accession) | 13 January 1989 | 13 April 1989 |  |
| Yemen (accession) | 6 March 1979 | 28 April 1987 |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 25 |
|  |  |

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section IV.

2The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | Gibraltar\*\* |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Hong Kong\*\*\* |
| Bermuda | Isle of Man |
| British Virgin Islands | Montserrat |
| Cayman Islands | Pitcairn |
| Falkland Islands\* | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\*\*\* |

\* For the text of a reservation made by the Argentine Republic and a communication received from the United Kingdom, see section III.

\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 8 May 2014, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the denunciation of the Convention was extended to Gibraltar on 8 May 2014.

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

\*\*\*\*The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

3Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

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

**III. States which have denounced the Convention**

**Date of receipt of Effective date of**

**denunciation denunciation**

1. Albania 16 March 2005 23 April 2014
2. Belgium 23 April 2013 23 April 2014
3. Belize 27 March 2014 23 April 2014
4. Croatia 25 September 2013 23 April 2014
5. Georgia 22 May 2019 22 August 2019
6. Greece 6 December 2013 23 April 2014
7. Ireland 7 August 2014 7 November 2014
8. Latvia 15 February 2005 23 April 2014
9. Marshall Islands 27 October 2014 27 January 2015
10. Spain 11 June 2015 11 September 2015
11. Serbia 25 May 2011 23 April 2014
12. Russian Federation 16 January 2019 16 April 2019
13. United Kingdom 21 January 2014 23 April 2014

**IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ARGENTINA**1

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

*[Translation]*

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

The instrument also contained the following reservations:

*[Translation]*

"The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Athens Convention relating to the 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 is 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 Republics contained a declaration of non‑application of the Convention under article 22, paragraph 1.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1A 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 one 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, 1974 (PAL PROT 1976)**

Done at London, 19 November 1976

**Entry into force**: 30 April 1989

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**Article III**

1. The present Protocol shall be open for signature by any State which has signed the Convention1 or acceded thereto and by any State invited to attend the Conference to Revise the Unit of Account Provisions in the Athens Convention Relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, held in London from 17 to 19 November 1976. This Protocol shall be open for signature from 1 February 1977 to 31 December 1977 at the Headquarters of the Organization.

2. Subject to paragraph 4 of this article, the present Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the States which have signed it.

3. Subject to paragraph 4 of this article, this Protocol shall be open for accession by States which did not sign it.

4. The present Protocol may be ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to by States Parties to the Convention.1

5. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article IV**

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force for the States which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to it on the ninetieth day following the date on which ten States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. However, the present Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention1 has entered into force.

3. For any State which subsequently signs this Protocol without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the present Protocol shall come into force on the ninetieth day after the date of such signature or deposit.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Denunciations

IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

V. Notifications

**I. Signatories**

Germany, Federal Republic of

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Date of deposit of instrument** | **Date of entry**  **into force** | **Effective date**  **of denunciation** |
| Albania (accession) | 16 March 2005 | 14 June 2005 | 23 April 2014 |
| Argentina (accession)1 | 28 April 1987 | 30 April 1989 |  |
| Bahamas (accession) | 28 April 1987 | 30 April 1989 |  |
| Barbados (accession) | 6 May 1994 | 4 August 1994 |  |
| Belgium (accession) | 15 June 1989 | 13 September 1989 | 23 April 2014 |
| China(accession)3 | 1 June 1994 | 30 August 1994 |  |
| Croatia (accession) | 12 January 1998 | 12 April 1998 | 23 April 2014 |
| Dominica (accession) | 31 August 2001 | 29 November 2001 |  |
| Estonia (accession) | 8 October 2002 | 6 January 2003 |  |
| Georgia (accession) | 25 August 1995 | 23 November 1995 | 22 August 2019 |
| Greece (accession) | 3 July 1991 | 1 October 1991 | 23 April 2014 |
| Ireland (accession) | 24 February 1998 | 25 May 1998 | 7 November 2014 |
| Latvia (accession) | 6 December 2001 | 6 March 2002 | 23 April 2014 |
| Liberia (accession) | 28 April 1987 | 30 April 1989 |  |
| Libya (accession) | 8 November 2012 | 6 February 2013 |  |
| Luxembourg (accession) | 14 February 1991 | 15 May 1991 |  |
| Marshall Islands (accession) | 29 November 1994 | 27 February 1995 | 27 January 2015 |
| Poland (accession) | 28 April 1987 | 30 April 1989 |  |
| Russian Federation (accession)4, 5 | 30 January 1989 | 30 April 1989 | 16 April 2019 |
| Saudi Arabia (accession) | 25January 2019 | 25 April 2019 |  |
| Spain (accession) | 28 April 1987 | 30 April 1989 | 11 September 2015 |
| Switzerland (accession)5 | 15 December 1987 | 30 April 1989 |  |
| Tonga (accession) | 18 September 2003 | 17 December 2003 |  |
| Ukraine (accession) | 11 November 1994 | 9 February 1995 |  |
| United Kingdom (ratification)2, 5 | 28 April 1987 | 30 April 1989 | 23 April 2014 |
| Vanuatu (accession) | 13 January 1989 | 30 April 1989 |  |
| Yemen (accession) | 28 April 1987 | 30 April 1989 |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 16 |
|  |  |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a reservation, see section III.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

2The United Kingdom declared ratification to be effective also in respect of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | Gibraltar\*\* |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Hong Kong\*\*\* |
| Bermuda | Isle of Man |
| British Virgin Islands | Montserrat |
| Cayman Islands | Pitcairn |
| Falkland Islands\* | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha\*\*\*\* |

\* For the text of a reservation made by the Argentine Republic and a communication received from the United Kingdom, see section III.

\*\*The depositary received a communication, dated 8 May 2014, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the denunciation of the Protocol was extended to Gibraltar on 8 May 2014.

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

\*\*\*\*The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

3Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

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

5With a notification under article II(3), see section IV.

**III. States which have denounced the Protocol**

**Date of receipt of Effective date of**

**denunciation denunciation**

Albania 16 March 2005 23 April 2014\*

Croatia 25 September 2013 23 April 2014

Belgium 23 April 2013 23 April 2014

Georgia 22 May 2019 22 August 2019

Greece 6 December 2013 23 April 2014

Ireland 8 August 2014 7 November 2014

Latvia 15 February 2005 23 April 2014

Marshall Islands 27 October 2014 27 January 2015

Spain 11 June 2015 11 September 2015

Russian Federation 16 January 2019 16 April 2019

United Kingdom 21 January 2014 23 April 2014

\*Date of entry into force of PAL PROT 2002

**IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ARGENTINA**1

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

*[Translation]*

"The Argentine Republic rejects the extension of the application of the Athens Convention relating to the 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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1The 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."

**V. Notifications**

**Article II(3) of the Protocol**

**Switzerland:**

*[Translation]*

"The Federal Council declares, with reference to article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3 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:**

*[Translation]*

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 9 of the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974 in the reading of article II of the Protocol of 1976 to the Convention, this is to notify that the value of the unit of "special drawing right" expressed in Soviet roubles, is calculated on the basis of the US dollar exchange rate employed at the moment of the calculation in relation to the unit of "special drawing right" established by the International Monetary Fund, and the US dollar exchange rate in relation to the Soviet rouble, employed at the same moment, established by the State Bank of the USSR."

**United Kingdom**

"... in accordance with article 9.3 of the Convention, as amended by article II(3) of the Protocol, the manner of calculation employed by the United Kingdom pursuant to article 9.1 of the Convention, as amended, shall be the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund."

**PROTOCOL OF 1990 TO AMEND THE ATHENS CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND THEIR LUGGAGE BY SEA, 1974 (PAL PROT 1990) [[23]](#footnote-24)\***

Done at London, 29 March 1990

**Entry into force**: Not yet in force

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article IV**

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 June 1990 to 31 May 1991 by all States.

2 Any State may express its consent to be bound by this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

4 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to the Convention as amended by this Protocol shall be deemed to apply to the Convention so amended, as modified by such amendment.

**Entry into force**

**Article V**

1 This Protocol shall enter into force 90 days following the date on which 10 States have expressed their consent to be bound by it.

2 For any State which expresses its consent to be bound by this Protocol after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, this Protocol shall enter into force 90 days following the date of expression of such consent.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

**I. Signatories**

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit of instrument Effective date**

**of denunciation**

Albania (accession) 16 March 2005 23 April 2014

Croatia (accession) 12 January 1998 23 April 2014

Egypt (accession) 18 October 1991

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005

Spain (accession) 24 February 1993 11 September 2015

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 3 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 0.24% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

**III. States which have denounced the Protocol**

**Date of receipt of Effective date of**

**denunciation denunciation**

1. Albania 16 March 2005 23 April 2014\*
2. Croatia 25 September 2013 23 April 2014\*
3. Spain 11 June 2015 11 September 2015

\*Date of entry into force of PAL PROT 2002

**PROTOCOL OF 2002 TO THE ATHENS CONVENTION RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND THEIR LUGGAGE BY SEA, 1974 (PAL PROT 2002)**

Done at London, 1 November 2002

**Entry into force:** 23 April 2014

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

##### Article 17

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 May 2003 until 30 April 2004 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

4 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to this Protocol with respect to all existing States Parties, or after the completion of all measures required for the entry into force of the amendment with respect to those States Parties shall be deemed to apply to this Protocol as modified by the amendment.

5 A State shall not express its consent to be bound by this Protocol unless, if Party thereto, it denounces:

(a) the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at Athens on 13 December 1974;

(b) the Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at London on 19 November 1976; and

(c) the Protocol of 1990 to amend the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at London on 29 March 1990,

with effect from the time that this Protocol will enter into force for that State in accordance with Article 20.

**Entry into force**

##### Article 20

1 This Protocol shall enter into force twelve months following the date on which 10 States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General.

2 For any State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Protocol after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, this Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument, but not before this Protocol has entered into force in agreement with paragraph 1.

**Denunciation**

**Article 21**

1 This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the date on which this Protocol comes into force for that State.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

3 A denunciation shall take effect twelve months, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after its deposit with the Secretary-General.

4 As between the States Parties to this Protocol, denunciation by any of them of the Convention in accordance with Article 25 thereof shall not be construed in any way as a denunciation of the Convention as revised by this Protocol

**Revision and amendment**

**Article 22**

1 A Conference for the purpose of revising or amending this Protocol may be convened by the Organization.

2 The Organization shall convene a Conference of States Parties to this Protocol for revising or amending this Protocol at the request of not less than one-third of the States Parties.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Finland Subject to acceptance

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Spain Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Albania (accession) 1 16 March 2005 23 April 2014

Belgium (accession) 1 23 April 2013 23 April 2014

Belize (accession) 22 August 2011 23 April 2014

Bulgaria (accession)1 10 December 2013 23 April 2014

Croatia (accession)1 25 September 2013 23 April 2014

Denmark (accession)1 23 May 2012 23 April 2014

European Union 1, 2 15 December 2011 23 April 2014

Finland (acceptance)1 5 June 2017 5 September 2017

France (accession)1 19 September 2016 19 December 2016

Georgia (accession)1 22 May 2019 22 August 2019

Greece (accession)1 6 December 2013 23 April 2014

Ireland (accession) 1  7 August 2014 7 November 2014

Latvia (accession) 1 17 February 2005 23 April 2014

Lithuania (accession) 1 10 March 2015 10 June 2015

Madagascar (accession) 26 July 2019 26 October 2019

Malta (accession)1  7 August 2013 23 April 2014

Marshall Islands (accession)1 27 October 2014 27 January 2015

Montenegro (accession) 9 September 2015 9 December 2015

Netherlands (accession)1 26 September 2012 23 April 2014

Norway (ratification)1 26 November 2013 23 April 2014

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 23 April 2014

Panama (accession) 1 23 January 2014 23 April 2014

Portugal (accession)1 1 September 2015 1 December 2015

Romania (accession) 21 October 2014 21 January 2015

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 30 August 2005 23 April 2014

Serbia (accession)1 25 May 2011 23 April 2014

Slovak Republic (accession)1 13 April 2015 13 July 2015

Slovenia (accession) 9 January 2017 9 April 2017

Spain (ratification)1 11 June 2015 11 September 2015

Sweden (ratification)1  2 June 2015 2 September 2015

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 10 March 2005 23 April 2014

Russian Federation (accession) 16 January 2019 16 April 2019

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 3 21 January 2014 23 April 2014

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 31 |
|  |  |

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**1** For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

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

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BELGIUM**

The instrument of accession by the Kingdom of Belgium was accompanied a reservation, for its content please refer to the reservation of Denmark below, *mutatis mutandi* or refer to PAL.4/Circ.8.

**BULGARIA**

The instrument of accession by Bulgaria was accompanied by a reservation, for its content please refer to the reservation of Denmark above, *mutatis mutandi* or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.12.

**CROATIA**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see below) or refer to PAL.4/Circ.10.

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession by the Kingdom of Denmark was accompanied by the following reservation:

**Limitation of liability of carriers, etc.**

1. The Government of Denmark reserves the right to and undertakes to limit liability under paragraph 1 or 2 of article 3 of the Convention, if any, in respect of death of or personal injury to a passenger caused by any of the risks referred to in paragraph 2.2 of the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention to the lower of the following amounts:

- 250,000 units of account in respect of each passenger on each distinct occasion,

or

- 340 million units of account overall per ship on each distinct occasion.

2. Furthermore, the Government of Denmark reserves the right to and undertakes to apply the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.2.2 *mutatis mutandis*, to such liabilities.

3. The liability of the performing carrier pursuant to article 4 of the Convention, the liability of the servants and agents of the carrier or the performing carrier pursuant to article 11 of the Convention and the limit of the aggregate of the amounts recoverable pursuant to article 12 of the Convention shall be limited in the same way.

4. The reservation and undertaking in paragraph 1.2 will apply regardless of the basis of liability under paragraph 1 or 2 of article 3 and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in article 4 or 7 of the Convention; but this reservation and undertaking do not affect the operation of articles 10 and 13.

**Compulsory insurance and limitation of liability of insurers**

5. The Government of Denmark reserves the right to and undertakes to limit the requirement under paragraph 1 of article 4bis to maintain insurance or other financial security for death or personal injury to a passenger caused by any of the risks referred to in paragraph 2.2 of the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention to the lower of the following amounts:

- 250,000 units of account in respect of each passenger on each distinct occasion,

or

- 340 million units of account overall per ship on each distinct occasion.

6. The Government of Denmark reserves the right to and undertakes to limit the liability of the insurer or other person providing financial security under paragraph 10 of article 4bis, for death or personal injury to a passenger caused by any of the risks referred to in paragraph 2.2 of the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, to a maximum limit of the amount of insurance or other financial security which the carrier is required to maintain under paragraph 1.6 of this reservation.

7. The Government of Denmark also reserves the right to and undertakes to apply the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention including the application of the clauses referred to in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 in the Guidelines in all compulsory insurance under the Convention.

8. The Government of Denmark reserves the right to and undertakes to exempt the provider of insurance or other financial security under paragraph 1 of article 4bis from any liability for which he has not undertaken to be liable.

**Certification**

9. The Government of Denmark reserves the right to and undertakes to issue insurance certificates under paragraph 2 of article 4bis of the Convention so as:

- to reflect the limitations of liability and the requirements for insurance cover referred to in paragraphs 1.2, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.9; and

- to include such other limitations, requirements and exemptions as it finds that the insurance market conditions at the time of the issue of the certificate necessitate.

10. The Government of Denmark reserves the right to and undertakes to accept insurance certificates issued by other States Parties issued pursuant to a similar reservation.

11. All such limitations, requirements and exemptions will be clearly reflected in the Certificate issued or certified under paragraph 2 of article 4bis of the Convention.

**Relationship between this Reservation and the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention**

12. The rights retained by this reservation will be exercised with due regard to the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, or to any amendments thereto, with an aim to ensure uniformity. If a proposal to amend the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, including the limits, has been approved by the Legal Committee of the International Maritime Organisation, those amendments will apply as from the time determined by the Committee. This is without prejudice to the rules of international law regarding the right of a state to withdraw or amend its reservation.

The Government of Denmark declares that judgments on matters covered by the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 2002 (the Convention) shall, when given by a court of a European Union Member State other than Denmark, be recognized and enforced in Denmark according to the relevant internal Union rules on the subject based on the Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

**EUROPEAN UNION**

**EUROPEAN UNION DECLARATION OF COMPETENCE**

As regards matters covered by articles 10 and 11 of the Athens Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, which come under article 81 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Member States of the European Union, with the exception of the Kingdom of Denmark, in accordance with articles 1 and 2 of Protocol (No 22) on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, have conferred competences to the Union. The Union exercised this competence by adopting Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

**EUROPEAN UNION DECLARATION ON ARTICLE 17bis(3) OF THE ATHENS CONVENTION, AS AMENDED BY ARTICLE 11 OF THE ATHENS PROTOCOL**

1. Judgments on matters covered by the Athens Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, when given by a court of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, Czechia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Hungary, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall be recognised and enforced in a Member State of the European Union in accordance with the relevant rules of the European Union on the subject.

2. Judgments on matters covered by the Athens Protocol, when given by a court of the Kingdom of Denmark, shall be recognised and enforced in a Member State of the European Union in accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

3. Judgments on matters covered by the Athens Protocol, when given by a court of a third State:

(a) bound by the Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters of 30 October 2007 shall be recognised and enforced in the Member States of the European Union in accordance with that Convention;

(b) bound by the Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters of 16 September 1988 shall be recognised and enforced in the Member States of the European Union in accordance with that Convention.".

\*\*\*

**EUROPEAN UNION DECLARATION OF COMPETENCE**

1. Article 19 of the Athens Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974 provides that Regional Economic Integration Organisations which are constituted by sovereign States that have transferred competence over certain matters governed by that Protocol to them may sign it, on condition that they make the declaration referred to in that article. The Union has decided to accede to the Athens Protocol and is accordingly making that declaration.

2. The current Members of the European Union are the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, Czechia, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Hungary, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3. This declaration is not applicable to the territories of the Member States of the European Union in which the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) does not apply and is without prejudice to such acts or positions as may be adopted under the Protocol by the Member States concerned on behalf of, and in the interests of, those territories.

4. The Member States of the European Union have conferred exclusive competence to the Union as regards measures adopted on the basis of article 100 of the TFEU. Such measures have been adopted as regards articles 1 and 1 bis, article 2(2), articles 3 to 16 and articles 18, 20 and 21 of the Athens Convention as amended by the Athens Protocol and the provisions of the IMO Guidelines, by means of Regulation (EC) No 392/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the liability of carriers of passengers by sea in the event of accidents.

5. The exercise of competence which the Member States have transferred to the European Union pursuant to the TFEU is, by its nature, liable to continuous development. In the framework of the TFEU, the competent institutions may take decisions which determine the extent of the competence of the European Union. The European Union therefore reserves the right to amend this declaration accordingly, without this constituting a prerequisite for the exercise of its competence with regard to matters governed by the Athens Protocol. The European Union will notify the amended declaration to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization.

**EUROPEAN UNION RESERVATION**

Reservation in connection with the ratification by the European Union of the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 2002 (the Convention).

**Limitation of liability of carriers, etc.**

1. The European Union reserves the right to and undertakes to limit liability under paragraph 1 or 2 of article 3 of the Convention, if any, in respect of death of or personal injury to a passenger caused by any of the risks referred to in paragraph 2.2 of the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention to the lower of the following amounts:

- 250,000 units of account in respect of each passenger on each distinct occasion,

or

- 340 million units of account overall per ship on each distinct occasion.

2. Furthermore, the European Union reserves the right to and undertakes to apply the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.2.2 mutatis mutandis, to such liabilities.

3. The liability of the performing carrier pursuant to article 4 of the Convention, the liability of the servants and agents of the carrier or the performing carrier pursuant to article 11 of the Convention and the limit of the aggregate of the amounts recoverable pursuant to article 12 of the Convention shall be limited in the same way.

4. The reservation and undertaking in paragraph 1.2 will apply regardless of the basis of liability under paragraph 1 or 2 of article 3 and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in article 4 or 7 of the Convention; but this reservation and undertaking do not affect the operation of articles 10 and 13.

**Compulsory insurance and limitation of liability of insurers**

5. The European Union reserves the right to and undertakes to limit the requirement under paragraph 1 of article 4bis to maintain insurance or other financial security for death or personal injury to a passenger caused by any of the risks referred to in paragraph 2.2 of the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention to the lower of the following amounts:

- 250,000 units of account in respect of each passenger on each distinct occasion,

or

- 340 million units of account overall per ship on each distinct occasion.

6. The European Union reserves the right to and undertakes to limit the liability of the insurer or other person providing financial security under paragraph 10 of article 4bis, for death or personal injury to a passenger caused by any of the risks referred to in paragraph 2.2 of the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, to a maximum limit of the amount of insurance or other financial security which the carrier is required to maintain under paragraph 1.6 of this reservation.

7. The European Union also reserves the right to and undertakes to apply the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention including the application of the clauses referred to in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 in the Guidelines in all compulsory insurance under the Convention.

8. The European Union reserves the right to and undertakes to exempt the provider of insurance or other financial security under paragraph 1 of article 4bis from any liability for which he has not undertaken to be liable.

**Certification**

9. The European Union reserves the right to and undertakes to issue insurance certificates under paragraph 2 of article 4bis of the Convention so as:

- to reflect the limitations of liability and the requirements for insurance cover referred to in paragraphs 1.2, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.9; and

- to include such other limitations, requirements and exemptions as it finds that the insurance market conditions at the time of the issue of the certificate necessitate.

10. The European Union reserves the right to and undertakes to accept insurance certificates issued by other States Parties issued pursuant to a similar reservation.

11. All such limitations, requirements and exemptions will be clearly reflected in the Certificate issued or certified under paragraph 2 of article 4bis of the Convention.

**Relationship between this Reservation and the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention**

12. The rights retained by this reservation will be exercised with due regard to the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, or to any amendments thereto, with an aim to ensure uniformity. If a proposal to amend the IMO Guidelines for Implementation of the Athens Convention, including the limits, has been approved by the Legal Committee of the International Maritime Organisation, those amendments will apply as from the time determined by the Committee. This is without prejudice to the rules of international law regarding the right of a state to withdraw or amend its reservation.

**FINLAND**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.30.

**FRANCE**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.28. `

**GEORGIA**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, mutatis mutandis (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.32.

**GREECE**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.16.

**IRELAND**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.19.

**LATVIA**

The instrument of accession by the Republic of Latvia was accompanied by the following declaration:

"In accordance with article 17, paragraph 5 and article 20 of the Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done in London on 1 November 2002, the Republic of Latvia communicates that the withdrawal of the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at Athens on 13 December 1974 and the Protocol to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, done at London 19 November 1976, deposited by the Republic of Latvia at the International Maritime Organization on 15 February 2005, will take effect upon the entry into force of the Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea."

On 29 January 2014, the Secretary-General received a declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia. For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, mutatis mutandis (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.15.

**LITHUANIA**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.21.

**MALTA**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.9.

**MARSHALL ISLANDS**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, mutatis mutandis (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.20.

**NETHERLANDS**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.7. The reservation by the Netherlands only applies to its European part.

**NORWAY**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.11.

**PANAMA**

The instrument of accession by Panama was accompanied by a reservation, for its content please refer to the reservation of Denmark above, *mutatis mutandi* or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.14.

**PORTUGAL**

The instrument of accession by Portugal was accompanied by a reservation, for its content please refer to the reservation of Denmark above, *mutatis mutandi* or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.25.

**SERBIA**

"On the day of the entry into force of the Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, adopted in London on 1 November 2002, on international level, the Republic of Serbia shall terminate the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, adopted in Athens on 13 December 1974."

**SLOVAKIA**

The instrument of accession by Slovakia was accompanied by the following declaration and reservation:

“The declaration and reservation of the Slovak Republic to the Protocol of 2002 to the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974 (PAL PROT 2002) are applied in accordance with declarations and reservations made by the European Union, mutatis mutandis.”

**SLOVENIA**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.29.

**SPAIN**

The instrument of ratification by Spain was accompanied by a reservation and declaration. For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, mutatis mutandis (see above) or refer to circular PAL.4/Circ.24. The text of the declaration is as follows:

"Considering that the United Kingdom has decided to extend the application of this Protocol to the territory of Gibraltar, Spain wishes to make the following declaration:

.1 Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory whose international relations come under the responsibility of the United Kingdom and which is subject to a decolonization process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

.2 The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in a distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends.

.3 As a result, the eventual participation of the Gibraltarian authorities in the application of this Protocol will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar and cannot be considered to modify in any way what was established in the two previous paragraphs.

.4 The procedure established by the regime relating to Gibraltar authorities in the context of certain international treaties agreed upon by Spain and the United Kingdom on 19 December 2007 (together with "Agreed Arrangements relating to Gibraltar Authorities in the context of EU and EC Instruments and related Treaties, 19 April 2000") is applicable to this Protocol.

.5 The application to Gibraltar of this Protocol cannot be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations involving matters not included in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht of 13 July 1713, signed by the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain."

**SWEDEN**

For the text of the reservation, please refer to the text of the reservation by the EU, *mutatis mutandis* (see above) or refer to PAL.4/Circ.23.

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

"… Ratification of this Protocol by the Syrian Arab Republic in no way implies recognition of Israel and will not result in Syria's entering into any relations with it whatsoever under the rules of this Protocol."

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of accession by the United Kingdom was accompanied by a reservation, for its content please refer to the reservation of Denmark above, *mutatis mutandi* or refer to PAL.4/Circ.13.

**CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL MOBILE SATELLITE ORGANIZATION, AS AMENDED (IMSO C 1976)**

Done at London, 3 September 1976

**Entry into force**: 16 July 1979

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 32**

1. This Convention shall remain open for signature in London until entry into force and shall thereafter remain open for accession. All States may become Parties to the Convention by:

(a) signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

2. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of the appropriate instrument with the Depositary.

...

4. No State shall become a Party to this Convention until it has signed, or the entity it has designated, has signed the Operating Agreement.

5. Reservations cannot be made to this Convention or the Operating Agreement.1

**Entry into force**

**Article 33**

1. This Convention shall enter into force sixty days after the date on which States representing 95 per cent of the initial investment shares have become Parties to the Convention.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, if the Convention has not entered into force within thirty‑six months after the date it was opened for signature, it shall not enter into force.

3. For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date on which the Convention has entered into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of deposit.

**Amendments**

**Article 34**

(1) Amendments to this Convention may be proposed by any Party. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Directorate, which shall inform the other Parties and Signatories. Three months' notice is required before consideration of an amendment by the Council, which shall submit its views to the Assembly within a period of six months from the date of circulation of the amendment. The Assembly shall consider the amendment not earlier than six months thereafter, taking into account any views expressed by the Council. This period may, in any particular case, be reduced by the Assembly by a substantive decision.

(2) If adopted by the Assembly, the amendment shall enter into force one hundred and twenty days after the Depositary has received notices of acceptance from two‑thirds of those States which at the time of adoption by the Assembly were Parties and represented at least two‑thirds of the total investment shares. Upon entry into force, the amendment shall become binding upon all Parties and Signatories, including those which have not accepted it.

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1INMARSAT Operating Agreement.

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I. Signatories

II. Parties to the Convention

III. Declarations and Statements

IV. Amendments:

**I. Signatories**

Algeria

Australia Subject to ratification

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

Brazil1

Bulgaria *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

Byelorussian SSR *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

Cameroon Subject to ratification

Canada

Chile *[Translation]* Subject to ratification

China

Denmark

Finland Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve de ratification

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to ratification

India Subject to ratification

Iraq Subject to ratification

Italy Sujet à ratification2

Japan Subject to acceptance

Kuwait Subject to ratification

Liberia Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to approval

New Zealand

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Portugal

Singapore

Spain Subject to ratification

Sweden

Turkey Subject to ratification

Ukrainian SSR *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

USSR *[Translation]* Subject to acceptance

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States

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1By letter dated 10 January 1979 the Government of Brazil informed the Secretary‑General that the signature affixed to the Convention on behalf of Brazil was intended to be subject to ratification.

2For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

**II. Parties to the Convention**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force or**

**instrument succession**

Algeria (signature) 15 July 1979 16 July 1979

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 12 Oct. 2009 12 Oct. 2009

Argentina (accession) 2 October 1979 2 October 1979

Australia (ratification) 16 March 1979 16 July 1979

Bahamas (accession) 12 May 1994 12 May 1994

Bahrain (accession) 8 January 19861 8 January 1986

Bangladesh (accession) 17 September 1993 17 September 1993

Belarus (acceptance) 29 March 1979 16 July 1979

Belgium (ratification) 14 July 1979 16 July 1979

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 9 March 2018 9 March 2018

Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession) 17 April 19981 17 April 1998

Brazil (ratification) 10 July 1979 16 July 1979

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 4 October 1993 4 October 1993

Bulgaria (approval) 15 June 1979 16 July 1979

Cameroon (ratification) 23 October 1990 23 October 1990

Canada (signature) 17 May 19791 16 July 1979

Chile (ratification) 26 February 1981 26 February 1981

China2 (signature) 13 July 1979 16 July 1979

Colombia (accession) 28 October 1987 28 October 1987

Comoros (accession) 22 November 2000 22 November 2000

Costa Rica (accession) 5 June 1995 5 June 1995

Cook Islands (accession) 31 October 2007 31 October 2007

Croatia (accession) 24 November 1992 24 November 1992

Cuba (accession) 25 July 1989 25 July 1989

Cyprus (accession) 8 June 1992 8 June 1992

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Denmark (signature) 10 May 1979 16 July 1979

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea 15 October 2013 15 October 2013

Ecuador (accession) 11 November 2015 11 November 2015

Egypt (accession)3 29 November 1977 16 July 1979

Finland (ratification) 12 July 1979 16 July 1979

Fiji (accession) 8 March 2016 8 March 2016

France (ratification) 18 October 1979 18 October 1979

Gabon (accession) 28 December 1984 28 December 1984

Georgia (accession)4 12 January 2015 12 January 2015

Germany5 (ratification)3 23 October 1979 23 October 1979

Ghana (accession) 11 July 1995 11 July 1995

Greece (ratification) 13 July 1979 16 July 1979

Honduras (accession) 16 November 2016 16 November 2016

Hungary (accession) 24 July 19971 24 July 1997

Iceland (accession) 26 March 1991 26 March 1991

India (ratification) 6 June 1978 16 July 1979

Indonesia (accession)3 9 October 19861 9 October 1986

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 12 October 19841 12 October 1984

Iraq (ratification) 21 July 19801 21 July 1980

Israel (accession) 13 October 1987 13 October 1987

Italy (ratification)3 10 July 1979 16 July 1979

Japan (acceptance) 25 November 1977 16 July 1979

Jordan (accession) 18 November 2014 18 November 2014

Kenya (accession) 21 July 19981 21 July 1998

Kuwait (ratification)3 25 February 1977 16 July 1979

Latvia (accession) 22 March 19951 22 March 1995

Lebanon (accession) 29 December 1994 29 December 1994

Liberia (ratification) 14 November 19801 14 November 1980

Libya (accession) 29 January 1999 29 January 1999

Malaysia (accession) 12 June 1986 12 June 1986

Malta (accession) 11 January 1991 11 January 1991

Marshall Islands (accession) 12 May 19971 12 May 1997

Mauritius (accession) 7 December 1992 7 December 1992

Mexico (accession) 10 January 1994 10 January 1994

Monaco (accession) 1 October 1990 1 October 1990

Mongolia 28 September 2011 28 September 2011

Montenegro (succession)9,10 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 4 August 1999 4 August 1999

Mozambique (accession) 18 April 1990 18 April 1990

Netherlands (approval)6 15 June 1979 16 July 1979

New Zealand (signature) 17 August 1977 16 July 1979

Nigeria (accession) 23 February 1988 23 February 1988

Norway (ratification) 10 October 1978 16 July 1979

Oman (accession) 30 December 1980 30 December 1980

Pakistan (accession) 6 February 19851 6 February 1985

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 September 2011

Panama (accession) 26 October 1987 26 October 1987

Peru (accession) 30 October 1987 30 October 1987

Philippines (accession) 30 March 1981 30 March 1981

Poland (ratification) 3 July 1979 16 July 1979

Portugal (signature) 13 July 1979 16 July 1979

Qatar (accession) 28 September 1987 28 September 1987

Republic of Korea (accession) 16 September 19851 16 September 1985

Romania (accession) 27 September 1990 27 September 1990

Russian Federation7 (acceptance) 13 March 1979 16 July 1979

Saudi Arabia (accession) 5 October 19831 5 October 1983

Senegal (accession) 16 June 19941 16 June 1994

Serbia (succession)9,10 ‑ 3 June 2006

Singapore (signature) 29 June 1979 16 July 1979

Slovakia (accession) 20 July 1993 20 July 1993

Solomon Islands (accession) 20 November 2020 20 November 2020

South Africa (accession) 3 March 1994 3 March 1994

Spain (ratification) 5 September 1978 16 July 1979

Sri Lanka (accession) 15 December 19811 15 December 1981

Sweden (signature) 19 June 1979 16 July 1979

Switzerland (accession) 17 May 1989 17 May 1989

Thailand (accession) 14 December 1994 14 December 1994

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 17 November 2003

Tunisia (accession) 9 May 1983 9 May 1983

Turkey (ratification) 16 November 1989 16 November 1989

Ukraine (acceptance) 29 March 1979 16 July 1979

United Arab Emirates (accession)3 13 January 1983 13 January 1983

United Kingdom (ratification)8 30 April 1979 16 July 1979

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 21 December 19981 21 December 1998

United States (signature) 15 February 1979 16 July 1979

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 27 April 2005 27 April 2005

Viet Nam (accession) 15 April 19981 15 April 1998

Vanuatu (accession) 20 August 2008 20 August 2008

Yemen (accession) 24 January 2011 24 January 2011

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 105 |
|  |  |

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1Date of signature of the Operating Agreement.

2Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

3For the text of a declaration or statement, see section III.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

4“Re-accession by Georgia. Georgia acceded to the Convention on 27 July 1993 and the Convention came into force for Georgia on the same date. However, as a consequence of non‑payment by the Signatory of Georgia of its initial capital contributions payable under article III(1) of the Operating Agreement, and in accordance with article 30(3) of the Convention and the decision of the Inmarsat Council at its fiftieth session (28 July -2 August 1994), the Operating Agreement ceased to be in force for the Signatory as from 2 October 1994.  The Party of Georgia, after due notice, failed to take any of the actions required under article 30(6) of the Convention within three months of the date of termination of the Signatory's membership, i.e. by 2 January 1995.  Accordingly, the Party was considered to have withdrawn, and the Convention ceased to be in force for the Party as from 2 October 1994.”

5On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 24 September 1986.

6  Approval by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and, with effect from 1 January 1986, in respect of Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 16 July 1979 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

7As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

8The United Kingdom declared that the Convention "shall apply to the Registers of British Ships registered in ports of register in the United Kingdom, in Hong Kong\* and in Bermuda".

9As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

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

10 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**III. Declarations and Statements**

**CUBA**

The depositary received the following communication, on 12 September 2003, from the Republic of Cuba:

*[Translation]*

"In the name of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, at the time of ratification of the Amended Convention on the International Mobile Satellite Organization (INMARSAT),

In conformity with the provisions of Article 15 and the Annex to the afore-mentioned Convention, the Cuban State declares:

That disputes between the Parties concerning the interpretation and application of this International Legal Instrument must be settled through diplomatic negotiations. Cuba does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and thus, does not recognize its decisions, nor the arbitration envisaged in the Annex concerning settlement of disputes.

Of which this Declaration shall be the formal expression."

**EGYPT** 1

The instrument of accession of the Arab Republic of Egypt contained the following statement (in the Arabic language):

*[Translation]*

"... this endorsement shall not entail the recognition of Israel or entering with her into relations regulated by the terms of this Agreement and its appendices."

The depositary was informed by a communication dated 14 January 1980 that the Government of Egypt "has decided to withdraw its reservation" with effect from 25 January 1980.

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1The depositary received a communication dated 13 January 1978 in the English language from the Embassy of Israel in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

"The Instrument deposited by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt contains a statement of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Egypt cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel, will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Egypt an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** 1

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

"... that the said Convention and the operating agreement on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

**INDONESIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Indonesia contained the following declaration (in the English language):

"Notwithstanding to the provision of the article 31 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that any disputes arising between the Republic of Indonesia and one or more Parties, or between the Republic of Indonesia and the Organization, will be settled by negotiation among the parties concerned."

**ITALY**

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

"... it is not the Italian Government's intention to confirm the declaration on initial investment shares which was deposited at the moment of the signature of the INMARSAT Convention".2

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1The depositary received the following communication, dated 3 October 1990, from His Excellency the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in London:

"I have the honour to inform you that, through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State, which as a single Member of the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) remains bound by the provisions of the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) of 3 September 1976 as from the date of unification. The Federal Republic of Germany will act in the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) under the designation of 'Germany'."

2The declaration deposited at the time of signature read as follows:

"The Italian Government, at the moment of signing the INMARSAT Convention, wished to reaffirm Italy's intention to become a party of the Organization within the terms of ratification set by the Convention, and to participate with an initial investment share equal to that established in part (A) of the Annex to the operating Agreement.

"The Italian Government, well aware of the fact that part (B) of the Annex was intended to secure the entry into force of the INMARSAT agreements within the terms set by Art.33 of the Convention, is none the less convinced that said part (B) of the Annex cannot be interpreted in such a way as to become prejudicial to the right acquired by one State by virtue of part (A) of the Annex. In fact, the operating Agreement is not entitled to modify the right deriving from the Convention.

"Therefore the Italian Government, pending the deposit of the instruments of ratification of the INMARSAT Convention, within the terms set by Art.33 of the same, wished to state that any acquisition of the Italian Signatory's initial investment share, which should take place before the said terms, would be considered illegal and would be claimed back by the Italian State."

**KUWAIT**

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

"It is understood that the Ratification of the State of Kuwait to the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) 1976, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

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

"On accepting the said Convention and Annexes, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention and Annexes does not, in any way, imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention and its Annexes in respect of the said country.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates wishes further to indicate that its understanding described above in conformity with general practice existing in the United Arab Emirates regarding signature, ratification, accession or acceptance to a Convention of which a country not recognized by the United Arab Emirates is a party."

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 1985 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

On 16 October 1985 the Assembly of INMARSAT adopted amendments to the Convention in conformity with article 34 of the Convention. The texts of the amendments were transmitted by the Secretary‑General for acceptance by circular letter No.1086 of 9 December 1985.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1985 amendments entered into force on 13 October 1989.

**C Accepting Governments**1

**Date of deposit**

**of acceptance**

Australia 24 March 1987

Belgium 15 June 1989

Bulgaria 3 June 1987

Byelorussian SSR 22 December 1986

Canada 14 March 1988

Chile 24 February 1988

China 15 May 1986

Denmark 12 January 1987

Egypt 13 September 1988

Finland 6 January 1987

Gabon 15 March 1989

Germany2 7 October 1988

Greece 29 July 1988

Kuwait 25 January 1988

Netherlands 13 May 1987

New Zealand3 28 April 1989

Norway 1 July 1986

Oman 28 November 1988

Philippines 17 August 1987

Poland 2 December 1987

Portugal 1 June 1987

Saudi Arabia 9 December 1986

Singapore 6 October 1988

Spain 27 July 1988

Sri Lanka 10 June 1986

Sweden 15 December 1986

Ukrainian SSR 15 October 1986

USSR 25 November 1986

United Kingdom 12 May 1986

United States 6 April 1988

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1Only the acceptances which brought the amendments into force are listed.

2The notification of acceptance of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration:

"that the said Amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

3The notification of acceptance of New Zealand contained a declaration "that this acceptance shall extend to Niue".

**(2) 1989 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

On 19 January 1989 the Assembly of INMARSAT adopted amendments to the Convention in conformity with article 34 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1989 amendments entered into force on 26 June 1997.

**C. Accepting Governments**1

**Date of deposit**

**of acceptance**

**or succession**

Australia 21 March 1990

Bahrain 10 June 1996

Belarus 17 July 1990

Belgium 9 September 1992

Canada 13 June 1990

China 26 February 1997

Czechia (succession) 1 January 1993

Denmark 6 December 1989

Egypt 8 January 1997

Finland 26 June 1990

France 27 April 1990

Germany 10 November 1992

Greece 30 September 1992

India 10 September 1993

Indonesia2 10 January 1991

Italy 21 September 1993

Japan 22 December 1995

Kuwait 19 November 1993

Netherlands3 7 December 1989

New Zealand4 12 August 1991

Norway 20 July 1989

Oman 29 March 1990

Peru 12 June 1996

Poland 21 January 1997

Qatar 31 May 1996

Republic of Korea 2 February 1996

Russian Federation5 18 April 1990

Saudi Arabia6 14 August 1991

Singapore 4 March 1996

Spain 27 January 1992

Sweden 26 September 1991

Tunisia 5 July 1996

Ukraine 4 September 1990

United Arab Emirates 17 July 1990

United Kingdom 3 November 1989

United States 7 September 1990

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1Only the acceptances which brought the amendments into force are listed.

2The notification of acceptance of Indonesia contained the following declaration:

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

"Notwithstanding the availability of the land mobile communication service in the INMARSAT system as stipulated in the Amendments to the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it shall implement the INMARSAT land mobile communication system only whenever it considers necessary, taking into account all the relevant national laws and regulations, and the existing national telecommunications system."

The Secretary‑General received on 6 May 1994 the following communication from Indonesia:

"With reference to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in conjunction with its acceptance, dated 17 December 1990, of the amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) as adopted by the INMARSAT Assembly at its Sixth (Extraordinary) Session in London on 19 January 1989, I have the honour to notify herewith that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is now in a position to begin with the land mobile‑satellite communications services in Indonesia."

3The notification of acceptance of the Netherlands was declared to be effective also in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and Aruba.

\*The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

4The notification of acceptance of New Zealand contained a declaration "that this acceptance shall extend to Niue".

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

6The notification of acceptance of Saudi Arabia contained the following statement:

"Possession and/or use of LMES's within the territories of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by any transit traveller is prohibited unless otherwise permitted on a bilateral basis. Importing, marketing, and using the LMES's within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is also prohibited unless it is permitted by the concerned authorities."

**(3) 1994 Amendments[[24]](#footnote-25)\***

**A. Adoption**

On 9 December 1994 the Assembly of INMARSAT adopted amendments to the Convention in conformity with article 34 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1994 amendments are not yet in force

Requirement for entry into force: Two‑thirds of Parties representing at least two‑thirds of total investment shares at time of adoption.

Number of acceptances deposited: 40 (34 in respect of change of name and article 13; 4 in respect of change of name only; 2 in respect of article 13 only).

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of deposit**

**of acceptance**

Argentina 13 January 1998

Australia 8 February 1996

Bahrain 10 June 1996

Belgium 24 July 1995

Brazil 27 May 1998

Bulgaria 10 August 2000

Canada (in respect of change of name only)2 20 July 1999

Chile 15 October 1997

Cyprus 19 December 1995

Denmark 31 May 1995

Finland 21 December 1995

France (in respect of article 13 only) 29 September 1995

Gabon 9 February 1999

Germany (in respect of change of name only) 2 June 1997

India 14 May 1999

Indonesia 28 June 1999

Israel (in respect of article 13 only) 24 December 1996

Japan 31 August 1999

Kuwait 4 July 1996

Mexico 27 February 1996

Monaco 22 October 1996

Netherlands1 19 April 1996

Norway (in respect of change of name) 1 March 1995

(in respect of article 13) 10 June 1996

Oman 24 March 1997

Peru 8 January 1998

Portugal 1 December 1997

Qatar (in respect of change of name only) 31 May 1996

Republic of Korea 2 February 1996

Saudi Arabia 9 April 1997

Singapore (in respect of change of name only) 2 4 March 1996

Slovakia 27 August 1996

South Africa 15 November 1996

Sweden 17 April 1998

Switzerland 8 July 1999

Tonga 18 September 2003

Turkey 31 March 2000

Ukraine 22 May 1995

United Arab Emirates 28 October 1999

United Kingdom 5 June 1996

United States 16 April 1996

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**(4) 1998 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

On 24 April 1998 the Assembly of INMARSAT adopted amendments to the Convention in conformity with article 34 of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1998 amendments entered into force on 31 July 2001.

Requirement for entry into force: Two‑thirds of Parties representing at least two‑thirds of total investment shares at time of adoption.

Number of acceptances deposited: 56

**C. Accepting Governments**

(Only the acceptances which brought the amendments into force are listed below)

**Date of deposit**

**of acceptance**

Australia 19 April 2000

Bahamas 13 January 1999

Bahrain 23 March 1999

Belgium 12 August 1998

Brunei Darussalam 10 October 1999

Bulgaria 10 August 2000

Canada 20 July 1999

China1 28 June 1999

Croatia 14 June 1999

Cyprus 28 June 1999

Czechia 28 April 1999

Denmark 15 February 1999

Egypt 30 March 2001

Finland 14 May 1999

France 13 January 2000

Gabon 9 February 1999

Germany 30 May 2000

Greece 1 March 2001

India 5 January 2000

Indonesia 28 June 1999

Iran (Islamic Republic of) 20 December 1999

Italy 16 May 2000

Japan 31 August 1999

Latvia 30 November 1998

Lebanon 6 November 2000

Liberia 21 March 2001

Malta 24 July 2000

Marshall Islands 3 December 1998

Mexico 2 April 2001

Monaco 18 February 1999

Mozambique 5 March 2001

Netherlands 2 December 1999

New Zealand 1 December 2000

Nigeria 13 January 1999

Norway 31 March 1999

**Date of deposit**

**of acceptance**

Oman 28 March 2001

Pakistan 15 September 2000

Panama 13 July 2000

Peru 27 July 1999

Poland 2 June 2000

Portugal 11 January 2000

Republic of Korea 20 December 1999

Saudi Arabia 21 July 1999

Senegal 8 November 1999

Singapore 17 December 1998

Slovakia 5 April 2000

South Africa 16 October 2000

Spain 30 September 1999

Sri Lanka 4 February 2000

Sweden 9 October 1998

Switzerland 8 July 1999

Turkey 27 February 2001

United Arab Emirates 28 October 1999

United Kingdom 17 September 1998

United States 13 February 2001

Viet Nam 5 January 2001

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1 Also applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

**(5) 2006 Amendments[[25]](#footnote-26)\***

**A. Adoption**

On 29 September 2006, the Assembly of the International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO) adopted amendments to the Convention in conformity with article 19(2)(d) of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The amendments shall enter into force one hundred and twenty days after the Secretary-General of IMO, as Depositary, has received notices of acceptance from two-thirds of those States which, at the time of adoption by the Assembly, were Parties to the Convention.

**C. Provisional application of the Amendments**

At its nineteenth (extraordinary) session, the IMSO Assembly decided to apply the amendments provisionally, with effect from 7 March 2007, pending their formal entry into force.

**D. Accepting Governments**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Date of deposit**  **of acceptance** |
| Slovakia | 18 January 2008\*\* |
|  |  |

**(6) 2008 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

On 2 October 2008, the Assembly of the International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO), at its twentieth session, adopted amendments to the Convention, in conformity with article 19(2)(d) of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

The amendments shall enter into force one hundred and twenty days after the Secretary-General of IMO, as Depositary, has received notices of acceptance from two-thirds of those States which, at the time of adoption by the Assembly, were Parties to the Convention.

The number of Parties to the Convention at the time of adoption of the amendments was 92. The number of acceptances necessary for entry into force is, therefore, 61.

See section D. below: **27** States have explicitly accepted the amendments, **19** of which were received by those Member States that were Parties at the time of the adoption of the amendments.

**C.** **Provisional application of the Amendments**

At its twentieth session, the IMSO Assembly decided to apply the amendments provisionally, with effect from 6 October 2008, pending their formal entry into force.

*[Translation]*

At the time the amendments were adopted, Switzerland made the following statement:

“The Party of Switzerland supports the improvement in the safety of life at sea which could result from the increase in the number of providers of GMDSS services.

Switzerland also supports the system for the Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships (LRIT) and is fully aware of the ambitious timetable decided for the implementation of this system.

The Party of Switzerland agrees, in principle, with the new amendments to the IMSO Convention, which have been adopted by the twentieth session of the IMSO Assembly, which are necessary to enable IMSO to continue to perform the function of LRIT Coordinator. Switzerland cannot, however, associate with the decision that the amendments should be provisionally applied.

The Party of Switzerland is concerned about the potential financial consequences for IMSO arising from its new role as LRIT Coordinator, and notes from document Assembly 20/7/2 that “the decisions that the MSC would not endorse barring and payment in advance” (MSC.84/24. paragraph 6.106) leave IMSO with significant business risks, with consequential potential financial liabilities for IMSO Member States.

Consequently, the Party of Switzerland cannot associate with the provisional application of the amendments to the IMSO Convention adopted by the twentieth session of the Assembly of Parties, and declares that it is not bound by the commitments entered into by IMSO within the framework of the provisional application of these amendments.

Moreover, the Party of Switzerland requires that this position be officially transmitted by the IMSO Director General to the International Maritime Organization, and communicated by the Depositary of the Convention to all IMSO Member States, when it proceeds with the notification of the decision taken by the twentieth session of the IMSO Assembly of Parties relating to the adoption and the provisional application of the above-mentioned amendments.”

**D. Accepting Governments\***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Date of deposit of acceptance** |
|  |  |
| 1. Argentina | 4 May 2017 |
| 1. Australia | 6 October 2011 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 9 March 2018 |
| 1. Bulgaria | 26 November 2020 |
| 1. Canada | 1 June 2010 |
| 1. Czechia | 29 August 2012 |
| Democratic People’s Republic of Korea | 15 October 2013 |
| 1. Denmark | 14 October 2011 |
| Ecuador | 11 November 2015 |
| 1. Finland | 20 July 2016 |
| Fiji\* | 8 March 2016 |
| Georgia | 12 January 2015 |
| 1. Germany | 3 March 2011 |
| Honduras | 16 November 2016 |
| 1. Hungary | 11 November 2019 |
| 1. Jordan | 12 August 2020 |
| 1. Latvia | 17 April 2013 |
| 1. Libya | 14 December 2020 |
| 1. Montenegro | 19 July 2010 |
| 1. Netherlands[[26]](#footnote-27) | 12 February 2013 |
| Palau | 29 September 2011 |
| 1. Portugal | 8 March 2019 |
| 1. Serbia | 19 December 2011 |
| 1. Slovakia | 2 August 2010 |
| 1. Spain | 5 May 2010 |
| 1. Sweden | 30 September 2010 |
| Yemen | 24 January 2011 |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Only acceptances by those Member States that were Parties at the time of the adoption of the amendments are numbered (see paragraph B. above)

**OPERATING AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL MOBILE SATELLITE ORGANIZATION (Inmarsat), AS AMENDED (INMARSAT OA) \***

Done at London, 3 September 1976

**Entry into force**: 16 July 1979

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**Signature**

**Article 2**

(of the INMARSAT Convention)

...

2. The Operating Agreement shall be concluded in conformity with the provisions of this Convention and shall be opened for signature at the same time as this Convention.

3. Each Party shall sign the Operating Agreement or shall designate a competent entity, public or private, subject to the jurisdiction of that Party, which shall sign the Operating Agreement.

**Entry into force**

**Article XVII**

1. This Agreement shall enter into force for a Signatory on the date on which the Convention1 enters into force for the respective Party in accordance with article 33 of the Convention.1

...

**Amendments**

**Article XVIII**

(1) Amendments to this Agreement may be proposed by any Party or Signatory. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Directorate, which shall inform the other Parties and Signatories. Three months' notice is required before consideration of an amendment by the Council. During this period the Directorate shall solicit and circulate the views of all Signatories. The Council shall consider amendments within six months from circulation. The Assembly shall consider the amendment not earlier than six months after the approval by the Council. This period may in any particular case be reduced by the Assembly by a substantive decision.

(2) If confirmed by the Assembly after approval by the Council, the amendment shall enter into force one hundred and twenty days after the Depositary has received notice of its approval by two‑thirds of those Signatories which at the time of confirmation by the Assembly were Signatories and then held at least two‑thirds of the total investment shares. Notification of approval of an amendment shall be transmitted to the Depositary only by the Party concerned and the transmission shall signify the acceptance by the Party of the amendment. Upon entry into force, the amendment shall become binding upon all Signatories, including those which have not accepted it.

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1I Convention.

\* With the entry into force of the 1998 amendments on 31 July 2001, which transformed the Organization’s business into a privatised corporate structure, the Operating Agreement ceased to exist, with effect from the same date.

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I. Signatories

II. Statements

III. Amendments:

**I. Signatories**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Algeria | Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications |
| Argentina | Secretaría de Comunicaciones |
| Australia | Telstra Corporation Limited |
| Bahamas | Bahamas Telecommunications Corporation (BATELCO) |
| Bahrain | Ministry of Transportation |
| Bangladesh | Telegraph and Telephone Board (T and T Board) |
| Belarus | V/O "Morsvyazsputnik" (transliteration) |
| Belgium | BELGACOM |
| Bosnia and Hertzegovina | Public Enterprise PTT Bosnia and Hertzegovina |
| Brazil | Empresa Brasileira de Telecommunicações S.A. (EMBRATEL) |
| Brunei Darussalam | Datastream Technology Sendirian Berhad |
| Bulgaria | State Shipping Company, Varna |
| Cameroon | International Telecommunications Organisation of Cameroon (INTELCAM) |
| Canada | Stratos Wireless Inc. |
| Chile | Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (ENTEL) |
| China | Beijing Marine Communication and Navigation Company |
| Colombia | Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, TELECOM |
| Costa Rica | Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad (ICE) |
| Croatia | Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Communications |
| Cuba | Empresa de Radiocomunicaciones y Difusión de Cuba (Radiocuba) |
| Cyprus | Cyprus Telecommunications Authority |
| Czechia | Ministry of Economy |
| Denmark | Tele Danmark A/S |
| Egypt |  |
| Finland | Telecom Finland Ltd. |
| France | FRANCE TELECOM |
| Gabon | Office des Postes et Télécommunications (OPT) |
| Georgia | [Ministry of Communications]2 |
| Germany | Deutsche Telekom AG |
| Ghana | Ghana Telecommunications Company Limited (Ghana Telecom) |
| Greece | Hellenic Telecommunications Organisation S.A. (OTE) |
| Hungary | Hungarian Satellite Communications Association (HUNSAT) |
| Iceland | Iceland Telecom Ltd. |
| India | Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited |
| Indonesia | P.T. INDOSAT |
| Islamic Republic of Iran1 | Telecommunication Company of Iran |
| Iraq |  |
| Israel |  |
| Italy | Telecom Italia S.p.A. |
| Japan | KDD Corporation |
| Kenya | Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation |
| Kuwait | Ministry of Communications |
| Latvia | Latvian Shipping Company |
| Lebanon |  |
| Liberia |  |
| Libya | General Post and Telecom Co. |
| Malaysia | Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Berhad |
| Malta | MALTACOM plc |
| Marshall Islands | The Trust Company of the Marshall Islands, Inc. |
| Mauritius | Mauritius Telecom Limited |
| Mexico | Telecomunicaciones de México |
| Monaco | MONACO TELECOM |
| Mozambique | Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicações de Moçambique, E.E. |
| Netherlands |  |
| New Zealand | Telecom Corporation of New Zealand Limited |
| Nigeria | Nigerian Telecommunications Ltd. (NITEL) |
| Norway | Telenor Satellite Services AS |
| Oman | General Telecommunications Organization |
| Pakistan | Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department |
| Panama | Cable and Wireless Panama, S.A. |
| Peru | Telefónica del Perú, S.A.A. |
| Philippines | Philippine Communications Satellite Corporation (PHILCOMSAT) |
| Poland | Telekomunikacja Polska S.A. |
| Portugal | Companhia Portuguesa Rádio Marconi (CPRM) |
| Qatar | Qatar Public Telecommunication Corporation (Q‑TEL) |
| Republic of Korea | Korea Telecom |
| Romania | Ministry of Communications |
| Russian Federation3 | V/O "Morsvyazsputnik" (transliteration) |
| Saudi Arabia | Saudi Telecom Company |
| Senegal | Société Nationale des Télécommunications du Sénégal (SONATEL) |
| Singapore | Singapore Telecommunications Private Limited |
| Slovakia | Slovenské Telekomunikácie, s.p. Bratislava |
| South Africa | TELKOM SA LTD |
| Spain | Telefónica de España, S.A. |
| Sri Lanka | Overseas Telecommunication Service of the Department of Telecommunications |
| Sweden | Telia AB |
| Switzerland | Swisscom Ltd. |
| Thailand | Communications Authority of Thailand |
| Tunisia |  |
| Turkey | Türk Telekomünikasyon A.S. |
| Ukraine | State Enterprise "Ukrspace" |
| United Arab Emirates | Ministry of Communications |
| United Kingdom | British Telecommunications plc |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL) |
| United States | COMSAT Corporation |
| Yugoslavia | Community of Yugoslav Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | Comisión Nacional de Telecommunicaciones (CONATEL) |
| Viet Nam | Vietnam Maritime Communications and Electronics Company (VISHIPEL) |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a statement, see section II.

2The Operating Agreement ceased to be in force for the Signatory of Georgia as from 2 October 1994 (see footnote 4 of section II of INMARSAT C).

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

**II. Statements**

**ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

The following statement was inscribed on the Operating Agreement at the time of signature:1

"In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, Ratification of the Convention and signing of the Operating Agreement by the Islamic Republic of Iran shall not be interpreted as recognition of the State "so‑called" Israel if she becomes a Member in the future."

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1In connection with this signature the depositary received on 7 March 1985 a statement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 14 January 1985. The Statement read as follows:

"The undersigned, Ali Akbar VELAYATI, Minister for Foreign Affairs hereby declares that the statement enscribed by Mr. Mahmoud VAEZI, Chairman of the Board and Managing Director of Telecommunication Company of Iran on the occasion of signing the Operating Agreement relating to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) ‑ 1976, to the effect that the accession of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the aforesaid Convention and the signing of the Operating Agreement shall in no way imply recognition of the so‑called Israel in case she becomes a contracting party to the same in future, is fully endorsed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

**III. Amendments**

**(1) 1985 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

On 16 October 1985 the Assembly of INMARSAT confirmed the adoption of amendments to the Operating Agreement which were approved by the Council of INMARSAT at its twentieth session in conformity with article XVIII of the Operating Agreement. The texts of the amendments were transmitted by the Secretary‑General for approval by circular letter No.1086 of 9 December 1985.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1985 amendments entered into force on 13 October 1989.

**C.** **Approving Signatories**1

**Date of deposit**

**of approval**

Australia 10 July 1987

Belgium 15 June 1989

Bulgaria 3 June 1987

Byelorussian SSR 22 December 1986

Canada 14 March 1988

Chile 24 February 1988

China 15 May 1986

Denmark 12 January 1987

Egypt 7 June 1989

Finland 6 January 1987

Gabon 15 March 1989

Germany2 7 October 1988

Greece 29 July 1988

Kuwait 25 January 1988

Netherlands 13 May 1987

New Zealand3 28 April 1989

Norway 1 July 1986

Oman 28 November 1988

Philippines 17 August 1987

Poland 2 December 1987

Portugal 1 June 1987

Saudi Arabia 9 December 1986

Singapore 6 October 1988

Spain 27 July 1988

Sri Lanka 10 June 1986

Sweden 15 December 1986

Ukrainian SSR 28 November 1986

USSR 25 November 1986

United Kingdom 12 May 1986

United States 6 April 1988

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Only the approvals which brought the amendments into force are listed.

2The notification of approval of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration:

"that the said Amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

3The notification of approval of New Zealand contained a declaration "that this acceptance shall extend to Niue".

**(2) 1989 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

On 19 January 1989 the Assembly of INMARSAT confirmed the adoption of amendments to the Operating Agreement which were approved by the Council of INMARSAT at its thirtieth session in conformity with article XVIII of the Operating Agreement.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1989 amendments entered into force on 26 June 1997.

**C. Approving Signatories**1

**Date of deposit**

**of approval**

**or succession**

Australia 21 March 1990

Bahrain 10 June 1996

Belarus 17 July 1990

Belgium 9 September 1992

Canada 13 June 1990

China 26 February 1997

Czechia (succession) 1 January 1993

Denmark 6 December 1989

Egypt 8 January 1997

Finland 26 June 1990

France 27 April 1990

Germany 10 November 1992

Greece 30 September 1992

India 10 September 1993

Indonesia 4 June 1991

Italy 21 September 1993

Japan 22 December 1995

Kuwait 19 November 1993

Netherlands2 7 December 1989

New Zealand3 12 August 1991

Norway 20 July 1989

Oman 29 March 1990

Peru 12 June 1996

Poland 21 January 1997

Qatar 31 May 1996

Republic of Korea 2 February 1996

Russian Federation4 18 April 1990

Saudi Arabia5 14 August 1991

Singapore 4 March 1996

Spain 27 January 1992

Sweden 26 September 1991

Tunisia 5 July 1996

Ukraine 4 September 1990

United Arab Emirates 17 July 1990

United Kingdom 3 November 1989

United States 7 September 1990

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1Only the acceptances which brought the amendments into force are listed.

2The notification of approval of the Netherlands was declared to be effective also in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

3The notification of approval of New Zealand contained a declaration "that this acceptance shall extend to Niue".

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

5The notification of approval of Saudi Arabia contained the following statement:

"Possession and/or use of LMES'S within the territories of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by any transit traveller is prohibited unless otherwise permitted on bilateral basis.

Importing, marketing, and using the LMES'S within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is also prohibited unless it is permitted by the concerned authorities."

**(3) 1994 Amendments[[27]](#footnote-28)\***

**A. Adoption**

On 9 December 1994 the Assembly of INMARSAT confirmed the adoption of amendments to the Operating Agreement which were approved by the Council of INMARSAT at its forty‑seventh session in conformity with article XVIII of the Operating Agreement.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1994 amendments are not yet in force

Requirement for entry into force: Two‑thirds of Signatories holding at least two‑thirds of total investment shares at time of adoption.

Number of acceptances deposited: 38

**C. Approving Signatories**

**Date of deposit**

**of approval**

Argentina 13 January 1998

Australia 8 February 1996

Bahrain 10 June 1996

Belgium 24 July 1995

Brazil 27 May 1998

Bulgaria 10 August 2000

Canada 20 July 1999

Chile 15 October 1997

Cyprus 19 December 1995

Denmark 31 May 1995

Finland 21 December 1995

Gabon 9 February 1999

Germany 2 June 1997

India 14 May 1999

Indonesia 28 June 1999

Japan 31 August 1999

Kuwait 4 July 1996

Mexico 27 February 1996

Monaco 22 October 1996

Netherlands 19 April 1996

Norway 1 March 1995

Oman 24 March 1997

Peru 8 January 1998

Portugal 1 December 1997

Qatar 31 May 1996

Republic of Korea 2 February 1996

Saudi Arabia 9 April 1997

Singapore 4 March 1996

Slovakia 27 August 1996

South Africa 15 November 1996

Sweden 17 April 1998

Switzerland 8 July 1999

Tonga 18 September 2003

Turkey 31 March 2000

Ukraine 22 May 1995

United Arab Emirates 28 October 1999

United Kingdom 5 June 1996

United States 16 April 1996

**(4) 1998 Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

On 24 April 1998 the Assembly of INMARSAT confirmed the adoption of amendments to the Operating Agreement which were approved by the Council of INMARSAT at its seventy-first session in conformity with article XVIII of the Operating Agreement.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1998 amendments entered into force on 31 July 2001.

Requirement for entry into force: Two‑thirds of Signatories holding at least two‑thirds of total investment shares at time of adoption.

Number of acceptances deposited: 56

**C. Approving Signatories**1

**Date of deposit**

**of approval**

Australia 19 April 2000

Bahamas 13 January 1999

Bahrain 23 March 1999

Belgium 12 August 1998

Brunei Darussalam 10 October 1999

Bulgaria 10 August 2000

Canada 20 July 1999

China2 28 June 1999

Croatia 14 June 1999

Cyprus 28 June 1999

Czechia 28 April 1999

Denmark 15 February 1999

Egypt 30 March 2001

Finland 14 May 1999

France 13 January 2000

Gabon 9 February 1999

Germany 30 May 2000

Greece 1 March 2001

India 5 January 2000

Indonesia 28 June 1999

Iran (Islamic Republic of) 20 December 1999

Italy 16 May 2000

Japan 31 August 1999

Latvia 30 November 1998

Lebanon 6 November 2000

Liberia 21 March 2001

Malta 24 July 2000

Marshall Islands 3 December 1998

Mexico 2 April 2001

Monaco 18 February 1999

Mozambique 5 March 2001

Netherlands 2 December 1999

New Zealand 1 December 2000

Nigeria 13 January 1999

Norway 31 March 1999

**Date of deposit**

**of approval**

Oman 28 March 2001

Pakistan 15 September 2000

Panama 13 July 2000

Peru 27 July 1999

Poland 2 June 2000

Portugal 11 January 2000

Republic of Korea 20 December 1999

Saudi Arabia 21 July 1999

Senegal 8 November 1999

Singapore 17 December 1998

Slovakia 5 April 2000

South Africa 16 October 2000

Spain 30 September 1999

Sri Lanka 4 February 2000

Sweden 9 October 1998

Switzerland 8 July 1999

Turkey 27 February 2001

United Arab Emirates 28 October 1999

United Kingdom 17 September 1998

United States 13 February 2001

Viet Nam 5 January 2001

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Only the acceptances which brought the amendments into force are listed.

2Also applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

**CONVENTION ON LIMITATION OF LIABILITY FOR MARITIME CLAIMS, 1976 (LLMC 1976)**

Done at London, 19 November 1976

**Entry into force**: 1 December 1986

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 16**

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the [International Maritime Organization] (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") from 1 February 1977 until 31 December 1977 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2. All States may become parties to this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 17**

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following one year after the date on which twelve States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or signs without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, in respect of this Convention after the requirements for entry into force have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession or the signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, shall take effect on the date of entry into force of the Convention or on the first day of the month following the ninetieth day after the date of the signature or the deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

3. For any State which subsequently becomes a Party to this convention, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of ninety days after the date when such State deposited its instrument.

**Denunciation**

**Article 19**

1. This Convention may be denounced by a State Party at any time after one year from the date on which the Convention entered into force for that Party.

2. Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General.

3. Denunciation shall take effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of one year after the date of deposit of the instrument, or after such longer period as may be specified in the instrument.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Denunciations

IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

V. Notifications

VI. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Denmark Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Spain Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry Effective date of**

**of instrument into force denunciation**

Albania (accession) 7 June 2004 1 October 2004

Algeria (accession) 4 August 2004 1 December 2004

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 12 October 2009 1 February 2010

Australia (accession) 20 February 1991 1 June 1991 1 June 2014

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 1 November 2004

Bahamas (accession) 7 June 1983 1 December 1986

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 1 September 1994

Bahrain (accession) 21 June 2019 1 October 2019

Belgium (accession)1, 2 15 June 1989 1 October 1989

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 1 December 1986

Bulgaria (accession) 4 July 2005 1 November 2005

China1, 2, 4 - 1 July 1997

Congo (accession) 7 September 2004 1 January 2005

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 1 July 2007

Croatia (accession) 2 March 1993 1 June 1993

Cyprus (accession)1 23 December 2005 1 April 2006

Denmark (ratification) 30 May 1984 1 December 1986 1 April 2005

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 1 December 2001

Egypt (accession) 30 March 1988 1 July 1988

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 1 August 1996

Estonia (accession)1 23 October 2002 1 February 2003

Finland (ratification) 8 May 1984 1 December 1986 13 May 2004

France (approval)1, 2 1 July 1981 1 December 1986

Georgia (accession) 20 February 1996 1 June 1996

Germany (ratification)1, 2, 5 12 May 1987 1 September 1987 13 May 2004

Greece (accession) 3 July 1991 1 November 1991

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 1 April 1998

Hungary (accession) 4 July 2008 1 November 2008

India (accession) 20 August 2002 1 December 2002

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 1 September 2015 1 December 2015

Ireland (accession)1 24 February 1998 1 June 1998

Jamaica (accession) 17 August 2005 1 December 2005

Japan (accession)1 4 June 1982 1 December 1986 1 August 2006

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 1 June 2007

Latvia (accession) 13 July 1999 1 November 1999

Liberia (accession) 17 February 1981 1 December 1986

Lithuania (accession) 3 March 2004 1 July 2004

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005 1 March 2006

Marshall Islands (accession) 29 November 1994 1 March 1995

Mauritius (accession) 17 December 2002 1 April 2003

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 1 September 1994

Mongolia (accession) 28 September 2011 1 January 2012

Myanmar (accession) 4 February 2020 1 June 2020

Netherlands (accession)1, 2, 3 15 May 1990 1 September 1990 1 January 2012

New Zealand (accession)6 14 February 1994 1 June 1994 1 October 2017

Nigeria (accession) 24 February 2004 1 June 2004

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 1 October 2012

Norway (ratification)2 30 March 1984 1 December 1986 1 November 2006

Poland (accession)2 28 April 1986 1 December 1986

Romania (accession) 12 March 2007 1 July 2007

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 1 September 2004

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 1 September 2004

Saudi Arabia (accession) 6 April 2018 1 August 2018

Serbia (accession) 19 March 2013 1 July 2013

Sierra Leone (accession) 26 July 2001 1 November 2001

Singapore (accession)1 24 January 2005 1 May 2005 1 October 2020

Spain (ratification) 13 November 1981 1 December 1986 1 November 2007

Sweden (ratification)2 30 March 1984 1 December 1986 1 August 2005

Switzerland (accession)2 15 December 1987 1 April 1988

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 2 September 2005 1 January 2006

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 1 January 2004

Trinidad and Tobago 6 March 2000 1 July 2000

Turkey (accession) 6 March 1998 1 July 1998

Tuvalu (accession) 12 January 2009 1 May 2009

United Arab Emirates (accession) 19 November 1997 1 March 1998

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 2, 3bis 31 January 1980 1 December 1986 13 May 2004\*

Vanuatu (accession) 14 September 1992 1 January 1993

Yemen (accession) 6 March 1979 1 December 1986

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 56 |
|  |  |

\* Denunciation of the Convention extended to the following UK territories:

**Name of territory with effect from**

- Island of Jersey 14 December 2009

- Cayman Islands 31 January 2011

- Isle of Man 1 May 2012

- Bailiwick of Guernsey 11 June 2013

- Gibraltar 25 February 2014

The Convention applies provisionally in respect of Belize

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section IV.

2With a notification, see section V.

3 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

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

Bailiwick of Jersey

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Belize\*

Bermuda

British Virgin Islands

Cayman Islands

Falkland Islands\*\*

Gibraltar

Hong Kong\*\*\*

Isle of Man

Montserrat

Pitcairn

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\*\*\*

Turks and Caicos Islands

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus

Anguilla ) extended

British Antarctic Territory ) from

British Indian Ocean Territory ) 4 February 1999

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands\*\* )

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

\*\* For the text of communications received from the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom, see footnote \*\*\* of section II of COLREG 1972.

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

\*\*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

4 Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

5On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded1, 8 to the Convention on 17 February 1989.

6The 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;".

**III. States which have denounced the Convention**

**Date of receipt Effective date of**

**of denunciation denunciation**

Australia 31 May 2013 1 June 2014

Belgium 9 October 2009 1 November 2010

Denmark 25 March 2004 1 April 2005

Finland 15 September 2000 13 May 2004

Germany 18 October 2000 13 May 2004

Japan 29 July 2005 1 August 2006

Netherlands 23 December 2011 1 January 2012

New Zealand 12 September 2016 1 October 2017

Norway 31 October 2005 1 November 2006

Singapore 30 September 2019 1 October 2020

Spain 27 November 2006 1 November 2007

Sweden 22 July 2004 1 August 2005

United Kingdom 17 July 1998 13 May 2004

**IV. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**AUSTRALIA**

The instrument of accession of Australia was accompanied by the following reservation:

"... pursuant to article 18, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, Australia will not be bound by article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e)."

**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);"

**CYPRUS**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cyprus contained the following reservation:

"Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 as amended by the Protocol of 1996, the Republic of Cyprus hereby excludes:

(a) the application of Article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e);

(b) claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or any amendment or protocol related thereto."

**ESTONIA**

The instrument of accession by Estonia contained the following declaration and reservation:

"Pursuant to Article 15(2)(b) of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia, declares that the limit of liability set to ships weighting up to 250 tons forms half of the limit of liability set to ships weighting up to 500 tons."

"The Republic of Estonia reserves the right, in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to exclude the application of article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e) of the Convention."

**FRANCE**

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

*[Translation]*

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

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following reservation and declaration (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 and reservation (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."

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

The instrument of accession by the Islamic Republic of Iran was accompanied by the following reservation:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its right to exclude the application of the provisions of Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (e), according to Article 18(1) of the Convention."

**IRELAND**

The instrument of accession of Ireland was accompanied by the following reservation:

"In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Marine Claims, done at London on the 19th of November, 1976, Ireland's accession to the said Convention is subject to the exclusion of the application of Article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e) thereof to Ireland."

**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."

**NORWAY**

The following declaration was received from the Government of Norway:

“In accordance with Article 18.1(a) of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol of 1996, Norway hereby declares that it reserves the right to exclude the application of Article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e).”

**SINGAPORE**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Singapore contained the following reservation:

"The Republic of Singapore reserves the right, in accordance with article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to exclude the application of article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e) of the Convention."

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contained a 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".

**V. Notifications**

**Article 8(4)**

**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;"

**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".

**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:**

*[Translation]*

"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."

**China:**

*[Translation]*

"with regard to Article 15(2)(b) of the Convention, the limits of liability which will be applied to ships under 300 tons are 166,667 units of account in respect of claims for loss of life or personal injury and 83,333 units of account in respect to any other claims."

**France:**

*[Translation]*

" ‑ that no limit of liability is provided for vessels navigating on French internal waterways;

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

**Federal Republic of Germany:**

*[Translation]*

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

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

**Netherlands:**

**Paragraph 2(a)**

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

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

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

1. for a ship not 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 ship is increased by 100 Units of Account per ton of the maximum deadweight of the pushed barges or by 100 Units of Account per ton of the maximum deadweight 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 14 June 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".

**Singapore:**

"The Republic of Singapore, pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, notifies that it has provided in its national law that claims in respect of damage to harbour works, basins and waterways and aids to navigation shall have priority over other claims under article 6, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention.

The Republic of Singapore further notifies that, with respect to article 15, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention, the limits of liability which Singapore intends to apply are as follows:

(a) to a ship licensed as a harbour craft under the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 170A), Article 6 of the Convention has effect as if the aggregate of the amounts in paragraph 1(a)(i) and (b)(i) referred to the sum insured under the policy of insurance for the time being required by the Port Master under that Act to be in force in relation to that harbour craft in respect of third party risks; and

(b) to any other ship with a tonnage less than 300 tons, article 6 of the Convention has effect as if:

(i) paragraph 1(a)(i) referred to 166,667 Units of Account; and

(ii) paragraph 1(b)(i) referred to 83,333 Units of Account."

**Switzerland:**

*[Translation]*

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

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

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

**Article 44a**

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

a. in respect of claims for loss of life or personal injury, to an amount of 200 units of account per deadweight tonne of a vessel used for the carriage of goods and per cubic metre of water displaced for any other vessel, increased by 700 units of account per kilowatt of power in the case of mechanical means of propulsion, and to an amount of 700 units of account per kilowatt of power for uncoupled tugs and pusher craft; for all such vessels, however, the limit of liability is fixed at a minimum of 200,000 units of account;

b. in respect of claims for passengers, to the amounts provided by the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, to which article 49, subparagraph 1, of the federal law on maritime navigation refers;

c. in respect of any other claims, half of the amounts provided under subparagraph a.

2. The unit of account shall be the special drawing right defined by the International Monetary Fund.

3. Where, at the time when damage was caused, a pusher craft was securely coupled to a pushed barge train, or where a vessel with mechanical means of propulsion was providing propulsion for other vessels coupled to it, the maximum amount of 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

**Entry into force:** 13 May 2004

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 10**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 October 1996 to 30 September 1997 by all States.

2. Any State may express its consent to be bound by this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

4. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to the Convention as amended by this Protocol shall be deemed to apply to the Convention so amended, as modified by such amendment.

**Entry into force**

**Article 11**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force ninety days following the date on which ten States have expressed their consent to be bound by it.

2. For any State which expresses its consent to be bound by this Protocol after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, this Protocol shall enter into force ninety days following the date of expression of such consent.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Canada subject to ratification

Denmark subject to ratification and with reservation for application to the Faroes and Greenland

Finland subject to acceptance

France sous réserve de ratification

Germany, Federal Republic of subject to ratification

Netherlands subject to acceptance

Norway subject to ratification

Sweden subject to ratification

United Kingdom subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument**

Albania (accession) 7 June 2004 5 September 2004

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 12 October 2009 10 January 2010

Australia (accession) 8 October 2002 13 May 2004

Bahrain (accession) 21 June 2019 19 September 2019

Belgium (accession) 9 October 2009 7 January 2010

Bulgaria (accession) 4 July 2005 2 October 2005

Canada (ratification)1 9 May 2008 7 August 2008

China4 (accession) 2 February 2015 3 May 2015

Comoros (accession) 1 February 2018 2 May 2018

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 17 August 2014

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 10 June 2007

Croatia (accession) 1 15 May 2006 13 August 2006

Cyprus (accession) 23 December 2005 23 March 2006

Denmark (ratification) 1,3 12 April 2002 13 May 2004

Estonia (accession) 16 March 2011 14 June 2011

Finland (acceptance) 15 September 2000 13 May 2004

France (ratification)1 24 April 2007 23 July 2007

Germany (ratification)1 3 September 2001 13 May 2004

Greece (accession) 6 July 2009 4 October 2009

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 21 May 2019

Hungary (accession) 4 July 2008 2 October 2008

Iceland (accession) 1 17 November 2008 15 February 2009

India (accession) 23 March 2011 21 June 2011

Ireland (accession) 25 January 2012 24 April 2012

Jamaica (accession) 19 August 2005 17 November 2005

Japan (accession) 3 May 2006 1 August 2006

Latvia (accession) 18 April 2007 17 July 2007

Liberia (accession) 18 September 2008 17 December 2008

Lithuania (accession)1 14 September 2007 13December 2007

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005 19 February 2006

Madagascar (accession) 27 July 2017 25 October 2017

Malaysia (accession) 12 November 2008 10 February 2009

Malta (accession)1 13 February 2004 13 May 2004

Marshall Islands (accession) 30 January 2006 30 April 2006

Mongolia (accession) 28 September 2011 27 December 2011

Myanmar (accession) 4 February 2020 4 May 2020

Nauru (accession) 23 March 2020 21 June 2020

Netherlands (acceptance) 23 December 2010 23 March 2011

New Zealand (accession)1 4 April 2014 3 July 2014

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 25 September 2012

Norway (ratification)1 17 October 2000 13 May 2004

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 28 December 2011

Poland (accession)1 17 November 2011 15 February 2012

Portugal (accession) 19 October 2017 17 January 2018

Kenya (accession) 1 7 July 2015 5 October 2015

Romania (accession) 12 March 2007 10 June 2007

Russian Federation (accession)1 25 May 1999 13 May 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 18 August 2004

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 16 August 2004

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 18 July 2021

Saudi Arabia (accession) 6 April 2018 5 July 2018

Serbia (accession) 19 March 2013 17 June 2013

Sierra Leone (accession) 1 November 2001 13 May 2004

Singapore (accession) 30 September 2019 29 December 2019

Slovenia (accession) 6 July 2015 4 October 2015

Spain (accession)1 10 January 2005 10 April 2005

Sweden (accession)1 22 July 2004 20 October 2004

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 2 September 2005 1 December 2005

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 13 May 2004

Turkey (accession)1 19 July 2010 17 October 2010

Tuvalu (accession) 12 January 2009 12 April 2009

United Arab Emirates (accession) 22 February 2021 23 May 2021

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 2 11 June 1999 13 May 2004

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 63 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 69.13% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet5 |

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1  For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2 The Protocol was extended by the United Kingdom to the Isle of Man with effect from 13 May 2004.

On 25 May 2012, the Secretary-General received a notification from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, informing him that the reservation and declaration made by the United Kingdom (see section III) are now applicable to the Isle of Man.

The Protocol was further extended by the United Kingdom to the following UK territories:

* the Island of Jersey from 14 December 2009;
* the Cayman Islands from 31 January 2011;
* Isle of Man from 25 May 2012;
* the Bailiwick of Guernsey from 11 June 2013; and
* Gibraltar from 25 February 2014,

declaring that the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon ratification with respect to articles 18(1)(a) and (b), 2(1)(d) and (e), 15(2)(b), 6(1)(a)(i) and (1)(b)(i), and 15(3bis) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the Protocol of 1996 will apply in respect of the above-listed UK territories.

3 Denmark extended the Protocol to Greenland with effect from 13 May 2004 and to the Faroe with effect from 9 January 2019.

4 Applies only to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

5 Please note that the figure differs from the one in GISIS, which automatically includes the tonnage for China. China acceded to LLMC PROT 1996 only for the Hong Kong territory.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

The Secretary-General received, on 31 May 2013, a communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, containing the texts of two reservations as follows:

“Pursuant to Article 7 of the Protocol, the Government of Australia:

"(a) Reiterates its reservation, made on depositing its instrument of accession to the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, to exclude the application of Article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e); and

(b) reserves the right to exclude claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996 or any amendment or protocol related thereto.

**BELGIUM**

The instrument of accession of Belgium contained the following reservation:

*Translation*

“In accordance with article 18, paragraph 1(a) of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol of 1996, the Kingdom of Belgium reserves the right to exclude application of article 2, paragraph 1(d) and (e) of the 1976 Convention, as amended by the 1996 Protocol.”

**CANADA**

The instrument of ratification of Canada contained the following reservation:

“Canada reserves the right to exclude the application of article 2, paragraph 1(d):

(d) claims in respect of the raising, removal, destruction or the rendering harmless of a ship which is sunk, wrecked, stranded or abandoned, including anything that is or has been on board such a ship.”

**CHINA**

The instrument of accession by the People’s Republic of China was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Protocol at present only applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall not be bound by article 2, paragraph 1(d) of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol.”

**CROATIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Croatia was accompanied by the following reservation:

“Pursuant to Article 18 paragraph 1 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol of 1996, the Republic of Croatia reserves the right:

(a) to exclude the application of article 2 paragraphs 1(d) and (e);

(b) to exclude claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention o Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996 or of any amendment or protocol thereto.”

**CYPRUS**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cyprus contained the following reservation:

"Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 as amended by the Protocol of 1996, the Republic of Cyprus hereby excludes:

(a) the application of Article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e);

(b) claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or any amendment or protocol related thereto."

**DENMARK**

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

“1. “In Act No. 228 of 21 April 1999, implementing the Protocol of 1996 to amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, Denmark has made use of the provision in Article 15, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, on the application of the Convention. Consequently, if a person, who has his habitual residence or principal place of business in a State Party to the Convention of 1976, but not to the Protocol of 1996, seeks to limit his liability before a Court in Denmark during the period where Denmark is both a State Party to the Convention of 1976 and the Protocol of 1996, Denmark will accept limitation of liability according to the Convention of 1976. For other persons seeking to limit liability, Denmark will apply the limitation of the Protocol of 1996.”

2. “Denmark intends to make use of the provision in the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, Article 15, paragraph 2(b). According to this provision a State Party may regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons. Denmark will inform the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization of the limits of liability upon adoption of the specific provisions in the Danish Legislation.”

As stated in the Instrument, the Protocol shall, however, not apply to the Faroes and Greenland.”

On 25 March 2004, Denmark declared that the Protocol shall extend to Greenland with effect from 13 May 2004, i.e. the date of entry into force of the Protocol.

Denmark also declared that:

"the declaration made by Denmark upon deposit of its instrument of ratification of the Protocol of 1996, in which it was stated under point 2 that Denmark intended to make use of the provision in Article 15, paragraph 2(b), of the Convention according to which a State Party may regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships of less than 300 tons. In this connection, I have the honour to inform you that with effect from the date of entry into force of the Protocol of 1996, the Danish limits of liability for ships of less than 300 tons will be 500.000 Units of Account as compared with the 1 million Units of Account stipulated in Article 6, paragraph 1(b)(i), of the Convention as amended by the Protocol."

On 23 May 2012 the Secretary-General received the following declaration by the Government of Denmark:

“The Government of Denmark would like to make use of the option in article 15(3bis) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate, by specific provisions of national law, the system of limitation of liability to be applied to passengers. National law in Denmark will thus provide for a higher limit of liability in respect of claims arising from the loss of life or personal injury to passengers of a ship.”

On 6 March 2018, the Secretary-General received the following reservation by the Government of Denmark:

“The Kingdom of Denmark has ratified the Protocol of 1996 to amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976.

In accordance with article 7 of the Protocol, it is hereby notified that with effect from 6 March 2018, Denmark will not limit liability for maritime claims in respect of the raising, removal, destruction or the rendering harmless of a ship which is sunk, wrecked, stranded or abandoned, including anything that is or has been on board such ship."

On 9 January 2019, the depositary received a communication from the Kingdom of Denmark informing of the withdrawal of the reservation made in respect of the Faroes.

**ESTONIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Estonia contained the following reservation:

"Pursuant to paragraph 1(b) of article 18 of the Protocol of 1996 to amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, the Republic of Estonia reserves the right to exclude claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or any amendments or protocol related thereto."

**FINLAND**

The Secretary-General received, on 19 June 2017, the following notification by the Government of Finland:

“The Government of Finland is making use of the option in Article 15(3bis) of the 1976 Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate, by specific provisions of national law, the system of liability to be applied to claims for loss of life or personal injury to passengers of a ship.

National law in Finland will as of 5 September 2017 provide a higher limit of liability in respect of claims arising from the loss of life or personal injury to passengers of a ship, namely 250 000 Units of Account multiplied by the number of passengers which the ship is authorized to carry according to the ship’s certificate.”

**FRANCE**

The instrument of ratification of France contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

“Pursuant to the provisions of article 7 of this Protocol amending paragraph 1(a), article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, the Government of the Republic of France reiterates its decision, declared on depositing its instrument of approval of the above-mentioned Convention, to exclude all entitlement to limitation of liability for claims relating to paragraphs 1(d) and 1(e), article 2 of the Convention”.

**GERMANY**

The instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany contained the following declaration:

"In accordance with Article 15 paragraph 2 first sentence (a) of the Convention as amended by the Protocol, the 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 of the Act Relating to the Private Law Aspects of Inland Navigation. Sections 5e to 5l of this Act provide as follows:

"Section 5e

(1) The limit of liability for the total of all claims in respect of personal injury arising on any distinct occasion shall be calculated as follows, so far as these are not claims within the meaning of sections 5h and 5k:

1. For a passenger ship or other ship not intended for the carriage of cargo, to the extent that a different amount does not arise under nos. 3 and 4, 200 Units of Account per cubic metre of displacement at maximum permitted draught shall be fixed, and, for ships equipped with mechanical means of propulsion, increased by 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 dead weight shall be fixed, and, for ships equipped with mechanical means of propulsion, increased by 700 Units of Account for each kW of the motorpower of the means of propulsion.

3. For a tug or pusher, 700 Units of Account for each kW of the motorpower of the means of propulsion shall be fixed.

4. For a dredger, crane, elevator and any other floating moveable plant or appliance of a similar nature, the value which the plant or appliance had at the time of the occasion giving rise to liability shall be fixed.

(2) Where, at the time of the occasion giving rise to liability, a pusher was rigidly coupled with one or more pushed barges to form a pushed convoy, the amount to be fixed for the pusher in accordance with subsection 1 no. 3 shall be increased by 100 Units of Account per ton of the maximum dead weight of the push boat, to the extent that the pusher had not rendered salvage services or assistance services to one or more of these pushed barges. If the limit of liability is increased for the pusher pursuant to the first sentence, claims arising from the same occasion shall be reduced by the same amount for each pushed barge which was rigidly coupled with the pusher. However, the second sentence shall not apply to a claim of the party liable for the pusher against the party liable for one of the pushed barges rigidly coupled with the pusher for internal indemnification.

(3) Subsection 2 shall apply analogously to a mechanically propelled ship which, at the time of the occasion giving rise to liability, was securely coupled with one or more vessels, which do not constitute plants or appliances within the meaning of sub‑section 1 no. 4, as well as to coupled ships; subject, however, to the proviso that the amount to be fixed for the moving ship in accordance with subsection 1 be increased by 1000 Units of Account per cubic metre of displacement or per ton of the maximum deadweight of the other ships.

(4) In any case, the limit of liability shall be not less that 200,000 Units of Account, to the extent that the vessel in question is not a barge which is only used for the purpose of transferring cargo in harbours.

Section 5f

(1) The limit of liability for claims in respect of material damage arising on any distinct occasion shall be one half of the relevant limits of liability mentioned in section 5e to the extent that these are not claims within the meaning of section 5h.

(2) On payment in respect of the maximum amount of liability referred to in sub‑section 1, claims in respect of damage to harbour works, basins, waterways, locks, bridges and aids to navigation shall have priority over other claims.

Section 5g

Where the limit of liability for claims in respect of personal injury mentioned in section 5e is insufficient to pay these claims in full, the amount calculated in accordance with subsection 1 shall be available for payment of the unpaid balance of claims under section 5e. The balance of claims in respect of personal injury shall rank rateably with claims in respect of material damage in this context; section 5f sub‑section 2 is, in this respect, not to be applied.

Section 5h

(1) For the total of all claims in respect of damage caused by third parties arising on any distinct occasion as a result of dangerous substances transported on the ship of the party liable, a separate limit of liability shall apply where the claims are not claims under section 22 of the Water Resources Management Act. The limit of liability shall be available solely for payment of the claims referred to in the first sentence. Dangerous substances within the meaning of the first sentence are listed in Annex A to the Regulations for the Carriage of Dangerous Substances on the Rhine (ADNR) (Annex 1 to the Ordinance on the Entry into Force of the Regulations for the Carriage of Dangerous Substances on the Rhine and the Regulations for the Carriage of Dangerous Substances on the Mosel of 21 December 1994, Federal Law Gazette II pp. 3830, 3831) in the respective version enacted in the Federal Republic of Germany.

(2) The limit of liability applicable pursuant to subsection 1 shall be,

1. for the total of all claims in respect of personal injury arising on any distinct occasion, three times the limits of liability applicable pursuant to section 5e; subject, however, to minimum of 5 million Units of Account;

2. for the total of all claims in respect of material damage arising on any distinct occasion, three times the limits of liability applicable pursuant to section 5f; subject, however, to a minimum of 5 million Units of Account.

(3) On payment in respect of the maximum amount of liability referred to in sub‑section 2 no. 2, claims in respect of damage to harbour works, basins, waterways, locks, bridges and aids to navigation shall have priority over other claims.

(4) Where the limit of liability for claims in respect of personal injury applicable pursuant to subsection 2 no. 1 is insufficient to pay these claims in full, the amount calculated in accordance with subsection 2 no. 2 shall be available for payment of the unpaid balance of claims under subsection 2 no. 1. The balance of claims in respect of personal injury shall rank rateably with claims in respect of material damage in this context; subsection 3 is, in this respect, not to be applied.

Section 5i

Notwithstanding sections 5e, 5f subsection 1 and section 5h, a salvor within the meaning of section 5c subsection 1 no. 2 or a pilot working on board can limit his liability for the total of all claims in respect of personal injury arising on any distinct occasion to an amount of 200,000 Units of Account, and, for claims in respect of material damage, to an amount of 100,000 Units of Account. Section 5f subsection 2 and section 5g shall apply analogously.

Section 5j

For the total of all claims arising from wreck removal, a separate limit of liability shall apply. This limit shall be one half of the limits of liability mentioned in section 5e. The limit of liability shall be available solely for payment of the claims arising from wreck removal.

Section 5k

(1) In respect of the total of all claims arising on any distinct occasion for loss of life or personal injury to persons carried by that ship (passengers):

1. under a contract of passenger carriage, or

2. who, with the consent of the carrier, are accompanying a vehicle or live animals which are covered by a contract for the carriage of goods,

a separate limit of liability shall apply. This limit of liability shall be available solely for payment of claims made by those passengers.

(2) The limit of liability for claims in respect of personal injury to passengers pursuant to subsection 1 shall be 60,000 Units of Account multiplied by the number of passengers which the ship is authorized to carry according to the ship’s certificate. If the number of passengers who may be carried is not specified, the limit of liability shall be determined on the basis of the number of passengers actually carried by the ship at the time of the occasion giving rise to liability. However, the limit of liability shall be no less than 720,000 Units of Account and shall not exceed 12 million Units of Account.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection 2, the limit of liability for a salvor with the meaning of section 5c subsection 1 no. 2 or a pilot working on board shall be 720,000 Units of Account.

Section 5l

The Unit of Account referred to in this chapter shall be the Special Drawing Right as defined by the International Monetary Fund. The limits of liability mentioned in sections 5e to 5k shall be converted into German Marks according to the value of the German Mark at the date the limitation fund shall have been constituted or at the date of the provision of security permitted by a court. If the limit of liability is asserted by way of defence pursuant to section 5d subsection 3, the date of the court decision shall be decisive for the date of conversion. The value of the German Mark in terms of the Special Drawing Right shall be calculated in accordance with the method of valuation applied by the International Monetary Fund in effect at the date in question for its operations and transactions."

In accordance with Article 15 paragraph 2 first sentence (b) of the Convention as amended by the Protocol, the limit of liability for ships with a tonnage of up to 250 tons is regulated by specific provisions of the domestic 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 Article 6 paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention is one half of the limit of liability applicable to a ship with a tonnage of 2,000 tons.

Moreover, the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, in accordance with Article 18 paragraph 1 of the Convention as amended by the Protocol, to exclude the application of Article 2 paragraph 1 (d) and (e) of the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 1996."

**ICELAND**

The instrument of accession of Iceland contained the following reservation:

“In accordance with Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims of 19 November 1976, as amended by Article 7 of the Protocol, Iceland excludes the application of Article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e).

In accordance with Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims of 19 November 1976, as amended by Article 7 of the Protocol, Iceland excludes claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996 or of any amendment of protocol thereto.

The other provisions of the Convention shall be inviolably observed.”

**KENYA**

The instrument of accession of Kenya contained the following reservation:

“The Government of the Republic of Kenya pursuant to article 7(1)(b) of the Protocol of 1996 to the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, reserves the right to exclude claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996.

**LITHUANIA**

The instrument of accession of Lithuania contained the following reservation:

“… pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol of 1996, the Republic of Lithuania hereby excludes:

(1) the application of subparagraphs d) and e) of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976;

(2) claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or any amendment or protocol related thereto.”

**MALTA**

The instrument of accession by Malta contained the following reservations and declarations:

"(a) Pursuant to Article 18(1)(a) and (b) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol, Malta reserves the right to exclude the application of Article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e), and to exclude claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, which arise from occurrences which take place after the coming into force of that Convention as part of the Law of Malta.

(b) Malta intends to make use of the option provided for in Article 15(2)(b) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships less than 300 tons. National law in Malta will apply the provisions of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to such ships. However, for such ships, Article 6 will have effect as if Article 6(1)(a)(i) refers to 1,000,000 Units of Account and Article 6(1)(b)(i) refers to 500,000 Units of Account.

(c) Malta intends to make use of the option provided for in article 15*(3bis)* of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to passengers. To this effect, national law in Malta implementing the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol will not apply to claims covered by the Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974, which arise from occurrences which take place after the coming into force of that Convention as part of the Law of Malta."

**NETHERLANDS**

The instrument of acceptance by the Netherlands was accompanied by the following reservation:

"The Kingdom of the netherlands reserves the right, pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, amended by article 7 of the Protocol of 1996, to exclude:

(a) the application of article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e);

(b) claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or of any amendment or protocol related thereto."

**NEW ZEALAND**

The instrument of accession of New Zealand was accompanied by the following declaration:

“..consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self‑determination under the charter of the United Nations, 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 on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.”

The depositary received, on 15 October 2018, the following reservation by the Government of New Zealand:

“…the Government of New Zealand HEREBY EXCLUDES the application of Article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e); and claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or any amendment or protocol related thereto.” The reservation became effective on 15 October 2018.

**NORWAY**

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

"In accordance with article 18 paragraph 1 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 as amended by article 7 of the Protocol of 1996, Norway reserves its right to exclude claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or of any amendment or protocol thereto."

**POLAND**

The instrument of accession by Poland contained the following reservation and declaration:

"(a) Pursuant to Article 18(1)(a) and (b) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol, the Republic of Poland hereby excludes the application of Article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e), and claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or of any amendment or protocol related thereto, which arise from occurrences which take place after the entry into force of that Convention with regard to the Republic of Poland.

(b) The Republic of Poland intends to make use of the option provided for in article 15(2)(b) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships less than 300 tons. The Republic of Poland will inform the Secretary-General of IMO of the limits of liability upon adoption of the specific provisions in the Polish legislation."

Further to the above declaration, the Depositary received, on 5 November 2012, the following notification from Poland:

“In accordance with article 15, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol of 1996, the Republic of Poland hereby informs that the following limits of liability to ships of less than 300 tons are applied in Poland as from 27 October 2012:

1) 200 000 Units of Account – in respect of claims for loss of life or personal injury,

and

2) 100 000 Units of Account – in respect of any other claims.”

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The instrument of accession of the Russian Federation contained the following reservation and statement (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]* "The Russian Federation reserves the right, pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, amended by the Protocol of 1996, to exclude:

(a) the provisions of subparagraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 1 of article 2;

(b) claims related to damage in the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or any amendment or protocol related thereto."

**Statement**

"The Russian Federation pursuant to subparagraph (e) of article 3 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, amended by the Protocol of 1996, will apply the legislation of the Russian Federation on compensation for injury to persons or property, in full, to claims for personal injury or property caused to employees of shipowners or rescuers, arising from liabilities related to the vessel or rescue operations, as well as to claims by their heirs, dependants or persons entitled to be maintained by them, if the contract of employment between the shipowner or rescuer and those employees is subject to the law of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation makes use of the possibility, provided in paragraph 3 of article 15 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, amended by the Protocol of 1996, and will apply the law of the Russian Federation on compensation for damage to persons or personal property, in full, to claims for compensation for damage to persons or personal property, directly connected with the operation of the ship or with rescue operations, if the shipowner and the person concerned or rescuer and the person concerned are organizations or citizens of the Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation makes use of the possibility, provided in paragraph 3 of article 15 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, amended by the Protocol of 1996, and will apply the law of the Russian Federation on compensation for damage to the life or health of citizens, in full, to claims for compensation for damage caused to the life or health of passengers on a ship if the shipowner and passenger are organizations or citizens of the Russian Federation."

**SPAIN**

The instrument of accession by Spain contained the following reservation:

"1. In accordance with paragraph 2(b), article 15 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol of 1996, the limit of liability for ships not exceeding 300 gross tonnage shall be regulated by specific provisions of the national law of the Kingdom of Spain, such that, in respect of those ships, the limit of liability, calculated in accordance with paragraph 1(a) and (b), article 6 of the Convention, shall be half of the liability limit applicable to a ship not exceeding 2,000 gross tonnage.

2. The Kingdom of Spain, in accordance with paragraph 1, article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as amended by the Protocol of 1996, reserves the right not to apply paragraph 1(d) and (e), article 2 of the Convention.

Claims relating to paragraph 1(d) and (e), article 2 of the Convention shall not have entitlement to limitation of liability and shall be subject to the provisions of national law, specifically article 107 of the State Ports and Merchant Marine Act No.27/1992 of 24 November 1992."

**SWEDEN**

The Secretary-General received, on 3 July 2015, the following notification by the Government of Sweden:

“The Government of Sweden is making use of the option in article 15(3bis) of the 1976 Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate, by specific provisions of national law, the system of limitation of liability to be applied to passengers.

National law in Sweden will as of 2 September 2015 provide a higher limit of liability in respect of claims arising from the loss of life or personal injury to passengers of a ship, namely 250 000 Units of Account.”

**TURKEY**

The instrument of ratification of Turkey was accompanied by the following reservation:

"The republic of Turkey reserves the right, pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, amended by article 7 of the Protocol of 1996, to exclude:

(a) the application of article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e);

(b) claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, or of any amendment or protocol related thereto."

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom was accompanied by the following reservations and declarations:

"(a) Pursuant to article 18(1)(a) and (b) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol, the United Kingdom reserves the right to exclude the application of article 2, paragraphs 1(d) and (e), and to exclude claims for damage within the meaning of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996.

(b) The United Kingdom intends to make use of the option provided for in article 15(2)(b) of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to ships less than 300 tons. National law in the United Kingdom will apply the provisions of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to such ships. However, for such ships, article 6 will have effect as if article 6(1)(a)(i) referred to 1,000,000 Units of Account and article 6(1)(b)(i) referred to 500,000 Units of Account.

(c) The United Kingdom intends to make use of the option provided for in article 15*(3bis)* of the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol to regulate by specific provisions of national law the system of limitation of liability to be applied to passengers. National law in the United Kingdom implementing the 1976 Convention as amended by the 1996 Protocol will provide for no limit of liability in respect of claims arising from the loss of life or personal injury to passengers of a ship. However, separate limits may continue to apply to a liability for such claims under national law based on the provisions of the Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea.

The United Kingdom's ratification of the Protocol of 1996 will not be extended to the Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom until such time as the United Kingdom's denunciation of the 1976 Convention is extended to them."

**VI. Amendments**

## (1) 2012 (limitation amounts set out in article 3 of the 1996 LLMC Protocol) Amendments (LEG.5(99))

**A. Adoption**

The Legal Committee at its ninety-ninth session (April 2012) adopted by resolution LEG.5(99), in accordance with article 8(4) of 1996 LLMC Protocol, amendments to the limitation amounts set out in article 3 of the 1996 LLMC Protocol.

**B. Entry into force**

(a) In accordance with article 8(7) of the 1996 LLMC Protocol, and as determined by the Legal Committee, the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of a period of 18 months after the date of notification, i.e. 8 December 2013, unless, prior to that date, not less than one-fourth of the States that were Contracting States on the date of the adoption of these amendments have communicated to the Secretary-General that they do not accept these amendments.

(b) In accordance with article 8(8) of the 1996 LLMC Protocol, these amendments deemed to have been accepted in accordance with paragraph (a) above shall enter into force 18 months after their acceptance, i.e. 8 June 2015. No communication of non-acceptance was received and, accordingly, the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 8 June 2015 (NV1 B1/F/3.03 dated 8 June 2012 refers).

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING FOR SEAFARERS, 1978, AS AMENDED (STCW 1978)**

Done at London, 7 July 1978

**Entry into force**: 28 April 1984

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article XIII**

(1) The Convention shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 December 1978 until 30 November 1979 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Any State may become a Party by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

(2) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

...

**Entry into force**

**Article XIV**

(1) The Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than twenty‑five States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with article XIII.

...

(3) Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited during the twelve months referred to in paragraph (1) shall take effect on the coming into force of the Convention or three months after the deposit of such instrument, whichever is the later date.

(4) Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which the Convention enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

(5) After the date on which an amendment is deemed to have been accepted under article XII, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to the Convention as amended.

**Amendments**

**Article XII**

(1) The Convention may be amended by either of the following procedures:

(a) amendments after consideration within the Organization:

(i) any amendment proposed by a Party shall be submitted to the Secretary‑General, who shall then circulate it to all Members of the Organization, all Parties and the Director‑General of the International Labour Office at least six months prior to its consideration;

(ii) any amendment so proposed and circulated shall be referred to the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization for consideration;

(iii) Parties, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Maritime Safety Committee for consideration and adoption of amendments;

(iv) amendments shall be adopted by a two‑thirds majority of the Parties present and voting in the Maritime Safety Committee expanded as provided for in sub‑paragraph (a)(iii) (hereinafter referred to as the "expanded Maritime Safety Committee") on condition that at least one‑third of the Parties shall be present at the time of voting;

(v) amendments so adopted shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General to all Parties for acceptance;

(vi) an amendment to an article shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date on which it is accepted by two‑thirds of the Parties;

(vii) an amendment to the Annex shall be deemed to have been accepted:

1. at the end of two years from the date on which it is communicated to Parties for acceptance; or

2. at the end of a different period, which shall be not less than one year, if so determined at the time of its adoption by a two‑thirds majority of the Parties present and voting in the expanded Maritime Safety Committee;

however, the amendments shall be deemed not to have been accepted if within the specified period either more than one‑third of Parties, or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, notify the Secretary‑General that they object to the amendment;

(viii) an amendment to an article shall enter into force with respect to those Parties which have accepted it, six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted, and with respect to each Party which accepts it after that date, six months after the date of that Party's acceptance;

(ix) an amendment to the Annex shall enter into force with respect to all Parties, except those which have objected to the amendment under sub‑paragraph (a)(vii) and which have not withdrawn such objections, six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted. Before the date determined for entry into force, any Party may give notice to the Secretary‑General that it exempts itself from giving effect to that amendment for a period not longer than one year from the date of its entry into force, or for such longer period as may be determined by a two‑thirds majority of the Parties present and voting in the expanded Maritime Safety Committee at the time of the adoption of the amendment; or

(b) amendment by a conference:

(i) upon the request of a Party concurred in by at least one‑third of the Parties, the Organization shall convene, in association or consultation with the Director‑General of the International Labour Office, a conference of Parties to consider amendments to the Convention;

(ii) every amendment adopted by such a conference by a two‑thirds majority of the Parties present and voting shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General to all Parties for acceptance;

(iii) unless the conference decides otherwise, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted and shall enter into force in accordance with the procedures specified in sub‑paragraphs (a)(vi) and (a)(viii) or sub‑paragraphs (a)(vii) and (a)(ix) respectively, provided that references in these sub‑paragraphs to the expanded Maritime Safety Committee shall be taken to mean references to the conference.

(2) Any declaration of acceptance of, or objection to, an amendment or any notice given under paragraph (1)(a)(ix) shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary‑General, who shall inform all Parties of any such submission and the date of its receipt.

(3) The Secretary‑General shall inform all Parties of any amendments which enter into force, together with the date on which each such amendment enters into force.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Australia Subject to ratification

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

China *[Translation]* Subject to approval

Denmark Subject to ratification and with reservation as to the application to the Faroes and Greenland

Finland Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation ultérieure

German Democratic Republic Subject to ratification

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to ratification

Ireland Subject to ratification

Liberia Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réservation de la ratification

USSR

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Yugoslavia Subject to approval

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Albania (accession) 20 March 2002 20 June 2002

Algeria (accession) 28 October 1988 28 January 1989

Angola (accession) 3 October 1991 3 January 1992

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 5 February 1997 5 May 1997

Argentina (accession) 6 October 1982 28 April 1984

Australia (ratification)1 7 November 1983 28 April 1984

Austria (accession) 29 January 1997 29 April 1997

Azerbaijan (accession) 1 July 1997 1 October 1997

Bahamas (accession) 7 June 1983 28 April 1984

Bahrain (accession) 13 June 1996 13 September 1996

Bangladesh (accession) 6 November 1981 28 April 1984

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 6 August 1994

Belarus (accession) 13 October 1993 13 January 1994

Belgium (ratification) 14 September 1982 28 April 1984

Belize (accession) 24 January 1997 24 April 1997

Benin (accession) 1 November 1985 1 February 1986

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 11 April 1988 11 July 1988

Brazil (accession) 17 January 1984 28 April 1984

Brunei Darussalam (accession) 23 October 1986 23 January 1987

Bulgaria (accession) 31 March 1982 28 April 1984

Cambodia (accession) 8 June 2001 8 September 2001

Cameroon (accession) 6 June 1989 6 September 1989

Canada (accession)1 6 November 1987 6 February 1988

Cabo Verde (accession) 18 September 1989 18 December 1989

Chile (accession)1 9 June 1987 9 September 1987

China (approval)3 8 June 1981 28 April 1984

Colombia (accession) 27 July 1981 28 April 1984

Comoros (accession 22 November 2000 22 February 2001

Congo (accession) 7 August 2002 7 November 2002

Cook Islands (accession) 17 February 2010 17 May 2010

Costa Rica (accession) 6 June 2018 6 September 2018

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 5 January 1988

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba (accession) 5 December 1989 5 March 1990

Cyprus (accession) 28 March 1985 28 June 1985

Czechia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (accession) 1 May 1985 1 August 1985

Democratic Republic of the Congo (accession)4 4 April 1995 4 July 1995

Denmark (ratification)1 20 January 1981 28 April 1984

Djibouti (accession) 12 October 2015 12 January 2016

Dominica (accession) 21 June 2000 21 September 2000

Dominican Republic (accession) 9 June 2016 9 September 2016

Ecuador (accession) 17 May 1988 17 August 1988

Egypt (accession) 22 September 1980 28 April 1984

El Salvador (accession) 29 November 2012 1 March 2013

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 24 April 1996 24 July 1996

Eritrea (accession) 22 April 1996 22 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 29 August 1995 29 November 1995

Ethiopia (accession) 18 July 1985 18 October 1985

Fiji (accession) 27 March 1991 27 June 1991

Finland (ratification) 27 January 1984 28 April 1984

France (approval) 11 July 1980 28 April 1984

Gabon (accession) 21 January 1982 28 April 1984

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 February 1992

Georgia (accession) 19 April 1994 19 July 1994

Germany (ratification)1, 5 28 May 1982 28 April 1984

Ghana (accession) 26 January 1989 26 April 1989

Greece (ratification) 22 March 1983 28 April 1984

Grenada (accession) 28 June 2004 28 September 2004

Guatemala (accession) 17 September 2002 17 December 2002

Guinea (accession) 5 August 1994 5 November 1994

Guinea-Bissau (accession) 24 October 2016 24 January 2017

Guyana (accession) 26 November 1997 26 February 1998

Haiti (accession) 6 April 1989 6 July 1989

Honduras (accession) 24 September 1985 24 December 1985

Hungary (accession) 15 October 1985 15 January 1986

Iceland (accession) 21 March 1995 21 June 1995

India (accession) 16 November 1984 16 February 1985

Indonesia (accession) 27 January 1987 27 April 1987

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 1 August 1996 1 November 1996

Iraq (accession) 10 December 2001 10 March 2002

Ireland (ratification) 11 September 1984 11 December 1984

Israel (accession) 16 January 1986 16 April 1986

Italy (accession) 26 August 1987 26 November 1987

Jamaica (accession) 19 February 1987 19 May 1987

Japan (accession) 27 May 1982 28 April 1984

Jordan (accession) 17 May 2000 17 August 2000

Kazakhstan (accession) 7 March 1994 7 June 1994

Kenya (accession) 15 December 1992 15 March 1993

Kiribati (accession) 5 August 1987 5 November 1987

Kuwait (accession) 22 May 1998 22 August 1998

Latvia (accession) 20 May 1992 20 August 1992

Lebanon (accession) 5 December 1994 5 March 1995

Liberia (ratification) 28 October 1980 28 April 1984

Libya (accession) 10 August 1983 28 April 1984

Lithuania (accession) 4 December 1991 4 March 1992

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 14 May 1991

Madagascar (accession) 7 March 1996 7 June 1996

Malawi (accession) 9 March 1993 9 June 1993

Malaysia (accession) 30 January 1992 30 April 1992

Maldives (accession) 22 January 1987 22 April 1987

Malta (accession) 21 June 1991 21 September 1991

Marshall Islands (accession) 25 April 1989 25 July 1989

Mauritania (accession) 17 November 1995 17 February 1996

Mauritius (accession) 4 July 1991 4 October 1991

Mexico (accession) 2 February 1982 28 April 1984

Micronesia (Federated States of) (accession) 14 July 1998 14 October 1998

Moldova (accession) 11 October 2005 11 January 2006

Mongolia (accession) 26 June 2002 26 September 2002

Montenegro (succession)9, 10 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 22 July 1997 22 October 1997

Mozambique (accession) 15 November 1985 15 February 1986

Myanmar (accession) 4 May 1988 4 August 1988

Namibia (accession) 24 January 2005 24 April 2005

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 September 2018

Netherlands (accession)6 26 July 1985 26 October 1985

New Zealand (accession)7 30 July 1986 30 October 1986

Nicaragua (accession) 9 March 2009 9 June 2009

Nigeria (accession) 13 November 1984 13 February 1985

Niue (accession) 18 May 2012 18 August 2012

Norway (ratification) 18 January 1982 28 April 1984

Oman (accession) 24 September 1990 24 December 1990

Pakistan (accession) 10 April 1985 10 July 1985

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Panama (accession) 29 June 1992 29 September 1992

Papua New Guinea (accession) 28 October 1991 28 January 1992

Peru (accession) 16 July 1982 28 April 1984

Philippines (accession) 22 February 1984 22 May 1984

Poland (ratification) 27 April 1983 28 April 1984

Portugal (accession) 30 October 1985 30 January 1986

Qatar (accession) 29 May 2002 29 August 2002

Republic of Korea (accession) 4 April 1985 4 July 1985

Romania (accession) 11 January 1993 11 April 1993

Russian Federation(signature)8 9 October 1979 28 April 1984

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 11 June 2004 11 September 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 28 June 1995 28 September 1995

Samoa (accession) 24 May 1993 24 August 1993

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

São Tomé and Principe (accession) 29 October 1998 29 January 1999

Saudi Arabia (accession) 29 November 1990 1 March 1991

Senegal (accession) 16 January 1997 16 April 1997

Serbia (succession)9, 10 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 22 August 1988 22 November 1988

Sierra Leone (accession) 13 August 1993 13 November 1993

Singapore (accession) 1 May 1988 1 August 1988

Slovakia (succession) ‑ 1 January 1993

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands (accession) 1 June 1994 1 September 1994

South Africa (accession) 27 July 1983 28 April 1984

Spain (accession) 21 October 1980 28 April 1984

Sri Lanka (accession) 22 January 1987 22 April 1987

Sudan (accession) 26 February 1997 26 May 1997

Suriname (accession) 10 December 2013 10 March 2014

Sweden (ratification) 8 January 1981 28 April 1984

Switzerland (ratification) 15 December 1987 15 March 1988

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 20 July 2001 20 October 2001

Thailand (accession) 19 June 1997 19 September 1997

Togo (accession) 19 July 1989 19 October 1989

Tonga (accession) 7 February 1995 7 May 1995

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 3 February 1989 3 May 1989

Tunisia (accession) 8 February 1995 8 May 1995

Turkey (accession) 28 July 1992 28 October 1992

Turkmenistan (accession) 4 February 2009 4 May 2009

Tuvalu (accession) 22 August 1985 22 November 1985

Uganda (accession) 3 April 2019 3 July 2019

Ukraine (accession) 7 January 1997 7 April 1997

United Arab Emirates (accession) 15 December 1983 28 April 1984

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 2 28 November 1980 28 April 1984

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 27 October 1982 28 April 1984

United States (ratification) 1 July 1991 1 October 1991

Uruguay (accession) 3 August 1993 3 November 1993

Vanuatu (accession) 22 April 1991 22 July 1991

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 13 October 1987 13 January 1988

Viet Nam (accession) 18 December 1990 18 March 1991

Yemen (accession) 14 February 2005 14 May 2005

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 166 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 99.03.% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

2Ratification by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective also in respect of:

Hong Kong\* ‑ as from 3 November 1984

Isle of Man ‑ as from 1 July 1985

Bermuda ‑ as from 1 January 1989

Cayman Islands ‑ as from 1 April 1991

Gibraltar - as from 27 September 1995

Extended to the British Virgin Islands with effect from 19 June 2006.

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

3 Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997, and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 18 July 2005.

4Formerly Zaire.

5On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had ratified the Convention on 5 November 1979.

6Accession by the Netherlands was declared to be effective also in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and, with effect from 1 January 1986, in respect of Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 26 October 1985 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

7Accession by New Zealand was declared to apply also to the Cook Islands and Niue but not to extend to Tokelau.

On 17 February May 2010, the Cook Islands acceded to the Convention. Accordingly, from 17 May 2010, date of its entry into force, the Government of New Zealand will cease to have State responsibility for the observance of the obligations under this Convention in respect of the Cook Islands.

8As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

9As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

10 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**AUSTRALIA**

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

"Australia has a federal constitutional system in which legislative, executive and judicial powers are shared or distributed between the Commonwealth and the constituent States.

"The implementation of the Treaty throughout Australia will be effected by the Commonwealth, State and Territory authorities having regard to their respective constitutional powers and arrangements concerning their exercise."

**CANADA**1

The instrument of accession of Canada was accompanied by the following reservation:

"The Government of Canada reserves its position with regard to the provisions of paragraph 6(d) of the appendix to regulation II/2 and paragraph 16 of the appendix to regulation II/4 in the Annex to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 in respect of the compulsory knowledge of an ability to use the English language. The position of the Government of Canada is that the provisions of those paragraphs which refer to the ability to use navigational publications in English, and the need to have an adequate knowledge of the English language, are not applicable to Canada as there are two official languages in Canada: English and French. Both languages have equal status, consequently candidates for certificates may choose to be examined in either language."

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1The depositary received the following communication dated 3 November 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the USSR to IMO:

*[Translation]*

"In connection with the reservation made by the Government of Canada when acceding to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 (IMO document STCW/Circ.61 of 26 November 1987) the Soviet side considers it necessary to make the following statement.

"Requirements on knowledge of the English language, contained in paragraph 6(d) of the appendix to regulation II/2 and paragraph 16 of the appendix to regulation II/4 in the Annex to the Convention are mandatory minimum requirements for certification of masters, chief and watchkeeping officers and their observance represents a significant condition of ensuring high qualifications of officers of the crew. Non‑observance of those requirements could result in negative consequences for the safety of international maritime navigation. In this connection the reservation of the Government of Canada, in the opinion of the Soviet side, is incompatible with the purposes of the Convention.

"The reference made by the Government of Canada to the two state languages does not seem to be well‑founded in so far as internal status of this or that language cannot serve as an excuse for non‑observance of the obligations assumed by States under the international law.

"Taking into account the above‑stated, the Soviet side cannot recognize this reservation of the Government of Canada as valid."

**CHILE**

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

*[Translation]*

"... formulating an express reservation concerning the provisions of subparagraphs (vii) and (ix) of paragraph 1(a) of article XII to the effect that amendments to the Annex shall not be binding on Chile until such time as it has complied with the internal procedure established by the Political Constitution of the Republic for the approval of treaties."

**DENMARK**

The instrument of ratification of the Kingdom of Denmark was accompanied by the following reservation:

"... a decision as to the applicability of the provisions of the Convention to Greenland and the Faroes is pending the completion of the internal procedures prescribed in this respect. The ratification of Denmark is therefore, until further notice, subject to reservation with regard to the obligations of Greenland and the Faroes under the Convention."

and a statement that:

"... the decision on Denmark's ratification was taken in accordance with the recommendation of December 21, 1978, of the Council of the European Communities concerning the ratification of the Convention."

The following communication dated 18 September 1990 was received from the Royal Danish Embassy:

"... that the reservation made with regard to the obligations of the Faroes in connection with Denmark's ratification has been lifted in accordance with a recommendation submitted by the local government of the Faroe.

This notice does not affect the reservation made with respect to Greenland".

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**1

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

*[Translation]*

"... 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)."

The Instrument was also accompanied by a Note informing the Secretary‑General that:

"... the ratification of the Convention by the Federal Republic of Germany is done in view of the recommendation by the Council of the European Communities dated 21 December 1978."

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1The depositary received a communication dated 20 December 1982 from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in London. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

*[Translation]*

"The Soviet Side can take note of the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension to Berlin (West) of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers of 1978 only with the understanding that such an extension is made in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and under the observance of the established procedures."

The following communication dated 23 March 1983 was received from the Government of the German Democratic Republic:

*[Translation]*

"It is the understanding of the German Democratic Republic with respect to the application of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, that the provisions of the Convention shall be applied to Berlin (West) in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and subject to observance of established procedures".

The following communication dated 30 August 1983 was received from the Government of the United Kingdom:

"... the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs would like to reaffirm, on behalf of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of France and of the United States of America, that States which are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement are not competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

The following communication dated 9 September 1983 was received from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in London:

"In this connection the Embassy has the honour to refer to the note of 30 August 1983 sent by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs on behalf of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America and to state that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany supports the position set forth in that note.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wished to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter".

**UNITED KINGDOM**

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

"... reserving the right not to apply the said Convention in respect of any territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible until three months after the date on which the Government of the United Kingdom notify the Secretary‑General of the [International Maritime Organization] that the said Convention shall apply in respect of any such territory."

**IV. Amendments**

## (1) 1991 (Chapters I, II, IV and VI) Amendments (MSC.21(59))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty‑ninth session (May 1991) adopted by resolution MSC.21(59), in accordance with article XII of the Convention, amendments to chapters I, II, IV and VI of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(viii) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 December 1992 unless, prior to 1 June 1992, more than one‑third of Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 December 1992.

## (2) 1994 (Chapter V) Amendments (MSC.33(63))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑third session (May 1994) adopted by resolution MSC.33(63), in accordance with article XII of the Convention, amendments to chapter V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 1996 unless, prior to 1 July 1995, more than one‑third of Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1996.

## (3) 1995 (Chapters I to VIII and STCW Code) Amendments (CONF)

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Parties to the Convention adopted on 7 July 1995, in accordance with article XII(1)(b)(ii) of the Convention, amendments to chapters I-VIII of the Convention and the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, and as determined by the Conference, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 February 1997 unless, prior to 1 August 1996, more than one‑third of Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 August 1996 one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 February 1997.

1The depositary received, on 12 July 1996, the following communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland:

"... the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Finland hereby inform that the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to the fact that the amendments contradict, to some extent, with national laws and regulations in force and therefore Parliamentary procedure is required.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs have, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The preparation of a legislative proposal including the necessary amendments shall be initiated during autumn 1996 and they are expected to be carried out in the beginning of 1997. The Government of Finland will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect."

Acceptance by Finland of the above-mentioned amendments was effected by the deposit of an instrument on 14 December 1998.

## (4) 1997 (Chapter V) Amendments (MSC.66(68))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑eighth session (June 1997) adopted by resolution MSC.66(68), in accordance with article XII of the Convention, amendments to chapter V of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 1999 unless, prior to 1 July 1998, more than one‑third of Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1999.

**(5) 1997 (STCW Code) Amendments (MSC.67(68))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty‑eighth session (June 1997) adopted, by resolution MSC.67(68), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 1999 unless, prior to 1 July 1998, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 1999.

## (6) 1998 (STCW Code) Amendments (MSC.78(70))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventieth session (December 1998) adopted, by resolution MSC.78(70), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2003 unless, prior to 1 July 2002, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. No such notification was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2003.

## (7) 2004 (STCW Code) Amendments (MSC.156(78))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.156(78), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006 unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2006, no such notification of objection was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

## (8) 2004 (STCW Code) Amendments (MSC.180(79))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its seventy-ninth session (December 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.180(79), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006 unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2006, no such notification of objection was received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

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## (9) 2006 (Chapters I and VI) Amendments (MSC.203(81))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.203(81), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters I and VI of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2008 unless, prior to 1 July 2007, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2007 one objection[[28]](#footnote-29) had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2008.

## (10) 2006 (STCW Code) Amendments (MSC.209(81))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its eighty-first session (May 2006) adopted, by resolution MSC.209(81), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2008 unless, prior to 1 July 2007, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined

merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2007, one objection[[29]](#footnote-30) had been received and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2008.

## (11) 2010 Manila amendments (STCW Convention and STCW Code)

**A. Adoption**

A Conference of Parties to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, held in Manila, the Philippines, (June 2010), adopted, by resolutions 1 and 2 respectively, amendments to the annex to the Convention and to the STCW Code (the Manila amendments).

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(vii) of the Convention, both sets of amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2011, unless, prior to that date, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention, or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross register tons or more, have notified their objection to the amendments. Following their deemed acceptance, the amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2012, in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention. As at 1 July 2011, one objection1 had been received, and the amendments, accordingly, entered into force on 1 January 2012. Under article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the STCW Convention, before the date set for entry into force, any Party may give notice to the Secretary-General that it exempts itself from giving effect to an amendment adopted under the procedure laid down in article XII(2) of the same Convention, for a period not longer than one year. Such notice was given by Slovenia2, Lithuania2, Denmark2, New Zealand3, the United Kingdom3, and Ireland3, Portugal3 and Latvia4.

The amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2012 for all Parties to the Convention, except Finland.

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**1** On 13 June 2011, the Depositary received a communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows:

“The Embassy hereby informs, with reference to article to article XII(1)(a)(vii) and XII(1)(a)(ix) that, due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to the above-mentioned amendments. The Embassy has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out and that it will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect”.

**2** Additionally, the Secretary-General received, on 12 December, 15 December 2011 and 19 December, respectively, communications from the Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia, the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark, under article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the STCW Convention, informing him as follows (the wording of the three communications is identical):

“The amendments to the Annex to the Convention and to the Code will enter into force on 1 January 2012. However, under article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the STCW Convention, before the date set for entry into force, any Party may give notice to the Secretary-General that it exempts itself from giving effect to an amendment adopted under the procedure laid down in article XII(2) of the same Convention, for a period not longer than one year.

The Embassy/the Ministry of Transport and Communications/the Minister for Foreign Affairs hereby inform that, with reference to Regulation VIII/1 (Fitness for duty) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Section A-VIII/1 of the STCW Code, due to national procedural requirements, the Republic of Slovenia/the Republic of Lithuania/the Kingdom of Denmark are not able to give effect to the Manila amendments before 1 January 2013.

The Embassy/the Ministry of Transport and Communications/the Minister for Foreign Affairs have, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Republic of Slovenia/the Government of the Republic of Lithuania/the Government of Denmark will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect.”

**3** The Secretary-General received four further communications, as follows:

- on 19 December 2011, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, informing him that:

"In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the Government of New Zealand exempts itself from giving effect to the Manila Amendments for a period of one year from the date of their entry into force, namely 1 January 2012. Accordingly, the Government of New Zealand records its understanding that it will give effect to the Manila Amendments from 1 January 2013."

- on 22 December 2011, from the Maritime and Coastguard Agency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, informing him, with regard to:

“1. Regulation VIII/1 (Fitness for duty) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Section A-VIII/1 of the STCW Code);

2. Regulation I/9 (Medical Standards) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Section A-I/9 of the STCW Code;

3. Regulation II/5 (Able Seafarer Deck) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Section A-II/5 of the STCW Code; Regulation III/6 (Electro-Technical Officers) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Section A-III/6 of the STCW Code;

4. Regulation VIII/1.1 (Exceptions from required Hours of Rest) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Section A-III/1.9 of the STCW Code; and

5. Regulation VIII/1.2 (Prevention of Alcohol Abuse, Limits) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Code and Section A-VIII/1.10 of the STCW Code;

that due to national procedural requirements the United Kingdom is not able to give effect to the Manila amendments before 1st January 2013. The Government of United Kingdom and Northern Ireland will inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect. ”

- and on 22 December 2011, from the Embassies of Ireland and Portugal, as follows:

“The Embassy of Ireland/Portugal hereby informs IMO that, due to national regulatory and administrative requirements, Ireland/Portugal are not in a position to be able to give effect to Regulation VIII/1 (Fitness for duty) of the Annex to the STCW Convention and Section A VIII/1 of the STCW Code before 1st January 2013. The Government of Northern Ireland/the Portuguese authorities will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect.”

4 Before the 31 December 2011 deadline, the Secretary-General received a communication from the Embassy of Latvia, as follows:

“The Embassy hereby informs that, with reference to any amendments to Chapters I and VIII of the Annex to the STCW Convention that do not directly involve certification of seafarers, under regulation 1/15, due to national procedural requirements, Latvia is not able to give effect to the Manila amendments before 1 January 2013.

The Embassy has however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Latvia will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect.”

The amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2012 for all Parties to the Convention, except Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Portugal, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

## (12) 2014 (Chapter I) Amendments (to make the use of the III Code mandatory) (MSC.373(93))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution (MSC.373(93)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter I.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined

merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2015, one objection1 had been received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2016.

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1 The depositary received, on 26 May 2015, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments.

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.”

## (13) 2014 (STCW Code, Chapter I) Amendments (MSC.374(93))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-third session (May 2014) adopted, by resolution (MSC.374(93)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2016 unless, prior to 1 July 2015, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined

merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2015, one objection1 had been received and accordingly the amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2016.

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1 The depositary received, on 26 May 2015, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments.

The depositary received, on 29 December 2017, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.”

## (14) 2015 (Chapters I and V) Amendments (MSC.396(95))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-fifth session (June 2015) adopted, by resolution (MSC.396(95)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters I and V.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to 1 July 2016, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined

merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2016, one objection**3** was received and accordingly the amendments will enter into force on 1 January 2017.

## (15) 2015 (STCW Code, Chapter V) Amendments (MSC.397(95))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-fifth session (June 2015) adopted, by resolution (MSC.376(95)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2017 unless, prior to 1 July 2016, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined

merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 2016, one objection**3** was received and accordingly the amendments entered into force on 1 January 2017.

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**3** The depositary received, on 24 May 2016, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments (MSC.396(95) and MSC.397(95)).

The Depositary further received, on 3 October 2017, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that its Government had fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entering into force of the aforementioned amendments [(MSC.396(95) and MSC.397(95)] and could thus withdraw its objection. The said amendments entered into force with respect to Finland on 5 October 2017.

## (16) 2016 (Chapters I and V) Amendments (MSC.416(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.416(97)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapters I and V.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2018 unless, prior to 1 January 2018, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2018, no objection had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2018.

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The depositary received, on 24 May 2016, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments (MSC.396(95) and MSC.397(95)).

## (17) 2016 (STCW Code, Chapters I and V) Amendments (MSC.417(97))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its ninety-seventh session (November 2016) adopted, by resolution (MSC.417(97)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2018 unless, prior to 1 January 2018, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 January 2018, no objection had been received, and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2018.

## (18) 2021 (Chapter I) Amendments (MSC.486(103))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its at its 103rd session (May 2021) adopted, by resolution (MSC.486(103)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to Chapter I.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2023 unless, prior to 1 July 2022, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments.

## (19) 2021 (STCW Code, Chapter I) Amendments (MSC.487(103))

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its at its 103rd session (May 2021) adopted, by resolution (MSC.487(103)), in accordance with article XII(1)(a)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the STCW Code.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article XII(1)(a)(ix) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2023 unless, prior to 1 July 2022, more than one‑third of Parties to the Convention or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than fifty per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping of ships of 100 gross tonnage or more, have notified their objections to the amendments.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING FOR FISHING VESSEL PERSONNEL, 1995 (STCW-F 1995)**

Done at London, 7 July 1995

**Entry into force:** 29 September 2012

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 11**

1 The Convention shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 January 1996 until 30 September 1996 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. States may become Parties to the Convention by:

.1 signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

.2 signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

.3 accession.

2 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 12**

1 The Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the date on which not less than 15 States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance, or approval, or have deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with article 11.

2 For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of the Convention after the requirements for entry into force thereof have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of the Convention or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

3 For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date on which the Convention entered into force, the Convention shall become effective three months after the date of deposit of the instrument.

4 After the date on which an amendment to the Convention is deemed to have been accepted under article 10, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to the Convention as amended.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

China 26 September 1996 Subject to approval by the Government of the People's Republic of China

Russian Federation 26 September 1996

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument or succession**

Belgium (accession) 10 May 2018 10 August 2018

Canada (accession) 8 April 2010 29 September 2012

Congo (accession) 19 May 201 19 August 2014

Denmark (accession)1 20 July 1998 29 September 2012

France (accession) 12 June 2019 12 September 2019

Gambia (accession) 30 July 2019 30 October 2019

Iceland (accession) 28 May 2002 29 September 2012

Indonesia (accession) 27 November 2019 27 February 2019

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 29 September 2012

Latvia (accession) 2 February 2007 29 September 2012

Lithuania (accession) 6 December 2012 6 March 2013

Mauritania (accession) 30 June 2008 29 September 2012

Morocco (accession) 14 April 2009 29 September 2012

Namibia (accession) 18 December 2008 29 September 2012

Nauru (accession) 18 June 2018 18 September 2018

New Zealand (accession) 4 December 2017 4 March 2018

Netherlands (accession)2 24 December 2018 24 March 2019

Norway (accession) 19 July 2006 29 September 2012

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 September 2012

Poland (accession) 28 July 2015 28 October 2015

Portugal (accession) 23 January 2017 23 April 2017

Romania (accession) 27 February 2018 27 May 2018

Russian Federation (signature) 30 September 1996 29 September 2012

Saint Lucia (accession) 26 May 2016 26 August 2016

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

Sierra Leone (accession) 10 March 2008 29 September 2012

South Africa (accession) 2 July 2018 2 October 2018

Spain (accession) 3 February 2009 29 September 2012

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 12 July 2005 29 September 2012

Tunisia (accession) 10 May 2019 10 August 2019

Uganda (accession) 3 April 2019 3 July 2019

Uruguay (accession) 1 August 2019 1 November 2019

Ukraine (accession) 4 September 2002 29 September 2012

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| Number of Contracting States: | 33 |

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1For the text of a reservation, see section III.

2 Accession for the European part of the Netherlands only.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession by Denmark was accompanied by the following reservation:

"It should be noted that a decision as to the applicability of the provisions of the Convention to Greenland and the Faroes is pending the completion of the international procedures prescribed in this respect. The ratification of Denmark is therefore, until further notice, subject to reservation with regard to the obligations of Greenland and the Faroes under the Convention".

The depositary received a communication dated 14 October 1998 from the Royal Danish Embassy stating:

"..... that the reservation made with regard to the obligations of the Faroes in connection with Denmark's ratification has been lifted in accordance with a recommendation submitted by the local government of the Faroe.

This notice does not affect the reservation made with respect to Greenland".

**NEW ZEALAND**

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

“… consistent with article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: the Government of New Zealand reserves the right to continue to apply the Tran-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement with respect to the recognition of Australian seafarer certificates until such time as Australia becomes party to the Convention.”

“… declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this accession shall not extend to Tokelau.”

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic contained the following declaration:

"Under no circumstances shall the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention, as amended, imply recognition of Israel or occasion its entry with the latter into any of the transactions regulated by the provisions of the same, as amended."

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE, 1979, AS AMENDED (SAR 1979)**

Done at Hamburg, 27 April 1979

**Entry into force**: 22 June 1985

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article IV**

(1) The Convention shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 November 1979 until 31 October 1980 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. States may become Parties to the Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

(2) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

...

**Entry into force**

**Article V**

(1) The Convention shall enter into force 12 months after the date on which 15 States have become Parties to it in accordance with article IV.

(2) Entry into force for States which ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention in accordance with article IV after the condition prescribed in paragraph (1) has been met and before the Convention enters into force, shall be on the date of entry into force of the Convention.

(3) Entry into force for States which ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention after the date on which the Convention enters into force shall be 30 days after the date of deposit of an instrument in accordance with article IV.

...

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Chile Ad referendum

China Subject to approval

Denmark Subject to ratification

France Sans réserve quant à l'approbation

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to ratification1

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réservation de la ratification

Turkey Subject to ratification

USSR Subject to subsequent ratification

United Kingdom With declaration1

United States Subject to ratification

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1For the text of a reservation or declaration, see section III.

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument**

Albania (accession) 19 June 2003 19 July 2003

Algeria (accession) 5 January 1983 22 June 1985

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 3 November 2001

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 20 August 2010 19 September 2010

Argentina (accession) 18 May 1981 22 June 1985

Australia (accession)1 7 November 1983 22 June 1985

Bahrain (accession) 2 March 2016 1 April 2016

Bangladesh (accession) 8 August 2011 7 September 2011

Barbados (accession) 25 July 1983 22 June 1985

Belgium (accession) 28 February 1985 22 June 1985

Benin (accession) 8 February 2017 10 March 2017

Brazil (accession) 22 September 1982 22 June 1985

Bulgaria (accession) 8 July 1999 7 August 1999

Cameroon (accession) 9 January 1987 8 February 1987

Canada (accession) 18 June 1982 22 June 1985

Cabo Verde (accession) 4 July 2003 3 August 2003

Chile1 (ratification) 7 October 1981 22 June 1985

China(approval)1, 3 24 June 1985 24 July 1985

Colombia (accession)1 10 July 2001 9 August 2001

Congo (accession) 7 August 2002 6 September 2002

Cook Islands (accession) 14 July 2008 13 August 2008

Costa Rica (accession) 7 January 2019 6 February 2019

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 5 October 1987 4 November 1987

Croatia (accession) 12 January 1998 11 February 1998

Cuba (accession) 16 July 1998 15 August 1998

Cyprus (accession)1 29 July 1994 28 August 1994

Denmark (ratification) 21 June 1984 22 June 1985

Djibouti (accession) 12 October 2015 11 November 2015

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 30 September 2001

Ecuador (accession) 17 May 1988 16 June 1988

Estonia (accession) 30 April 2001 30 May 2001

Finland (accession) 6 November 1986 6 December 1986

France (signature) 9 April 1980 22 June 1985

Gabon (accession) 9 May 2017 8 June 2017

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 December 1991

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 24 September 1995

Germany (ratification)1, 4 21 January 1982 22 June 1985

Ghana (accession) 13 January 2011 12 February 2011

Greece (ratification)1 4 September 1989 4 October 1989

Guinea-Bissau (accession) 24 October 2016 23 November 2016

Honduras (accession) 23 November 2012 23 December 2012

Hungary (accession) 27 January 2000 26 February 2000

Iceland (accession) 21 March 1995 20 April 1995

India (accession) 17 April 2001 17 May 2001

Indonesia (accession) 24 August 2012 23 September 2012

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 26 September 1995 26 October 1995

Ireland (accession) 1 November 1993 1 December 1993

Italy (accession) 2 June 1989 2 July 1989

Jamaica (accession) 10 June 1988 10 July 1988

Japan (accession) 10 June 1985 22 June 1985

Jordan (accession) 2 June 2006 2 July 2006

Kenya (accession) 15 December 1992 14 January 1993

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 7 March 2007

Latvia (accession) 30 November 1998 30 December 1998

Lebanon (accession) 15 April 2009 15 May 2009

Liberia (accession) 24 February 2009 26 March 2009

Libya (accession) 28 April 2005 28 May 2005

Lithuania (accession) 23 January 2001 22 February 2001

Luxembourg (accession) 14 February 1991 16 March 1991

Madagascar (accession) 27 July 2017 26 August 2017

Malta (accession) 24 September 2002 24 October 2002

Mauritius (accession) 4 May 1999 3 June 1999

Mexico (accession) 26 March 1986 25 April 1986

Monaco (accession) 19 November 1991 19 December 1991

Montenegro (succession)7 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (accession) 10 May 1999 9 June 1999

Mozambique (accession) 23 December 1996 22 January 1997

Namibia (accession) 12 March 2004 11 April 2004

Netherlands (acceptance) 8 July 1982 22 June 1985

New Zealand (accession)5 26 April 1985 22 June 1985

Nigeria (accession) 24 May 2002 23 June 2002

Niue (accession) 18 May 2012 17 June 2012

Norway (ratification) 9 December 1981 22 June 1985

Oman (accession) 17 May 1993 16 June 1993

Pakistan (accession) 11 November 1985 11 December 1985

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 October 2011

Panama (accession) 20 June 2013 20 July 2013

Papua New Guinea (accession) 3 August 1992 2 September 1992

Peru (accession) 4 July 1988 3 August 1988

Poland (ratification) 26 February 1988 27 March 1988

Portugal (accession) 30 October 1985 29 November 1985

Qatar (accession) 20 October 2009 19 November 2009

Republic of Korea (accession) 4 September 1995 4 October 1995

Romania (accession) 19 March 1999 18 April 1999

Russian Federation (ratification)1, 6 25 March 1988 24 April 1988

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004 6 November 2004

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 19 June 2004

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 17 June 2004

Saudi Arabia (accession) 7 March 2006 6 April 2006

Senegal (accession) 24 March 1994 23 April 1994

Serbia (succession)7 --- 3 June 2006

Seychelles (accession) 9 September 2010 9 October 2010

Singapore (accession) 20 January 1997 19 February 1997

Slovenia (accession) 31 May 2001 30 June 2001

South Africa (accession) 25 August 1987 24 September 1987

Spain (accession) 11 February 1993 13 March 1993

Sweden (accession) 27 September 1982 22 June 1985

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 18 June 2003 18 July 2003

Togo (accession) 23 April 2012 23 May 2012

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 18 October 2003

Trinidad and Tobago (accession)1 4 May 1989 3 June 1989

Tunisia (accession) 31 July 1998 30 August 1998

Turkey (ratification) 21 November 1985 21 December 1985

Uganda (accession) 3 April 2019 3 May 2019

Ukraine (accession) 5 March 1993 4 April 1993

United Arab Emirates (accession) 4 October 1993 3 November 1993

United Kingdom (signature)1, 2 22 May 1980 22 June 1985

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 16 May 2006 15 June 2006

United States (ratification) 12 August 1980 22 June 1985

Uruguay (accession) 15 December 1987 14 January 1988

Vanuatu (accession) 14 September 1992 14 October 1992

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession) 8 July 1986 7 August 1986

Vietnam (accession) 16 March 2007 15 April 2007

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| Number of Contracting States: | 113 |

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1For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

2The signature on behalf of the United Kingdom is in respect also of:

Anguilla

Bailiwick of Jersey

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Belize\*

Bermuda

British Virgin Islands

Gibraltar

Hong Kong\*\*

Isle of Man

St. Christopher‑Nevis\*

\* Has since become an independent State to which the Convention applies provisionally.

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

3 Applies to the ship Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997 and to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 24 June 2005.

4On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 22 April 1985.

5Accession by New Zealand was declared to apply also in the Cook Islands and Niue.

On 31 July, 2008, the depositary received the following communication from the New Zealand High Commission:

“The New Zealand High Commission ….. has the honour to refer to the Government of New Zealand’s accession to the Convention, on 26 April 1985. On accession, New Zealand declared that its accession extended to the Cook Islands.

The Cook Islands is a self-governing State in a relationship of free association with New Zealand, and possesses in its own right the capacity to enter into treaties and other international agreements with governments and regional and international organisations. Accordingly, the Government of the Cook Islands has acceded to the Convention in its own right, with the effective date of accession of 13 August 2008.

The New Zealand High Commission therefore has the honour to present to the International Maritime Organization, as depositary for the Convention, New Zealand’s declaration clarifying that, as of the effective date of the accession to the Convention by the Government of the Cook Islands, the Government of New Zealand regards the Government of the Cook Islands as having undertaken the obligations under the Convention in respect of the Cook Islands, and that the Government of New Zealand has ceased to have State responsibility for the observance of the obligations under the Convention in respect of the Cook Islands.”

6As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**AUSTRALIA**

The instrument of accession of the Commonwealth of Australia was accompanied by the following statement:

"Australia has a federal constitutional system in which legislative, executive and judicial powers are shared or distributed between the Commonwealth and the constituent States.

"The implementation of the Treaty throughout Australia will be effected by the Commonwealth, State and Territory authorities having regard to their respective constitutional powers and arrangements concerning their exercise."

**CHILE**

The depositary received the following communication dated 14 October 1983 from the Embassy of Chile in London outlining the position of the Government of Chile with regard to the services established in compliance with the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of Chile states that the creation of the maritime search and rescue services and the delimitation of the corresponding regions must be carried out strictly in conformity with the standards set forth in paragraph 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of chapter 2 of the Convention.

"The Government of Chile states further that, without prejudice to co‑operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization to harmonize aeronautical and maritime search and rescue plans and procedures, as recommended in resolution 1 of the Conference, the Parties to the Convention have full and sovereign liberty to establish within their territory and the waters under their jurisdiction such maritime search and rescue regions as they consider best suited to their interests."

**CHINA**

The instrument of approval of the People's Republic of China contained the following declaration (in the English language):

"The delimitation of search and rescue regions, as stipulated in the Annex to the Convention 2.1.7, is not related to and shall not prejudice the delimitation of any boundary between States, either is not related to and shall not prejudice the delimitation of any exclusive economic zone and continental shelf between States."

**COLOMBIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Colombia was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"For the purposes of the said instrument, the Republic of Colombia will recognize as regions of search and rescue only those which are established in conformity with the standards established in paragraph 2.1.4 of SAR 79, that is by agreement between the interested Parties. Exceptionally, and for humanitarian reasons only, will the Republic of Colombia provisionally accept the application of other equivalent global means of search and rescue services, strictly subject to the standards established in paragraph 2.1.7 of SAR 79”.

**COSTA RICA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Costa Rica contained the following declarations:

“1 The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica interprets, in relation to article III of the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, that [future] amendments shall enter into force for the country once they have been approved according to the procedures established in the Political Constitution of Costa Rica.

2 The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica interprets, in relation to chapter 3 “Co-operation” of the Annex to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, that such co-operation, in the case of warships in waters under the jurisdiction of Costa Rica, will take place subject to prior legislative authorization, as established in paragraph 5 of article 121 of the Political Constitution of Costa Rica.”

**CYPRUS**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cyprus contained the following reservation:

"As far as the Republic of Cyprus is concerned, the search and rescue region referred to in paragraphs 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of the Annex to the present Convention, is the sea area which is included in the region of responsibility of the Republic of Cyprus, which has been delimited on the basis of the Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, including the Thirteen Protocols attached thereon from 1947 to 1984, and ratified by the subsequent law of the Republic of Cyprus No. 213 of 1988".

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** [[30]](#footnote-31)

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 the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

**GREECE**[[31]](#footnote-32)

The following reservation was made at the time of signature of the Convention and was contained in the instrument of ratification:

"Region of responsibility: As far as Greece is concerned, the search and rescue region referred to in paragraph 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of the Annex to the present Convention is the region within which Greece has already assumed the responsibility for search and rescue purposes, established in accordance with the relevant Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944, the regional air navigation plans of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the regulation 15 of Chapter V of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea of 17 June 1960 (SOLAS 1960).

"Such region, which constitutes the most appropriate arrangement in the sense of paragraph 2.1.5 of the Annex to that Convention, was notified to the International Maritime Organization by document No.44/7.1.1975 of the Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine, and Greece has been continuously carrying out within it search and rescue operations."

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago contained the following declaration:

"The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago declares that the delimitation of maritime search and rescue regions pursuant to the provisional Caribbean Maritime Search and Rescue Plan is not related to and does not prejudice in any way the delimitation of maritime boundaries between Trinidad and Tobago and other States."

**USSR**

The instrument of ratification of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contained the following statement (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"Search and rescue operations in and over the territorial waters (the territorial sea), the inland waters, the land territory of the USSR are performed as a rule by the Soviet rescue units. In exceptional cases entry of the foreign rescue units into and over the Soviet territorial waters (territorial sea), the inland waters and the land territory of the USSR for the purpose of searching and rescuing of the survivors of maritime casualties is performed in accordance with the procedures provided under the laws and regulations of the USSR unless otherwise is provided for by the treaties of the USSR".

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The following declaration was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

"... that the Convention will not enter into force for Gibraltar until 30 days after the date on which the Government of the United Kingdom notifies the Secretary‑General of the Inter‑Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization that the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention in Gibraltar have been taken".

**IV. Amendments**

**1998 (revised Annex) Amendments (MSC.70(69))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee at its sixty-ninth session (May 1998) adopted by resolution MSC.70(69), in accordance with article III of the Convention, amendments to revise the Annex to the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article III(2)(h) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2000 unless, prior to 1 July 1999, more than one‑third of the Parties to the Convention have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 1 July 1999 one objection1 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 January 2000.

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1The depositary received, on 7 June 1999 the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

"… the Embassy of Finland hereby inform that the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to the fact that the amendments contradict, to some extent, with national laws and regulations in force and therefore Parliamentary procedure is required.

The Embassy have, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends, at this stage, to be able to withdraw its objection during the six‑month period after the date on which the amendment is deemed to have been accepted, i.e. by 1 January 2000. "

On 14 December 2001, the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland, as follows:

"The Government of Finland has now the honour to inform that the necessary legislative procedure has been carried out and the aforementioned amendments have been accepted by the Government on 30 November 2001.  The relevant legislation in Finland will enter into force on 1 February 2002. The Government of Finland is thus now in a position to withdraw its objection as of 1 February 2002".

**2004 (Chapters II, III and IV) Amendments (MSC.155(78))**

**A. Adoption**

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its seventy-eighth session (May 2004) adopted, by resolution MSC.155(78), in accordance with article III of the Convention, amendments to Chapters II, III and IV of the Convention.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with article III(2)(b) of the Convention, and as determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 July 2006 unless, prior to 1 January 2006, more than one-third of the Parties to the Convention have notified their objections to the amendments. As at 31 December 2005, two objections1 had been communicated to the Secretary-General and the amendments accordingly entered into force on 1 July 2006.

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2 The depositary received, on 22 December 2005, the following communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malta:

"… the Ministry wished to inform that, after careful consideration of the said amendments, in accordance with article III(2)(f) of this Convention, the Government of Malta, as a Contracting Party to the said Convention, declares that it is not yet in a position to accept these amendments."

The depositary received, on 23 December 2005, the following communication from the Royal Norwegian Embassy:

"… Acting under instructions from the Norwegian Government, the Embassy regrets having to inform the Secretary-General that Norway has not completed the internal procedures necessary for formal acceptance of the said amendments prior to the tacit acceptance deadline of 1 January 2006. The issue is now before the Parliament, and a final decision is expected towards the end of January 2006. The Secretary-General will immediately be informed of the decision of the Parliament."

The depositary received, on 5 July 2006, a communication from the Embassy of Norway withdrawing its objection to these amendments. The amendments therefore entered into force for Norway on 5 July 2006.

**CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION (SUA)**

Done at Rome, 10 March 1988

**Entry into force:** 1 March 1992

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 17**

1 This Convention shall be open for signature at Rome on 10 March 1988 by States participating in the International Conference on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and at the Headquarters of the Organization by all States from 14 March 1988 to 9 March 1989. It shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 18**

1 This Convention shall enter into force ninety days following the date on which fifteen States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect thereof.

2 For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Convention after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect ninety days after the date of such deposit.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Notifications

**I**. **Signatories**

Argentina Bajo reserva de ratificación

Austria Subject to ratification

Bahamas Subject to ratification

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Brunei Darussalam Subject to ratification

Bulgaria Subject to ratification

Byelorussian SSR [*Translation*] With the following reservation: In compliance with article 17, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988, this Convention enters into force for the Byelorussian SSR after its ratification by the competent authorities of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Canada Subject to ratification

Chile Sujeto a ratificación

Sujeto a reserva1

China Subject to ratification1

Costa Rica Ad referendum

Czechia Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification or acceptance

Ecuador Subject to ratification

Egypt Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Greece Subject to ratification

Hungary Subject to ratification

Iraq Subject to ratification1

Israel Subject to ratification

Italy Subject to ratification

Jordan [*Translation*] Subject to ratification

Liberia Subject to ratification

Morocco Sous réserve de ratification

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

New Zealand Subject to ratification

Nigeria Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Philippines Subject to ratification by the Congress of the Philippines

Poland Subject to ratification

Saudi Arabia [*Translation*] Subject to ratification

Seychelles Subject to ratification

Spain A reserva de ratificación

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

Turkey The Government of the Republic of Turkey signs the Convention subject to ratification and with reservation to the effect that it does not consider itself bound by all of the provisions of article 16 paragraph (1)

Ukrainian SSR [*Translation*] With the following reservation:

In compliance with article 17, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988, this Convention enters into force for the Ukrainian SSR after its ratification by the competent authorities of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

USSR [*Translation*] With the following reservation:

In compliance with article 17, paragraph 2(b) of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 10 March 1988, this Convention enters into force for the USSR after its ratification by the competent authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

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1For the text of a reservation or statement, see section III.

**II.** **Contracting States**

**Date of deposit** **Date of entry**

**of instrument** **into force**

Afghanistan (accession) 23 September 2003 22 December 2003

Albania (accession) 19 June 2002 17 September 2002

Algeria (accession)1 11 February 1998 12 May 1998

Andorra (accession)1 17 July 2006 15 October 2006

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 12 October 2009 10 January 2010

Argentina (ratification)1 17 August 1993 15 November 1993

Armenia (accession)1 8 June 2005 6 September 2005

Australia (accession) 19 February 1993 20 May 1993

Austria (ratification) 28 December 1989 1 March 1992

Azerbaijan (accession)1 26 January 2004 25 April 2004

Bahamas (accession) 25 October 2005 23 January 2006

Bahrain (accession) 21 October 2005 19 January 2006

Bangladesh (accession) 9 June 2005 7 September 2005

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 4 August 1994

Belarus (accession) 4 December 2002 4 March 2003

Belgium (accession) 11 April 2005 10 July 2005

Benin (accession) 31 August 2006 29 November 2006

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 13 February 2002 14 May 2002

Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession) 28 July 2003 26 October 2003

Botswana (accession) 14 September 2000 13 December 2000

Brazil (ratification)1 25 October 2005 23 January 2006

Brunei Darussalam (ratification) 4 December 2003 3 March 2004

Bulgaria (ratification) 8 July 1999 6 October 1999

Burkina Faso (accession) 15 January 2004 14 April 2004

Cambodia (accession) 18 August 2006 16 November 2006

Canada (ratification)2 18 June 1993 16 September 1993

Cabo Verde (accession) 3 January 2003 3 April 2003

Chile (ratification) 22 April 1994 21 July 1994

China (ratification)1,6 20 August 1991 1 March 1992

Comoros (accession) 6 March 2008 4 June 2008

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 26 August 2015

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 10 June 2007

Costa Rica (ratification) 25 March 2003 23 June 2003

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 23 March 2012 21 June 2012

Croatia (accession) 18 August 2005 16 November 2005

Cuba (accession)1 20 November 2001 18 February 2002

Cyprus (accession) 2 February 2000 2 May 2000

Czechia (accession) 10 December 2004 10 March 2005

Denmark (ratification)1 25 August 1995 23 November 1995

Djibouti (accession) 9 June 2004 7 September 2004

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 29 November 2001

Dominican Republic (accession) 3 July 2008- 1 October 2008

Ecuador (accession) 10 March 2003 8 June 2003

Egypt (ratification)1 8 January 1993 8 April 1993

El Salvador (accession) 7 December 2000 7 March 2001

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 15 January 2004 14 April 2004

Estonia (accession) 15 February 2002 16 May 2002

Eswatini[[32]](#footnote-33)\* (accession) 17 April 2003 16 July 2003

Ethiopia (accession) 29 July 2013 27 October 2013

Fiji (accession) 21 May 2008 19 August 2008

Finland (ratification) 12 November 1998 10 February 1999

France (approval)1 2 December 1991 1 March 1992

Gambia (accession) 1 November 1991 1 March 1992

Georgia (accession) 11 August 2006 9 November 2006

Germany3  (accession) 6 November 1990 1 March 1992

Ghana (accession) 1 November 2002 30 January 2003

Greece (ratification) 11 June 1993 9 September 1993

Grenada (accession) 9 January 2002 9 April 2002

Guatemala (accession) 26 August 2009 24 November 2009

Guinea (accession) 1 February 2005 2 May 2005

Guinea Bissau (accession) 14 October 2008 12 January 2009

Guyana (accession) 2 January 2003 2 April 2003

Honduras (accession) 17 May 2005 15 August 2005

Hungary (ratification) 9 November 1989 1 March 1992

Iceland (accession) 28 May 2002 26 August 2002

India (accession)2 15 October 1999 13 January 2000

Iran (Islamic Republic of )(accession) 1 30 October 2009 28 January 2010

Iraq (accession) 21 March 2014 19 June 2014

Ireland (accession) 10 September 2004 9 December 2004

Israel (ratification)1 6 January 2009 6 April 2009

Italy (ratification) 26 January 1990 1 March 1992

Jamaica (accession)2 17 August 2005 15 November 2005

Japan (accession) 24 April 1998 23 July 1998

Jordan (accession) 2 July 2004 30 September 2004

Kazakhstan (accession) 24 November 2003 22 February 2004

Kenya (accession) 21 January 2002 21 April 2002

Kiribati (accession) 17 November 2005 16 February 2006

Kuwait (accession) 30 June 2003 28 September 2003

Lao People's Democratic Republic (accession) 20 March 2012 18 June 2012

Latvia (accession) 4 December 2002 4 March 2003

Lebanon (accession) 16 December 1994 16 March 1995

Lesotho (accession) 7 November 2011 5 February 2012

Liberia (ratification) 5 October 1995 3 January 1996

Libya (accession) 8 August 2002 6 November 2002

Liechtenstein (accession) 8 November 2002 6 February 2003

Lithuania (accession) 30 January 2003 30 April 2003

Luxembourg (accession) 5 January 2011 5 April 2011

Madagascar (accession) 15 September 2006 14 December 2006

Malawi (accession) 10 January 2014 10 April 2014

Maldives (accession) 25 February 2014 26 May 2014

Mali (accession) 29 April 2002 28 July 2002

Malta (accession) 20 November 2001 18 February 2002

Marshall Islands (accession) 29 November 1994 27 February 1995

Mauritania (accession) 17 January 2008 16 April 2008

Mauritius (accession) 3 August 2004 1 November 2004

Mexico (accession)1 13 May 1994 11 August 1994

Micronesia (Federated States of) (accession) 10 February 2003 11 May 2003

Moldova (accession)1 11 October 2005 9 January 2006

Monaco (accession) 25 January 2002 25 April 2002

Mongolia (accession) 22 November 2005 20 February 2006

Montenegro (succession)7 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (ratification) 8 January 2002 8 April 2002

Mozambique (accession)1 8 January 2003 8 April 2003

Myanmar (accession)1 19 September 2003 18 December 2003

Namibia (accession) 10 July 2004 18 October 2004

Nauru (accession) 11 August 2005 9 November 2005

Netherlands (acceptance)5 5 March 1992 3 June 1992

New Zealand (ratification) 10 June 1999 8 September 1999

Nicaragua (accession) 4 July 2007 2 October 2007

Niger (accession) 30 August 2006 28 November 2006

Nigeria (ratification) 24 February 2004 24 May 2004

Niue (accession) 22 June 2009 20 September 2009

North Macedonia (accession)8 7 August 2007 5 November 2007

Norway (ratification) 18 April 1991 1 March 1992

Oman (accession) 24 September 1990 1 March 1992

Pakistan (accession) 20 September 2000 19 December 2000

Palau (accession) 4 December 2001 4 March 2002

Panama (accession) 3 July 2002 1 October 2002

Paraguay (accession)2 12 November 2004 10 February 2005

Peru (accession) 19 July 2001 17 October 2001

Philippines (ratification) 6 January 2004 5 April 2004

Poland (ratification) 25 June 1991 1 March 1992

Portugal (accession)1 5 January 1996 4 April 1996

Qatar (accession) 18 September 2003 17 December 2003

Republic of Korea (accession) 14 May 2003 12 August 2003

Romania (accession) 2 June 1993 31 August 1993

Russian Federation (ratification)1  4 May 2001 2 August 2001

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 17 January 2002 17 April 2002

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 18 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 9 October 2001 7 January 2002

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 16 August 2004

San Marino (accession) 15 December 2014 15 March 2015

Sao Tome and Principe (accession) 5 May 2006 3 August 2006

Saudi Arabia(accession)1 2 February 2006 3 May 2006

Senegal (accession) 9 August 2004 7 November 2004

Serbia (succession)7 --- 3 June 2006

Seychelles (ratification) 24 January 1989 1 March 1992

Singapore (accession) 3 February 2004 3 May 2004

Slovakia (accession) 8 December 2000 8 March 2001

Slovenia (accession) 18 July 2003 16 October 2003

South Africa (accession) 8 July 2005 6 October 2005

Spain (ratification) 7 July 1989 1 March 1992

Sri Lanka (accession) 4 September 2000 3 December 2000

Sudan (accession) 22 May 2000 20 August 2000

Sweden (ratification) 13 September 1990 1 March 1992

Switzerland (ratification) 12 March 1993 10 June 1993

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 24 March 2003 22 June 2003

Tajikistan (accession) 12 August 2005 10 November 2005

Togo (accession) 10 March 2003 8 June 2003

Tonga (accession) 6 December 2002 6 March 2003

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 27 July 1989 1 March 1992

Tunisia (accession)1 6 March 1998 4 June 1998

Turkey (ratification)1 6 March 1998 4 June 1998

Turkmenistan (accession) 8 June 1999 6 September 1999

Tuvalu (accession) 2 December 2005 2 March 2006

Uganda (accession) 11 November 2003 9 February 2004

Ukraine (ratification) 21 April 1994 20 July 1994

United Arab Emirates (accession)1 15 September 2005 14 December 2005

United Kingdom (ratification)1,4 3 May 1991 1 March 1992

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 11 May 2005 9 August 2005

United States (ratification) 6 December 1994 6 March 1995

Uruguay (accession) 10 August 2001 8 November 2001

Uzbekistan (accession) 25 September 2000 24 December 2000

Vanuatu (accession) 18 February 1999 19 May 1999

Viet Nam (accession) 12 July 2002 10 October 2002

Yemen (accession) 30 June 2000 28 September 2000

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 166 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 95.16% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

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1For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

2With a notification under article 6, see section IV.

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

\* For the text of a reservation, see section III.

4The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man from 8 February 1999 and in respect of Jersey from 17 October 2014.

5 Extended to Aruba by the Netherlands with effect from 15 December 2004. Also extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.

6 China extended the Convention to the Hong Kong Administrative Region from 20 February 2006, and to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 2 April 2020.

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

8 Previous name “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (as per communication received in February 2019).

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ALGERIA**

The instrument of accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria was accompanied by the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation concluded in Rome on 10 March 1988. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that for a dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all the parties involved shall be necessary in each case."

**ANDORRA**

The instrument of accession of Andorra contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

“Andorra is a landlocked State and, at the time of its accession to the Convention and the Protocol, has no official ships registered. However, in accordance with the Traffic Code of 10 June 1999, individuals of Andorran nationality and foreigners residing legally in the country may have their sports vessels entered in a register established by the Government of Andorra.

In this context, Andorra reserves the right recognized in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in particular article 125, to request transit States (the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of France) for right of access to and from the sea, and freedom of transit through their territories for that purpose.

We, the Co-princes, having read and considered the above-mentioned Convention and Protocol, hereby express the consent of the State to be bound by the provisions contained therein, and to that end we command issuance of this instrument of accession, signed by us and countersigned by the Head of the Government.”

**ARGENTINA**

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

[*Translation*]

"The Argentine Republic declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it shall not be bound by any of the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article."

**ARMENIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Armenia contained the following reservation:

"The Republic of Armenia declares that it does not consider itself bound by the 2nd sentence of Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation."

**AZERBAIJAN**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Azerbaijan contained the following reservation:

"In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 16."

**BRAZIL**

The instrument of ratification of the Federative Republic of Brazil contained the following reservation:

"… with reservation to article 6, paragraph 2; article 8' and article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention and to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol."

**CHILE**

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

[*Translation*]

"In connection with the provisions of article 4 of the present Convention, the Government of Chile shall not apply the provisions thereof to incidents that occur in its internal waters and in the waters of Magellan Strait."

**CHINA**

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:

*[Translation]*

"The People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the said Convention."

This statement was reaffirmed in the instrument of ratification of the People's Republic of China.

**CUBA**

The instrument of accession by the Republic of Cuba contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"The Republic of Cuba, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 16, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the aforesaid article, with respect to the settlement of disputes between States Parties, since it considers that such disputes should be settled by amicable agreement. Similarly, the Republic of Cuba reiterates that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice".

**DENMARK**

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

*[Translation]*

"... with the qualification, however, that the Convention as well as the Protocol will not apply to the Faroes nor to Greenland, pending a further decision."

**EGYPT**

The instrument of ratification of the Arab Republic of Egypt was accompanied by the following reservations:

*[Translation]*

"1. A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

2. A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act).

This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of approval of the French Republic contained the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

"1. As far as article 3, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by "tentative", "incitation", "complicité" and "menace", la tenative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: "Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court".

**THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

The instrument of accession of the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following reservation in the German language:

*[Translation]*

"In accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention the Federal Republic of Germany declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

**INDIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of India contained the following reservation:

"In accordance with article 16(2) of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, the Government of the Republic of India hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16(1)."

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

The instrument of accession by the Islamic Republic of Iran contained the following reservations:

“Pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran affirms that the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary in each individual case, for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran can, if it deems appropriate, agree with the submission of the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and related domestic Law.

With regard to Article 11, paragraph 4, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that the extradition would be applicable only to the State Party within the territorial jurisdiction of which the crime has occurred. In the case where an extradition agreement exists between the requesting State and the State in which the crime has occurred, the agreement shall be applied.”

**IRAQ**

The following reservation was made at the time of signature of the convention:

*[Translation]*

"This signature does not in any way imply recognition of Israel or entry into any relationship with it."

The depositary received, on 11 February 2019, the following additional reservation1:

“ Pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA 1988), the Government of the Republic of Iraq states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.”

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1 The depositary received, on 6 January 2020, communications from the Republic of Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany containing objections to the reservation made by the Republic of Iraq (circular SUA.1/Circ.92). The depositary further received communications from the Republic of Finland, on 7 February 2020, from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, from the Portuguese Republic on 10 February 2020, and from Romania on 11 February 2020, containing objections to the reservation made by the Republic of Iraq (circular SUA.1/Circ.93). The Secretary‑General, having received at least one validly submitted objection to the reservation made by the Republic of Iraq, has not accepted the reservation in deposit (circular SUA.1/Circ.94).

**ISRAEL**

The instrument of ratification by Israel contained the following reservation:

“Pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Government of Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.”

The instrument of ratification by Israel also contained the following statement:

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the reservation made upon the signature of Iraq of the aforementioned Convention contains a statement with respect to the State of Israel.

The Government of the State of Israel considers that such a statement, which is explicitly of a political nature, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention.

The Government of the State of Israel, therefore, objects to the aforesaid statement made by Iraq.”

**MEXICO**

The instrument of accession of the United Mexican States contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law."

**MOLDOVA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Moldova contained the following declaration:

"Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Convention shall be applied only on the territory controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

The Republic of Moldova shall apply the provisions of article 8, paragraph 1 of the Convention as far as it will not infringe its own national legislation.

The Republic of Moldova declares that it shall establish its own jurisdiction over the offences specified in article 3 of the Convention, in cases provided in article 6, paragraph 2 of this Convention.

According to article 16, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

**MOZAMBIQUE**

The instrument of accession by Mozambique contained the following declarations:

"The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to International Court of Justice."

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that:

"The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, can not extradite Mozambique citizens.

Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts."

**MYANMAR**

The instrument of accession by Myanmar was accompanied by the following reservation:

"The Government of the Union of Myanmar wished to express reservation of Article 16(1) relating to arbitration and does not consider itself bound by the same."

**PORTUGAL**

The instrument of accession of the Portuguese Republic contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"In face of its internal law Portugal considers that the handing over of the suspect mentioned in article 8 of the Convention can only be based on strong suspicions that he committed any of the crimes mentioned in article 3, and will always depend on a court decision. Furthermore it will not be admitted in the event that the crime ascribed entails death sentence."

**QATAR**

The instrument of accession by Qatar contained the following:

"Subject to reservation in respect of article 16(a)."

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The instrument of ratification of the Russian Federation contained the following reservation (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"The Russian Federation applies the provisions of point 1 of article 8 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to the extent to which they do not conflict with its own legislation".

**SAUDI ARABIA**

The instrument of accession of Saudi Arabia was accompanied by the following reservation:

This document announces the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s accession to and approval of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, with full reservation as to Article 11 and Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

**TUNISIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Tunisia was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"The Republic of Tunisia, in agreeing to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation concluded in Rome on 10 March 1988, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention and maintains that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the prior agreement of all the parties involved."

**TURKEY**

The instrument of ratification of the Republic of Turkey was accompanied by the following reservation:

"In signing the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the Government of the Republic of Turkey, under the article 16(2) of the said Convention declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the said Convention."

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

The instrument of accession of the United Arab Emirates contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the United Arab Emirates has taken cognizance of the provisions of the aforementioned Convention and Protocol and accedes to them with full reservation in respect of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention, concerning the settlement of a dispute between States Parties to the Convention by arbitration or, if they are unable to agree on the organization of arbitration, by referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice. It also enters a full reservation with respect to the provisions of article 1 of the Protocol, insofar as they refer to article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation."

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

**VIET NAM**

The instrument of accession by Viet Nam was accompanied by the following declaration:

“According to the Convention, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam makes its reservation to paragraph 1 of article 16 thereof.”

**IV. Notifications**

**Article 6**

**CANADA**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Secretary‑General has been informed that Canada has established jurisdiction over offences in all of the cases cited in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

**Article 6**

**JAMAICA**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 2(c) of the Convention, the Secretary‑General has been informed that Jamaica has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 3.

**Article 6**

**PARAGUAY**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention, the Secretary‑General has been informed that the Republic of Paraguay has established jurisdiction in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

**PROTOCOL OF 2005 TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION (SUA 2005)**

Done at London, 14 October 2005

**Entry into force:** 28 July 2010

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 17**

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 14 February 2006 to 13 February 2007 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

4 Only a State which has signed the Convention without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention may become a Party to this Protocol.

**Entry into force**

**Article 18**

1 This Protocol shall enter into force ninety days following the date on which twelve States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General.

2 For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force thereof have been met, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect ninety days after the date of such deposit.

**Denunciation**

**Article 19**

1 This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the date on which this Protocol enters into force for that State.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of denunciation with the Secretary‑General.

3 A denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after the deposit of the instrument with the Secretary‑General.

**Revision and amendment**

**Article 20**

1 A conference for the purpose of revising or amending this Protocol may be convened by the Organization.

2 The Secretary-General shall convene a conference of States Parties to this Protocol for revising or amending the Protocol, at the request of one third of the States Parties, or ten States Parties, whichever is the higher figure.

3 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date of entry into force of an amendment to this Protocol shall be deemed to apply to the Protocol as amended.

**Declarations**

**Article 21**

1 Upon depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a State Party which is not a party to a treaty listed in the Annex may declare that, in the application of this Protocol to the State Party, the treaty shall be deemed not to be included in article 3*ter*. The declaration shall cease to have effect as soon as the treaty enters into force for the State Party, which shall notify the Secretary‑General of this fact.

2 When a State Party ceases to be a party to a treaty listed in the Annex, it may make a declaration as provided for in this article, with respect to that treaty.

3 Upon depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, a State Party may declare that it will apply the provisions of article 3*ter* in accordance with the principles of its criminal law concerning family exemptions of liability.

**Amendments to the Annex**

**Article 22**

1 The Annex may be amended by the addition of relevant treaties that:

(a) areopen to the participation of all States;

(b) have entered into force; and

(c) have been ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to by at least twelve States Parties to this Protocol*.*

2 After the entry into force of this Protocol, any State Partythereto may propose such an amendment to the Annex. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General in written form. The Secretary-General shallcirculate any proposed amendment that meets the requirements of paragraph 1 to allmembers of the Organization and seek from States Parties to this Protocol their consent to the adoption of the proposed amendment.

3 The proposed amendment to the Annexshall be deemed adopted after more thantwelveof the States Parties to this Protocol consentto it by written notification to the Secretary‑General.

4 The adopted amendment to the Annex shall enter into force thirty days after the depositwith the Secretary-Generalof the twelfth instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such amendment for those States Partiesto this Protocol that have deposited such an instrument. For each State Party to this Protocolratifying, accepting or approving the amendment after the deposit of the twelfth instrumentwith the Secretary‑General*,* the amendment shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

V. Notifications

**I Signatories**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Australia | “Subject to ratification” | 7 March 2006 |
| Austria | “Subject to ratification” | 12 May 2006 |
| Bulgaria | “Subject to ratification” | 11 September 2006 |
| Denmark | “Subject to ratification” | 9 February 2007 |
| Estonia | “Subject to ratification” | 8 February 2007 |
| Finland | “Subject to ratification” | 27 February 2006 |
| France | “Sous réserve de ratification,  d’acceptation ou d’approbation” | 14 February 2006 |
| Greece | “Subject to ratification” | 12 February 2007 |
| Italy | “Subject to ratification” | 1 February 2007 |
| Netherlands | “Subject to acceptance” | 31 January 2007 |
| New Zealand | “Subject to ratification” | 24 January 2007 |
| Norway | “Subject to ratification” | 14 February 2006 |
| Portugal | “Subject to ratification” | 14 June 2006 |
| Spain | “a reserva de ratificación” | 12 February 2007 |
| Sweden | “Subject to ratification” | 14 February 2006 |
| Turkey | “Subject to ratification” | 15 August 2006 |
| United Kingdom | “Subject to ratification” | 23 January 2007 |
| United States of America | “Subject to ratification” | 17 February 2006 |

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit** **Date of entry**

**of instrument** **into force**

Algeria (accession) 25 January 2011 25 April 2011

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 24 November 2015 22 February 2016

Austria (ratification) 18 June 2010 16 September 2010

Benin (accession) 28 June 2018 26 September 2018

Belgium (accession) 2 July 2019 30 September 2019

Bulgaria (ratification) 7 October 2010 5 January 2011

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 26 August 2015

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 28 July 2010

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 23 March 2012 21 June 2012

Cuba (accession) 10 April 2014 9 July 2014

Denmark (ratification)1, 2 14 September 2018 13 December 2018

Dominican Republic (accession) 9 March 2010 28 July 2010

Djibouti (accession) 23 April 2014 22 July 2014

Estonia (ratification) 16 May 2008 28 July 2010

Fiji (accession) 21 May 2008 28 July 2010

Finland (ratification) 26 May 2020 24 August 2020

France (approval) 9 May 2018 7 August 2018

Germany (accession) 29 January 2016 28 April 2016

Ghana (accession) 18 November 2019 16 February 2020

Greece (ratification) 11 September 2013 10 December 2013

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 21 May 2019

Iraq (accession) 19 July 2021 17 October 2021

Jamaica (accession) 28 November 2013 26 February 2014

Kazakhstan (accession) 3 May 2019 1 August 2019

Latvia (accession) 16 November 2009 28 July 2010

Liechtenstein (accession) 28 August 2009 28 July 2010

Marshall Islands (accession) 9 May 2008 28 July 2010

Mauritania (accession) 21 August 2013 19 November 2013

Montenegro (accession) 6 January 2020 5 April 2020

Nauru (accession) 29 April 2010 28 July 2010

Netherlands (acceptance)2 1 March 2011 30 May 2011

New Zealand (ratification) 26 February 2018 27 May 2018

Nigeria (accession) 18 June 2015 16 September 2015

Norway (ratification) 30 September 2013 29 December 2013

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 28 December 2011

Panama (accession) 24 February 2011 25 May 2011

Portugal (ratification) 1 September 2015 30 November 2015

Qatar (accession)1 10 January 2014 10 April 2014

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 29 March 2007 28 July 2010

Saint Lucia (accession) 8 November 2012 6 February 2013

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 5 July 2010 3 October 2010

San Marino (accession) 15 December 2014 15 March 2015

Saudi Arabia (accession) 31 July 2013 29 October 2013

Serbia (accession) 8 July 2010 6 October 2010

Spain (ratification) 16 April 2008 28 July 2010

Sweden (ratification)1 22 September 2014 21 December 2014

Switzerland (accession)[[33]](#footnote-34) 15 October 2008 28 July 2010

Togo (accession) 6 February 2017 7 May 2017

Turkey (ratification) 19 July 2010 17 October 2010

United States of America (ratification) 28 August 2015 26 November 2015

Uruguay (accession) 29 April 2015 28 July 2015

Vanuatu (accession) 20 August 2008 28 July 2010

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 52 |
|  |  |

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2  Demark declares the Protocol will not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland until further notice.

**III. Declaration, Reservations and Statements**

**DENMARK**

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

"Authorization granted by Danish authorities pursuant to article 8bis denotes only that Denmark will abstain from pleading infringement of Danish sovereignty in connection with the requesting State's boarding of a vessel or a platform. Danish authorities cannot authorize another State to take legal action on behalf of the Kingdom of Denmark."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of approval of France contained the following reservations and declarations:

“1. Concerning article 4, paragraph 4 of the Protocol replacing article 3, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the French Republic understands "threatens"/"threat" to mean a threat [Fr. menace] such as it is defined in the conditions provided for by French criminal legislation.

2. Concerning article 4, paragraph 7 of the Protocol, which inserts an article 3quater in the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the French Republic understands "attempts to commit an offence", "participates as an accomplice in an offence" and "organizes [the commission of] an offence" to mean an attempt [Fr. tentative] and participation as an accomplice [Fr. complicité] such as they are defined in the conditions provided for by French criminal legislation.

3. Concerning article 4, paragraph 6 of the Protocol, which inserts an article 3ter in the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the French Republic reserves the right not to establish as a criminal offence the fact of unlawfully and intentionally transporting another person on board a ship knowing that the person has committed an act that constitutes an offence set forth in article 3, 3bis or 3quater or an offence set forth in any treaty listed in the annex, and intending to assist that person in evading criminal prosecution, where the said person has committed an offence that constitutes a minor offence [Fr. contravention], a misdemeanour [Fr. délit] or an act of terrorism punishable by less than 10 years' imprisonment. In accordance with article 21, paragraph 3 of the Protocol, the French Republic will apply article 3ter of the Convention in accordance with the principles of French criminal law concerning family exemptions of liability.

4. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, as revised by the present Protocol, according to which "Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court."

**GERMANY**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In accordance with Article 21, paragraph 3 of the Protocol, the Federal Republic of Germany declares that it will apply the provisions of Article 3ter in accordance with the principles of German criminal law concerning family exemptions of liability."

**NETHERLANDS**

The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by the following declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it will apply the provisions of article 3*ter* of the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, in accordance with the principles of its criminal law concerning family exemptions of liability."

**NEW ZEALAND**

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

"AND DECLARES that its ratification shall extend to Tokelau."

**QATAR**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following reservation:

"The State of Qatar does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 16 of this Convention with regards to referrals to the International Court of Justice”.

**SWEDEN**

The instrument of accession by Sweden contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with article 21.3 of the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation Sweden will apply article 3*ter* of the Convention in accordance with the principles of Swedish criminal law concerning family exemptions of liability.”

**SWITZERLAND**

The instrument of accession by Switzerland contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

*“Declaration concerning article 2bis of the Convention:*

Switzerland declares that article 2*bis* of the SUA Convention, as contained in the Protocol of 14 October 2005 must not be interpreted as excusing or rendering lawful any acts in other respects unlawful or as excluding the bringing of an action under other legislation.”

**V. Notifications**

**Article 8bis**

**FRANCE**

Pursuant to Article 8bis, paragraph 15 of the Protocol, the designated authority to receive and respond to requests for assistance, for confirmation of nationality, and for authorization to take appropriate measures is as follows:

**During Office hours (08h00 - 20h00 GTM+1):**

Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires Etrangères

Mission des Conventions et de l’entraide judiciaire

27, rue de la Convention

CS 91533 – 75732 Paris Cedex 15

Email : [arraisonnements.fae-saj-cej@diplomatie.gouv.fr](mailto:arraisonnements.fae-saj-cej@diplomatie.gouv.fr)

Phones : +33 1 43.17.91.41

+33 1 43.17.91.87

+33 1 43.17.90.24

Fax : +33 1 43.17.89.13

**Out of office hours (20h00 – 08h00 GTM+1 as well as weekends and bank holidays):**

Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires Etrangères

Centre de crise et de soutien

37, quai d’Orsay

75007 Paris 07SP

Email : [alertes.cdc@diplomatie.gouv.fr](mailto:alertes.cdc@diplomatie.gouv.fr)

Phones : +33 1 53.59.11.00

+33 1 53.59.11.17./.

**LATVIA**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 8bis, paragraph 15 of the Protocol, the Republic of Latvia notifies that the authority to receive and respond to requests for assistance is:

**Naval Forces Coast Guard Service of the**

**National Armed Forces of the**

**Republic of Latvia**

Meldru Str. 5a,

Rīga, LV-1015

Latvia

Phone: +371 67082052

Fax:+371 67320100

E-mail: info@mrcc.lv

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 8bis, paragraph 15 of the Protocol, the Republic of Latvia further notifies that the authorities to receive and respond to requests for confirmation of nationality and for authorization to take appropriate measures within the scope of their competence are as follows:

**Security Police**

Kr. Barona Str. 99a,

Rīga, LV-1012

Latvia

Phone: +371 67208964

Fax: +371 67273373

E-mail: dp@dp.gov.lv

**Prosecutor General's Office**

Kalpaka Blvd. 6

Rīga, LV-1801

Latvia

Phone: +371 67044400

Fax: +371 67044449

E-mail: webmaster@lrp.gov.lv

**SAN MARINO**

“In conformity with article 8bis, paragraph 15 of the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005, the Republic of San Marino designates, as competent Authority, the Civil Aviation and Maritime Navigation Authority”.

**SWEDEN**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 8bis, paragraph 15 of the Protocol, Sweden notifies that the authority to receive and respond to requests for assistance is as follows:

**National Bureau of Investigation**

**International Police Cooperation Division (IPO)**

P.O. Box 12256

S.E. 102 26 Stockholm

Sweden

Phone: +46 10 563 70 00

Fax: +46 8 651 42 03

E-mail: ipo.rkp@polisen.se

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 8bis, paragraph 15 of the Protocol, the Republic of Sweden further notifies that the authority to receive and respond to requests for confirmation of a ship’s nationality is as follows:

**Swedish Coastguard Regional Command Northeast**

NCC Sweden (H24)

Duty officer

P.O. Box 92028

S.E. 120 06 Stockholm

Sweden

Phone: +46 8 578 976 30

E-mail: lc.krn.rkp@kustbevakningen.se

Sweden further notifies that the authority to receive and respond to requests on measures against a Swedish ship is as follows:

**Ministry of Justice**

**Division for Criminal Cases and International Judicial Co-operation**

**Central Authority**

S.E. 103 33 Stockholm

Sweden

Phone: +46 8 405 10 00 (switchboard)

Phone: +46 8 405 45 00 (office)

Fax: +46 8 405 46 76 (office)

E-mail: ju.birs.rkp@gov.se

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Pursuant to the provisions of article 8bis, paragraph 15 of the Protocol, the United States notifies that the authority to receive and respond to requests for assistance, for confirmation of nationality, and for authorization to take appropriate measures, as follows:

Commander Gregory M. Tozzi

United States Coast Guard Liaison Officer to the United States Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Phone: +1 (202) 372-2100 (24-hour)

Mobile: +1 (202) 445-8463

Email: [ncc@uscg.mil](mailto:ncc@uscg.mil)

Address: Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Department of State

ATTN: U.S. Coast Guard Liaison Officer

Washington, D.C. 20520

United States of America

**PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF (SUA PROT)**

Done at Rome, 10 March 1988

**Entry into force:** 1 March 1992

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 5**

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature at Rome on 10 March 1988 and at the Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") from 14 March 1988 to 9 March 1989 by any State which has signed the Convention1. It shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

4 Only a State which has signed the Convention1 without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention1 may become a Party to this Protocol.

**Entry into force**

**Article 6**

1 This Protocol shall enter into force ninety days following the date on which three States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect thereof. However, this Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention1 has entered into force.

2 For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect ninety days after the date of such deposit.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Notifications

**I. Signatories**

Argentina Bajo reserva de ratificación

Bahamas Subject to ratification

Belgium Sous réserve de ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Brunei Darussalam Subject to ratification

Bulgaria Subject to ratification

Byelorussian SSR [*Translation*] With the following reservation:

In compliance with article 5, paragraph 2(b) of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 10 March 1988, this Protocol enters into force for the Byelorussian SSR after its ratification by the competent authorities of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

Canada Subject to ratification

Chile Sujeto a ratificación

China Subject to ratification1

Costa Rica Ad referendum

Czechia Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification or acceptance

Ecuador Subject to ratification

Egypt Subject to ratification

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Greece Subject to ratification

Hungary Subject to ratification

Iraq Subject to ratification1

Israel Subject to ratification

Italy Subject to ratification

Jordan [*Translation*] Subject to ratification

Liberia Subject to ratification

Morocco Sous réserve de ratification

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

New Zealand Subject to ratification

Nigeria Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Philippines Subject to ratification by the Congress of the Philippines

Poland Subject to ratification

Saudi Arabia *[Translation]* Subject to ratification

Seychelles Subject to ratification

Spain A reserva de ratificación

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

Turkey The Government of Turkey signs the Protocol subject to ratification and with reservation to the effect that it does not consider itself bound by all of the provisions of article 16 paragraph (1) of the Convention

Ukrainian SSR *[Translation]* With the following reservation:

In compliance with article 5, paragraph 2(b) of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 10 March 1988, this Protocol enters into force for the Ukrainian SSR after its ratification by the competent authorities of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

USSR *[Translation]* With the following reservation:

In compliance with article 5, paragraph 2(b) of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 10 March 1988, this Protocol enters into force for the USSR after its ratification by the competent authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a reservation or statement, see section III.

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Afghanistan (accession) 23 September 2003 22 December 2003

Albania (accession) 19 June 2002 17 September 2002

Algeria (accession) 30 June 2006 28 September 2006

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 12 October 2009 10 January 2010

Argentina (ratification) 26 November 2003 24 February 2004

Armenia (accession) 8 June 2005 6 September 2005

Andorra (accession) 1 17 July 2006 15 October 2006

Australia (accession) 19 February 1993 20 May 1993

Austria (accession) 28 December 1989 1 March 1992

Azerbaijan (accession) 26 January 2004 25 April 2004

Bahamas (accession) 25 October 2005 23 January 2006

Bahrain (accession) 21 October 2005 19 January 2006

Bangladesh (accession) 9 June 2005 7 September 2005

Barbados (accession) 6 May 1994 4 August 1994

Belarus (accession) 4 December 2002 4 March 2003

Belgium (accession) 11 April 2005 10 July 2005

Benin (accession) 31 August 2006- 29 November 2006

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (accession) 13 February 2002 14 May 2002

Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession) 28 July 2003 26 October 2003

Botswana (accession) 14 September 2000 13 December 2000

Brazil (ratification)1 25 October 2005 23 January 2006

Brunei Darussalam (ratification) 4 December 2003 3 March 2004

Bulgaria (ratification) 8 July 1999 6 October 1999

Burkina Faso (accession) 14 January 2004 13 April 2004

Cambodia (accession) 18 August 2006 16 November 2006

Canada (ratification)2 18 June 1993 16 September 1993

Cabo Verde(accession) 3 January 2003 3 April 2003

Chile (ratification) 22 April 1994 21 July 1994

China (ratification)1, 6 20 August 1991 1 March 1992

Comoros (accession) 6 March 2008 4 June 2008

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 26 August 2015

Costa Rica (ratification) 25 March 2003 23 June 2003

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 23 March 2012 21 June 2012

Croatia (accession) 18 August 2005 16 November 2005

Cuba (accession)1 20 November 2001 18 February 2002

Cyprus (accession) 2 February 2000 2 May 2000

Czechia (accession) 10 December 2004 10 March 2005

Denmark (ratification)1 25 August 1995 23 November 1995

Djibouti (accession) 9 June 2004 7 September 2004

Dominica (accession) 12 October 2004 10 January 2005

Dominican Republic (accession) 12 August 2009 10 November 2009

Ecuador (accession) 10 March 2003 8 June 2003

Egypt (ratification)1 8 January 1993 8 April 1993

El Salvador (accession) 7 December 2000 7 March 2001

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 15 January 2004 14 April 2004

Estonia (accession) 28 January 2004 27 April 2004

Eswatini[[34]](#footnote-35)\* (accession) 17 April 2003 16 July 2003

Fiji (accession) 21 May 2008 19 August 2008

Finland (accession) 28 April 2000 27 July 2000

France (approval)1 2 December 1991 1 March 1992

Georgia (accession) 11 August 2006 9 November 2006

Germany (accession) 3 6 November 1990 1 March 1992

Ghana (accession) 1 November 2002 30 January 2003

Greece (ratification) 11 June 1993 9 September 1993

Grenada (accession) 9 January 2002 9 April 2002

Guatemala (accession) 26 August 2009 24 November 2009

Guinea (accession) 1 February 2005 2 May 2005

Guinea Bissau (accession) 14 October 2008 12 January 2009

Guyana (accession) 30 January 2003 30 April 2003

Honduras (accession) 17 May 2005 15 August 2005

Hungary (ratification) 9 November 1989 1 March 1992

Iceland (accession) 28 May 2002 26 August 2002

India (accession) 15 October 1999 13 January 2000

Iran (Islamic Republic of)(accession)1 30 October 2009 28 January 2010

Ireland (accession) 10 September 2004 9 December 2004

Israel (ratification)1 6 January 2009 6 April 2009

Italy (ratification) 26 January 1990 1 March 1992

Jamaica (accession)2 19 August 2005 17 November 2005

Japan (accession) 24 April 1998 23 July 1998

Jordan (accession) 2 July 2004 30 September 2004

Kazakhstan (accession) 24 November 2003 22 February 2004

Kenya (accession) 21 January 2002 21 April 2002

Kiribati (accession) 17 November 2005 16 February 2006

Kuwait (accession) 30 June 2003 28 September 2003

Lao People's Democratic Republic (accession) 20 March 2012 18 June 2012

Latvia (accession) 4 December 2002 4 March 2003

Lebanon (accession) 16 December 1994 16 March 1995

Lesotho (accession) 25 June 2013 23 September 2013

Liberia (ratification) 5 October 1995 3 January 1996

Libya (accession) 8 August 2002 6 November 2002

Liechtenstein (accession) 8 November 2002 6 February 2003

Lithuania (accession) 30 January 2003 30 April 2003

Luxembourg (accession) 5 January 2011 5 April 2011

Madagascar (accession) 15 September 2006 14 December 2006

Malawi (accession) 10 January 2014 10 April 2014

Maldives (accession) 25 February 2014 26 May 2014

Mali (accession) 29 April 2002 28 July 2002

Malta (accession) 20 November 2001 18 February 2002

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 14 January 1996

Mauritania (accession) 17 January 2008 16 April 2008

Mauritius (accession) 3 August 2004 1 November 2004

Mexico (accession)2 13 May 1994 11 August 1994

Moldova (accession)1 11 October 2005 9 January 2006

Monaco (accession) 25 January 2002 25 April 2002

Mongolia (accession) 22 November 2005 20 February 2006

Montenegro (succession)7 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco (ratification) 8 January 2002 8 April 2002

Mozambique (accession) 8 January 2003 8 April 2003

Myanmar (accession) 19 September 2003 18 December 2003

Namibia (accession) 7 September 2005 6 December 2005

Nauru (accession) 11 August 2005 9 November 2005

Netherlands (acceptance)1, 5 5 March 1992 3 June 1992

New Zealand (ratification) 10 June 1999 8 September 1999

Nicaragua (accession) 4 July 2007 2 October 2007

Niger (accession) 30 August 2006- 28 November 2006

Nigeria (ratification) 18 June 2015 16 September 2015

Niue (accession) 22 June 2009 20 September 2009

North Macedonia (accession) 7 August 2007 5 November 2007

Norway (ratification) 18 April 1991 1 March 1992

Oman (accession) 24 September 1990 1 March 1992

Pakistan (accession) 20 September 2000 19 December 2000

Palau (accession) 4 December 2001 4 March 2002

Panama (accession) 3 July 2002 1 October 2002

Paraguay (accession)2 12 November 2004 10 February 2005

Peru (accession) 19 July 2001 17 October 2001

Philippines (ratification) 6 January 2004 5 April 2004

Poland (ratification) 25 June 1991 1 March 1992

Portugal (accession) 5 January 1996 4 April 1996

Qatar (accession) 18 September 2003 17 December 2003

Republic of Korea (accession) 10 June 2003 8 September 2003

Romania (accession) 2 June 1993 31 August 1993

Russian Federation (ratification) 4 May 2001 2 August 2001

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 18 August 2004

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 9 October 2001 7 January 2002

San Marino (accession) 15 December 2014 15 March 2015

Sao Tome and Principe (accession) 5 May 2006 3 August 2006

Saudi Arabia (accession) 2 February 2006 3 May 2006

Senegal (accession) 9 August 2004 7 November 2004

Serbia (succession)7 --- 3 June 2006

Singapore (accession) 12 August 2015 10 November 2015

Seychelles (ratification) 24 January 1989 1 March 1992

Slovakia (accession) 8 December 2000 8 March 2001

Slovenia (accession) 18 July 2003 16 October 2003

South Africa (accession) 8 July 2005 6 October 2005

Spain (ratification) 7 July 1989 1 March 1992

Sudan (accession) 22 May 2000 20 August 2000

Sweden (ratification) 13 September 1990 1 March 1992

Switzerland (ratification) 12 March 1993 10 June 1993

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 24 March 2003 22 June 2003

Tajikistan (accession) 12 August 2005 10 November 2005

Togo (accession) 10 March 2003 8 June 2003

Tonga (accession) 6 December 2002 6 March 2003

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 27 July 1989 1 March 1992

Tunisia (accession) 6 March 1998 4 June 1998

Turkey (ratification)1 6 March 1998 4 June 1998

Turkmenistan (accession) 8 June 1999 6 September 1999

Ukraine (ratification) 21 April 1994 20 July 1994

United Arab Emirates (accession)1 15 September 2005 14 December 2005

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 4 3 May 1991 1 March 1992

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 8 December 2016 8 March 2017

United States (ratification) 6 December 1994 6 March 1995

Uruguay (accession) 10 August 2001 8 November 2001

Uzbekistan (accession) 25 September 2000 24 December 2000

Vanuatu (accession) 18 February 1999 19 May 1999

Viet Nam (accession) 12 July 2002 10 October 2002

Yemen (accession) 30 June 2000 28 September 2000

\* former Swaziland (communication of change of name received in June 2018)

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 156 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately  94.84% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

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1For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

2With a notification under article 3, see section IV.

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

\* For the text of a reservation, see section III.

4The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man from 8 February 1999 and in respect of Jersey from 17 October 2014.

5 Applies to Aruba with effect from 17 January 2006. Also extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.

6 China extended the Protocol to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 February 2006, and to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 2 April 2020.

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BRAZIL**

The instrument of accession of the Federative Republic of Brazil contained the following reservation:

"… with reservation to article 6, paragraph 2; article 8' and article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention and to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol."

**CHINA**

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Protocol:

*[Translation]*

"The People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the said Convention1."

This statement was reaffirmed in the instrument of ratification of the People's Republic of China.

**CUBA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cuba contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"The Republic of Cuba, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 16 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, applicable to the present Protocol, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the aforesaid article, with respect to the settlement of disputes between States Parties, since it consider that such disputes should be settled by amicable agreement. Similarly, the Republic of Cuba reiterates that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice."

**DENMARK**

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

*[Translation]*

".... with the qualification, however, that the Convention as well as the Protocol will not apply to the Faroes nor to Greenland, pending a further decision."

**EGYPT**

The instrument of ratification of the Arab Republic of Egypt was accompanied by the following reservations:

*[Translation]*

"1 A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

2 A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act).

This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of approval of the French Republic contained the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

"1. As far as article 2, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by "tentative", "incitation", "complicité" and "menace", la tenative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, to the extent that reference is made to the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: "Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court"."

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

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

*[Translation]*

"In accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the provisions of which shall also apply *mutatis* *mutandis* to the Protocol according to article 1, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention as regards the Protocol."

**IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

The instrument of accession by the Islamic Republic of Iran contained the following reservations:

“Pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran affirms that the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary in each individual case, for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran can, if it deems appropriate, agree with the submission of the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and related domestic Law.

With regard to Article 11, paragraph 4, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that the extradition would be applicable only to the State Party within the territorial jurisdiction of which the crime has occurred. In the case where an extradition agreement exists between the requesting State and the State in which the crime has occurred, the agreement shall be applied.”

**IRAQ**

The following reservation was made at the time of signature of the Protocol:

*[Translation]*

"This signature does not in any way imply recognition of Israel or entry into any relationship with it."

**ISRAEL**

The instrument of ratification by Israel contained the following reservation:

“Pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the provisions of article 16 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation shall apply, *mutatis mutandis,* to the Protocol. Accordingly, the Government of the State of Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention with regard to the Protocol.”

The instrument of ratification by Israel also contained the following statement:

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the reservation made upon the signature of Iraq of the aforementioned Convention contains a statement with respect to the State of Israel.

The Government of the State of Israel considers that such a statement, which is explicitly of a political nature, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention.

The Government of the State of Israel, therefore, objects to the aforesaid statement made by Iraq.”

**MEXICO**

The instrument of accession of the United Mexican States contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law."

**MOLDOVA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Moldova contained the following declaration:

"Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Protocol shall be applied only on the territory controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

The Republic of Moldova declares that it shall establish its own jurisdiction over the offences specified in article 2 of the Protocol, in cases provided in article 3, paragraph 2 of this Protocol."

**NETHERLANDS**

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

"With regard to the obligation laid down in article 1 of the Protocol in conjunction with article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to exercise jurisdiction in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands cannot exercise jurisdiction on any of the grounds referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to be bound to exercise such jurisdiction only after the Kingdom has received and rejected a request for extradition from a State Party".

The depositary received a communication on 29 September 2010 from the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informing of the withdrawal of the above reservation as follows:

“With regard to the obligation laid down in article 1 of the Protocol in conjunction with article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to exercise jurisdiction in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands cannot exercise jurisdiction on any of the grounds referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to be bound to exercise such jurisdiction only after the Kingdom has received and rejected a request for extradition from a State Party.”

**SINGAPORE**

The instrument of accession included the following reservation and declaration:

“Pursuant to article 1, paragraph 1 of the Protocol, the provisions of article 16 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Act against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the Protocol. Accordingly, pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention in its application to the Protocol.”

“The Republic of Singapore understands article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Act against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, whether as applied to the offences under the Protocol or otherwise, to include the right of competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under the national security and preventive detention laws.”

**TURKEY**

The instrument of ratification of the Republic of Turkey was accompanied by the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"In signing "the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation" and "the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf", the Government of the Republic of Turkey, under the article 16(2) of the said Convention declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the said Convention."

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

The instrument of accession of the United Arab Emirates contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"The Government of the United Arab Emirates has taken cognizance of the provisions of the aforementioned Convention and Protocol and accedes to them with full reservation in respect of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention concerning the settlement of a dispute between States Parties to the Convention by arbitration or, if they are unable to agree on the organization of arbitration, by referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice. It also enters a full reservation with respect to the provisions of article 1 of the Protocol insofar as they refer to article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.

Attesting to this, I, Rashid Abdullah Al-Nuaimi, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, have signed this document on behalf of the Government of the United Arab Emirates and ordered that the official seal of the Foreign Ministry be affixed to it."

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."

**IV. Notifications**

**Article 3**

**CANADA**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, the Secretary‑General has been informed that Canada has established jurisdiction over offences in all of the cases cited in Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol.

**Article 3**

**JAMAICA**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, the Secretary‑General has been informed that Jamaica has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2.

**Article 3**

**PARAGUAY**

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, the Secretary‑General has been informed that the Republic of Paraguay has established its jurisdiction in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol.

**PROTOCOL OF 2005 TO THE PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF (SUA PROT 2005)**

Done at London, 14 October 2005

**Entry into force:** 28 July 2010

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession**

**Article 8**

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 14 February 2006 to 13 February 2007 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

4 Only a State which has signed the 1988 Protocol without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the 1988 Protocol may become a Party to this Protocol.

**Entry into force**

**Article 9**

1 This Protocol shall enter into force ninety days following the date on which three States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General. However, this Protocol shall not enter into force before the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation has entered into force.

2 For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force thereof have been met, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect ninety days after the date of such deposit.

**Denunciation**

**Article 10**

1 This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the date on which this Protocol enters into force for that State.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of denunciation with the Secretary-General.

3 A denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after the deposit of the instrument with the Secretary-General.

**Revision and amendment**

**Article 11**

1 A conference for the purpose of revising or amending this Protocol may be convened by the Organization.

2 The Secretary-General shall convene a conference of States Parties to this Protocol for revising or amending the Protocol, at the request of one third of the States Parties, or five States Parties, whichever is the higher figure.

3 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date of entry into force of an amendment to this Protocol shall be deemed to apply to the Protocol as amended.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Australia | “Subject to ratification” | 7 March 2006 |
| Austria | “Subject to ratification” | 12 May 2006 |
| Bulgaria | “Subject to ratification” | 11 September 2006 |
| Denmark | “Subject to ratification” | 9 February 2007 |
| Estonia | “Subject to ratification” | 8 February 2007 |
| Finland | “Subject to ratification” | 27 February 2006 |
| France | “Sous réserve de ratification,  d’acceptation ou d’approbation” | 14 February 2006 |
| Greece | “Subject to ratification” | 12 February 2007 |
| Italy | “Subject to ratification” | 1 February 2007 |
| Netherlands | “Subject to acceptance” | 31 January 2007 |
| New Zealand | “Subject to ratification” | 24 January 2007 |
| Norway | “Subject to ratification” | 14 February 2006 |
| Portugal | “Subject to ratification” | 14 June 2006 |
| Spain | “a reserva de ratificación” | 12 February 2007 |
| Sweden | “Subject to ratification” | 14 February 2006 |
| Turkey | “Subject to ratification” | 15 August 2006 |
| United Kingdom | “Subject to ratification” | 23 January 2007 |
| United States of America | “Subject to ratification” | 17 February 2006 |

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit** **Date of entry**

**of instrument** **into force**

Algeria (accession) 25 January 2011 25 April 2011

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 24 November 2015 22 February 2016

Austria (ratification) 18 June 2010 16 September 2010

Belgium (accession) 2 July 2019 30 September 2019

Benin (accession) 28 June 2018 26 September 2018

Bulgaria (ratification) 7 October 2010 5 January 2011

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 26 August 2015

Côte d'Ivoire (accession) 23 March 2012 21 June 2012

Cuba (accession) 10 April 2014 9 July 2014

Denmark (ratification)1, 2 14 September 2018 13 December 2018

Djibouti (accession) 23April 2014 22 July 2014

Dominican Republic (accession) 9 March 2010 28 July 2010

Estonia (ratification) 16 May 2008 28 July 2010

Fiji (accession) 21 May 2008 28 July 2010

Finland (ratification) 26 May 2020 24 August 2020

France (approval) 9 May 2018 7 August 2018

Germany (accession) 29 January 2016 28 April 2016

Ghana (accession) 18 November 2019 16 February 2020

Greece (ratification) 11 September 2013 10 December 2013

Jamaica (accession) 28 November 2013 26 February 2014

Kazakhstan (accession) 3 May 2019 1 August 2019

Latvia (accession) 16 November 2009 28 July 2010

Liechtenstein (accession) 28 August 2009 28 July 2010

Marshall Islands (accession) 9 May 2008 28 July 2010

Mauritania (accession) 21 August 2013 19 November 2013

Montenegro (accession) 6 January 2020 5 April 2020

Nauru (accession) 29 April 2010 28 July 2010

Netherlands3 (acceptance) 1 March 2011 30 May 2011

New Zealand1 (ratification) 26 February 2018 27 May 2018

Norway (ratification) 30 September 2013 29 December 2013

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 28 December 2011

Panama (accession) 24 February 2011 25 May 2011

Portugal (ratification) 1 September 2015 30 November 2015

Qatar (accession) 10 January 2014 10 April 2014

Saint Lucia (accession) 8 November 2012 6 February 2013

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 5 July 2010 3 October 2010

San Marino (accession) 15 December 2014 15 March 2015

Saudi Arabia (accession) 31 July 2013 29 October 2013

Spain (ratification) 16 April 2008 28 July 2010

Sweden (ratification) 22 September 2014 21 December 2014

Switzerland (accession) 15 October 2008 28 July 2010

Turkey (ratification) 21 June 2019 19 September 2019

United States of America (ratification) 28 August 2015 26 November 2015

Uruguay (accession) 29 April 2015 28 July 2015

Vanuatu (accession) 20 August 2008 28 July 2010

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 45 |
|  |  |

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1 For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

2 Demark declares the Protocol will not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland until further notice.

**3** Acceptance for the European part of the Netherlands and Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the latter comprising Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) only.

**III. Declaration, Reservations and Statements**

**DENMARK**

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

"Authorization granted by Danish authorities pursuant to article 8bis denotes only that Denmark will abstain from pleading infringement of Danish sovereignty in connection with the requesting State's boarding of a vessel or a platform. Danish authorities cannot authorize another State to take legal action on behalf of the Kingdom of Denmark."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of approval of France contained the following reservations and declarations:

“1. Concerning article 3, paragraph 3 of the present Protocol replacing article 2, paragraph 2 of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the French Republic understands "threatens"/"threat" to mean a threat [Fr. menace] such as it is defined in the conditions provided for by French criminal legislation.

2. Concerning article 4, paragraph 2 of the present Protocol, which inserts an article 2ter in the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the French Republic understands "attempts to commit an offence", "participates as an accomplice in an offence" and "organizes [the commission of] an offence" to mean an attempt [Fr. tentative] and participation as an accomplice [Fr. complicité] such as they are defined in the conditions provided for by French criminal legislation.

3. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2 of the present Protocol, which replaces article 1, paragraph 1 of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, in that they refer to the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, as revised by the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, according to which "Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court."

**NEW ZEALAND**

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

"AND DECLARES that its ratification shall extend to Tokelau."

**THE INTERNATIONAL COSPAS‑SARSAT PROGRAMME AGREEMENT (COS-SAR 1988)**

Done at Paris, 1 July 1988

**Entry into force: 30 August 1988**

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**Entry into force and duration**

**Article 20**

20.1 This Agreement shall be open for signature by Canada, the Republic of France, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Signature may be made not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, or may be accompanied by a declaration that it is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.

20.2 This Agreement shall enter into force for Canada, the Republic of France, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the sixtieth day following the date on which these four States have either signed the Agreement not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Depositary.

20.3 Upon entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall take the necessary measures in order to ensure that the Memorandum of Understanding, which was signed 5 October 1984 and came into effect 8 July 1985, among the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States of America, the Department of National Defence of Canada and the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales of France concerning Co‑operation in the COSPAS‑SARSAT Search and Rescue Satellite System, ceases to be in effect.

20.4 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years from the date on which it enters into force and shall be extended automatically for successive periods of five years.

**Accession**

**Article 16**

16.1 This Agreement shall be open for accession by any State that agrees to contribute a minimum of one basic unit to the Space Segment, and is prepared to assume the responsibilities of a Party pursuant to this Agreement.

16.2 Where a State is to accede to this Agreement and assume responsibility for the contribution of a basic unit of the existing Space Segment, either as described in article 3.1 or as enhanced pursuant to article 3.2, it shall do so in agreement with the Party currently providing that basic unit and in consultation with the other Parties.

16.3 Where a State is to accede to this Agreement and assume responsibility for the contribution of an additional basic unit which itself constitutes an enhancement of the Space Segment, it shall do so with the agreement of all Parties following a decision of the Council pursuant to article 3.2 that such enhancement is required.

16.4 Where the requirements of article 16.2 or 16.3, as appropriate, have been satisfied and the State so notified, such State may accede by depositing its instrument of accession with the Depositary.

16.5 This Agreement shall enter into force for the acceding State on the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Depositary.

**Ground Segment Providers**

**Article 11**

11.1 Any State planning to establish and operate Ground Segment equipment shall advise the Council of its intention to do so and shall:

(a) adhere to the technical specifications and operating procedures set by the Council for the purpose of ensuring adequate system performance;

(b) endeavour to deliver, in accordance with procedures agreed with the Council, distress alert and location information received through the COSPAS‑SARSAT Space Segment to appropriate search and rescue authorities;

(c) provide, as agreed with the Council, appropriate performance data in order to confirm compatibility of its Ground Segment equipment with the System;

(d) designate an organization to carry out its responsibilities pursuant to this article;

(e) participate in appropriate meetings of the Programme, convened by the Council, on terms and conditions determined by the Council, with a view to resolving relevant administrative, operational and technical issues;

(f) confirm that it will not make any claims or bring actions against the Parties for injury, damages or financial losses arising out of activities, or lack thereof, pursuant to this Agreement;

(g) adhere to the provisions of article 12 in relation to its use of the System; and

(h) fulfil any other requirement as may be agreed with the Council.

11.2 Any such State wishing to become a Ground Segment Provider shall notify formal acceptance of its obligations pursuant to article 11.1 to the Depositary which shall inform the Parties. Such notification shall be in the form of a standard letter and shall include the conditions of participation in the System previously agreed with the Council pursuant to article 11.1.

**User States**

**Article 12**

12.1 Any State may utilize the System both through the reception of COSPAS‑SARSAT alert and location data and through the deployment of radiobeacons.

12.2 Any such State wishing to become a User State shall assume certain responsibilities including:

(a) to advise the Council or the competent international organization of its point or points of contact for distress alert purposes;

(b) to make use of radiobeacons for operation in the System, the characteristics of which comply with appropriate provisions of the International Telecommunication Union and COSPAS‑SARSAT specifications;

(c) to maintain, as applicable, a radiobeacon register;

(d) to exchange COSPAS‑SARSAT data in a timely and non‑discriminatory manner, in accordance with procedures agreed with the Council;

(e) to confirm that it will not make any claims or bring actions against the Parties for injury, damages or financial losses arising out of activities, or lack thereof, pursuant to this Agreement;

(f) to participate as necessary in appropriate meetings of the Programme, convened by the Council, on terms and conditions determined by the Council, with a view to resolving relevant administrative, operational and technical issues; and

(g) to fulfil any other requirement as may be agreed with the Council.

12.3 User States shall notify formal acceptance of their obligations under article 12.2 to the Depositary which shall inform the Parties. Such notification shall be in the form of a standard letter and shall include the conditions of participation in the System previously agreed with the Council pursuant to article 12.2.

I. Parties

II. Notifications

III. Ground Segment Providers

IV. User States

**I. Parties**

**Date of signature Date of entry**

**or deposit of into force**

**instrument**

Canada (signature) 1 July 1988 30 August 1988

France (signature) 1 July 1988 30 August 1988

Russian Federation1, 2 (signature) 1 July 1988 30 August 1988

United States (signature) 1 July 1988 30 August 1988

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 4 |
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1As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Agreement is continued by the Russian Federation.

1. With a notification under article 4 of the Agreement, see section II.

**II. Notifications**

**Article 4 of the Agreement ‑ Co‑operating Agencies**

**USSR**:1

[*Translation*]

"In accordance with article 4/2 of the Agreement on the COSPAS‑SARSAT International Programme, 1988, the Soviet side is notifying herewith that the All‑Union Association "Morsvjaz‑sputnik" has been designated as the co‑operating organization responsible for the implementation of the programme."

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1This designation remains unchanged after the declaration of continuity of membership in the Programme by the Russian Federation.

**III. Ground Segment Providers**

**Date of receipt of Date of entry**

**Notification into force**

Algeria 10 April 1996 (ICAO) 10 May 1996

Argentina 10 December 2001 (ICAO) 9 January 2002

Australia 23 May 1991 (IMO) 22 June 1991

Brazil 10 June 1992 (ICAO) 10 July 1992

Chile 23 January 1990 (ICAO) 23 February 1990

China 26 February 1997 (IMO) 28 March 1997

Cyprus 9 March 2017 (ICAO) 8 April 2017

Greece 13 April 2006 (IMO) 13 May 2006

India 23 April 1991 (ICAO) 23 May 1991

Indonesia 28 May 1992 (IMO) 27 June 1992

Italy 28 December 1990 (ICAO) 27 January 1991

Japan 10 June 1993 (IMO) 10 July 1993

Malaysia 28 November 2016 28 December 2016

New Zealand 15 April 1993 (ICAO) 15 May 1993

Nigeria 20 April 2004 (IMO) 20 May 2004

Norway 30 November 1990 (IMO) 30 December 1990

Pakistan 13 September 1991 (IMO) 13 October 1991

Peru 28 October 1996 (IMO) 27 November 1996

Republic of Korea 25 September 1995 (IMO) 25 October 1995

Saudi Arabia 20 July 2000 (ICAO) 19 August 2000

Singapore 23 September 1992 (IMO) 23 October 1992

South Africa 3 October 2000 (IMO) 2 November 2000

Spain 8 June 1992 (IMO) 8 July 1992

Thailand 20 October 1999 (ICAO) 19 November 1999

Togo 12 December 2018 (ICAO) 11 January 2019

Turkey 12 May 2005 (ICAO) 11 June 2005

United Kingdom 7 February 1990 (IMO) 9 March 1990

Vietnam 27 May 2002 (IMO) 26 June 2002

United Arab Emirates 27 October 2009 (ICAO) 26 November 2009

**IV. User States**

**Date of receipt of Date of entry**

**Notification into force**

China 19 October 1992 (IMO) 18 November 1992

[Cyprus1 6 September 2006 (IMO) 6 October 2006]

Denmark 6 February 1991 (ICAO) 8 March 1991

Finland 5 February 2010 (IMO) 7 March 2010

Germany2 17 November 1992 (ICAO) 17 December 1992

Madagascar 12 March 1996 (ICAO) 11 April 1996

Netherlands 1 February 1995 (IMO) 3 March 1995

Poland 17 August 2005 (ICAO) 16 September 2005

Serbia 17 June 2010 (ICAO) 17 July 2010

Sweden 24 September 1990 (ICAO) 24 October 1990

Switzerland 15 January 1991 (ICAO) 14 February 1991

Tunisia 6 July 1994 (ICAO) 5 August 1994

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1 Cyprus status as User State ceased on 8 April 2017

2In the accompanying letter of 31 August 1992 from the Federal Ministry of Transport, it is indicated that the association of the Federal Republic of Germany is subject to the following reservation:

"As regards the application of the liability clause according to paragraph 5.2 of the Notification, a reservation is made in so far as potential liability claims against the Federal Republic of Germany by third parties for injuries, damage or financial losses that might arise from their use of the System or from the association of the Federal Republic of Germany with the Programme remain unaffected under German national law".

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON SALVAGE, 1989 (SALVAGE 1989)**

Done at London, 28 April 1989

**Entry into force:** 14 July 1996

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 28**

1 This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 29**

1 This Convention shall enter into force one year after the date on which 15 States have expressed their consent to be bound by it.

2 For a State which expresses its consent to be bound by this Convention after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met, such consent shall take effect one year after the date of expression of such consent.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations, Notifications and Statements.

**I. Signatories**

Canada Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to approval

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ireland Subject to ratification

Italy Subject to ratification

Mexico Ad referendum

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

Nigeria Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Spain Ad referendum and with reservations1

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

USSR [*Translation*] Subject to subsequent ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Albania (accession) 14 June 2006 14 June 2007

Algeria (accession) 26 March 2012 26 March 2013

Australia (accession)1 8 January 1997 8 January 1998

Azerbaijan (accession) 12 June 2006 12 June 2007

Brazil (accession) 29 July 2009 29 July 2010

Belgium (accession) 30 June 2004 30 June 2005

Bulgaria (accession)1 14 March 2005 14 March 2006

Canada (ratification)1 14 November 1994 14 July 1996

China (accession)1, 4 30 March 1994 14 July 1996

Congo (accession) 7 September 2004 7 September 2005

Croatia (accession)1 10 September 1998 10 September 1999

Denmark (ratification) 30 May 1995 14 July 1996

Djibouti (accession) 12 October 2015 12 October 2016

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 31 August 2002

Ecuador (accession)1 16 February 2005 16 February 2006

Egypt (accession) 14 March 1991 14 July 1996

Estonia (accession) 31 July 2001 31 July 2002

Finland (approval)1 12 January 2007 12 January 2008

Fiji (accession) 8 March 2016 8 March 2017

France (accession)1 21 December 2001 21 December 2002

Georgia (accession) 25 August 1995 25 August 1996

Germany (ratification)1  8 October 2001 8 October 2002

Greece (accession) 3 June 1996 3 June 1997

Guinea (accession) 2 October 2002 2 October 2003

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 December 1998

Iceland (accession) 21 March 2002 21 March 2003

India (accession) 18 October 1995 18 October 1996

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession)1 1 August 1994 14 July 1996

Ireland (ratification)1 6 January 1995 14 July 1996

Italy (ratification) 14 July 1995 14 July 1996

Jamaica (accession) 28 November 2013 28 November 2014

Jordan (accession) 3 October 1995 3 October 1996

Kenya (accession) 21 July 1999 21 July 2000

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 5 February 2008

Latvia (accession) 17 March 1999 17 March 2000

Liberia (accession) 18 September 2008 18 September 2009

Lithuania (accession)1 15 November 1999 15 November 2000

Madagascar (accession) 26 July 2019 26 July 2020

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 16 October 1996

Mauritius (accession) 17 December 2002 17 December 2003

Mexico (ratification)1 10 October 1991 14 July 1996

Mongolia (accession) 2 September 2015 2 September 2016

Morocco (accession) 25 February 2016 25 February 2017

Montenegro (accession) 19 April 2012 19 April 2013

Netherlands (acceptance)1,3 10 December 1997 10 December 1998

New Zealand (accession)1 16 October 2002 16 October 2003

Nigeria (ratification) 11 October 1990 14 July 1996

Niue (accession) 27 June 2012 27 June 2013

Norway (ratification)1 3 December 1996 3 December 1997

Oman (accession) 14 October 1991 14 July 1996

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 September 2012

Poland (ratification) 16 December 2005 16 December 2006

Romania (accession) 18 May 2001 18 May 2002

Russian Federation (ratification)1 25 May 1999 25 May 2000

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004 7 October 2005

Jamaica (accession) 28 November 2013 28 November 2014

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 April 2022

Saudi Arabia (accession)1 16 December 1991 14 July 1996

Sierra Leone (accession) 26 July 2001 26 July 2002

Singapore (accession) 24 July 2020 24 July 2021

Slovenia (accession) 23 December 2005 23 December 2006

Spain (ratification)1 27January 2005 27 January 2006

Sweden (ratification)1 19 December 1995 19 December 1996

Switzerland (ratification) 12 March 1993 14 July 1996

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 19 March 2002 19 March 2003

Thailand (accession)1 28 November 2019 28 November 2020

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 18 September 2004

Tunisia (accession)1 5 May 1999 5 May 2000

Turkey (accession) 1 27 June 2014 27 June 2015

Ukraine (accession) 15 June 2017 15 June 2018

United Arab Emirates (accession) 4 October 1993 14 July 1996

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 2 29 September 1994 14 July 1996

United States (ratification) 27 March 1992 14 July 1996

Uruguay (accession) 16 November 2018 16 November 2019

Vanuatu (accession) 18 February 1999 18 February 2000

Yemen (accession) 23 September 2008 23September 2009

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 75 |
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1For the text of a reservation or statement, see section III.

2The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective from 22 July 1998 in respect of:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | ) |  | Anguilla | ) |  |
| Falkland Islands\* | ) |  | British Antarctic Territory | ) |  |
| Hong Kong\*\* | ) | With effect from | British Indian Ocean Territory | ) | With effect from |
| Isle of Man | ) | 30 May 1997 | British Virgin Islands | ) | 22 July 1998 |
| Montserrat | ) |  | Cayman Islands | ) |  |
| South Georgia and  South Sandwich Islands\* | ) |  | Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and  Oeno Islands | ) |  |
|  |  |  | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha\*\*\* | ) |  |
|  |  |  | Turks and Caicos Islands | ) |  |

Bailiwick of Guernsey with effect from 14 September 2001.

3 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010. For more details on the restructuring of the Netherlands see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.

*[Footnotes continued]*

\* The depositary received the following communication, dated 6 February 1995, from the Chargé d'affaires a.i., Embassy of the Argentine Republic, London:

*[Translation]*

"... the Argentine Government rejects the statement made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on ratifying the International Convention on Salvage, 1989. In that statement, ratification was declared to be effective in respect of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands. The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over these islands and their surrounding maritime areas, which constitute an integral part of its national territory.

The Argentine Republic recalls the adoption, by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/41, 42/19 and 43/25, acknowledging the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty and urging the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enter into negotiations with a view to identifying means of pacific and final settlement of the outstanding problems between the two countries, including all matters concerning the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

The depositary received the following communication, dated 9 May 1995, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London:

"... The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have noted the declaration of the Government of Argentina regarding the extension by the United Kingdom of the application of the Convention to the Falkland Islands and to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

The British Government have no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and over South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their consequential right to extend the said Convention to these Territories. The British Government reject as unfounded the claims by the Government of Argentina."

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

\*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

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

**III. Declarations, Reservations, Notifications and Statements**

**AUSTRALIA**

The instrument of accession of Australia contained the following reservation:

"... that Australia shall not be bound to apply the provisions of the Convention in the circumstances specified in Article 30, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a), (b) and (d) of the Convention."

**BULGARIA**

The instrument of accession by Bulgaria contained the following notification and reservations:

"1. Pursuant to article 4, paragraph 2:

"The Republic of Bulgaria decides to apply the International Convention on Salvage, 1989, to the Bulgarian warships and ships owned by the State, used for non‑commercial purposes."

2. Pursuant to article 30:

"The Republic of Bulgaria reserves the right not to apply the International Convention on Salvage, 1989:

a) when the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation;

b) when the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and no vessel is involved;

c) when all interested parties are nationals of the Republic of Bulgaria;

d) when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea‑bed."

**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."

By notification dated 5 June 1997 the Government of the People's Republic of China made the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"It reserves the right for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, in accordance with paragraph 1(a), (b) and (d) of Article 30, not to apply the provisions of the Convention when:

(a) the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation; or

(b) the salvage operations take place in inland waters and no vessel is involved; or

(c) the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and situated on the sea-bed."

**CROATIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Croatia was accompanied by the following reservation:

"In accordance with paragraph 1(b) and (d) Article 30 of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989, the Republic of Croatia declares that it reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the International Convention on Salvage:

- when the salvage operations take place in inland waters and no vessel is involved;

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

**ECUADOR**

The instrument of accession by Ecuador contained the following reservation:

"In accordance with article 30.1(d) of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989, adopted on 28 April 1989 in London, United Kingdom, at the headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Government of the Republic of Ecuador 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."

**ESTONIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Estonia contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"1) Pursuant to Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention the Republic of Estonia shall apply this Convention to warships and other non-commercial vessels owned or operated by the State and entitled, at the time of salvage operations, to sovereign immunity under generally recognized principles of international law;

2) Pursuant to Article 30, paragraph 1(a), (b) and (d) of the Convention the Republic of Estonia reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention:

a) when the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation;

b) when the salvage operations take place in inland waters and no vessels is involved:

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

**FINLAND**

The instrument of approval by Finland contained the following reservation:

“Pursuant to article 30(1)(d) of the Convention, the Republic of Finland 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.”

**FRANCE**

The instrument of accession of France contained the following reservation:

"In ratifying the International Convention on Salvage, established in London on 28 April 1989, the Government of the French Republic reserves the right, under Article 30, paragraph 1(a) and (b) of the Convention, not to apply its provisions when salvage operations take place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation and when assistance operations take place in inland waters and no vessel is involved.

In accordance with Article 30, paragraph 1(d) of the convention, the French Government also reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the said Convention when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the seabed."

**GERMANY**

The instrument of ratification of Germany contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

"By way of derogation from Article 4(1), the Federal Republic of Germany will also apply the provision of this Convention, with the exception of Article 21, to vessels owned or operated by a State which are serving non‑commercial purposes and which are entitled, at the time of salvage operations, to sovereign immunity under generally recognized principles of international law.

In accordance with Article 30(1)(d), the Federal Republic of Germany 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 seabed."

**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."

**JAMAICA**

The instrument of accession Jamaica contained the following reservation:

“ .. the Government of Jamaica, in accordance with article 30(1)(d) reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention when the property involved its maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea-bed.”

**LITHUANIA**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Lithuania contained the following reservation:

"IN ACCORDANCE with the paragraph 1(a) and (b) of article 30 of the said Convention the Republic of Lithuania reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention when:

1. the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation,

2. the salvage operations take place in inland and no vessel is involved."

**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."

**NETHERLANDS**

The instrument of acceptance contained the following reservation:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands 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."

The acceptance was accompanied by the following notification, made in accordance with article 4, paragraph 2 of the Convention:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands has decided to apply the International Convention on Salvage, 1989 to its warships or other vessels described in paragraph 1 of article 4 of the Convention under the following terms and conditions: according to article 554 of Book 8, Means of Traffic and Transport, of the Netherlands Civil Code, as amended by Act of 2 July 1997 amending Book 8 of the Civil Code with regard to salvage and several other acts, section 2, Assistance, of Title 6 of said Book 8 also applies to salvage by or of a warship or other non‑commercial vessel belonging to, operated or chartered by the State of the Netherlands or any other State that has declared the Convention applicable to those ships or vessels."

**NEW ZEALAND**

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

“The Government of New Zealand, in respect of Article 30(1)(d) of the Convention, 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; and declares that this accession shall extend to Tokelau.”

**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."

**POLAND**

The instrument of ratification by Poland contained the following declaration and reservations:

"1) In accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention the Republic of Poland shall apply this Convention to warships and other non‑commercial vessels owned or operated by the Republic of Poland;

2) In accordance with Article 30, paragraph 1(a), (b) and (d) of the Convention the Republic of Poland reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention:

(a) when the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland navigation,

(b) when the salvage operations take place in inland waters and no vessels is involved,

(c) when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea‑bed."

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The instrument of ratification of the Russian Federation contained the following reservation (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"The Russian Federation, pursuant to paragraph 1, subparagraph (d) of article 30 of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989, reserves the right not to apply that provision in the said Convention, when the property concerned is maritime property of a cultural character of prehistoric, archaeological or historical significance and is lying on the seabed."

**SAUDI ARABIA**

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."[[35]](#footnote-36)

**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".

The instrument of ratification by Spain contained the following reservation:

*[Translation]*

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

- when the salvage operation takes place in inland waters and all vessels involved are of inland origin;

- when the salvage operations take place in inland waters and no vessel is involved.

- For the purposes of these reservations, the Kingdom of Spain intends that "inland waters" shall mean exclusively those continental waters that are not in contact with the waters of the sea and are not used by maritime shipping;

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

**SWEDEN**

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

"Referring to Article 30 1(d) Sweden reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention when the property involved is maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest and is situated on the sea-bed."

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic contained the following statement (in the Arabic language):

*[Translation]*

“The accession to this Convention by the Syrian Arab Republic does not mean in any way the recognition of Israel nor does it entail any form of collaboration provided for in the Convention”.

On 27 May 2003, the Depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of Israel:

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the above-mentioned convention contains declarations with respect to the State of Israel.

The Government of the State of Israel considers one of the declarations to be in fact a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as expressed in articles 10 and 30 thereof.

The Government of the State of Israel recalls that according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of the State of Israel further considers declarations of a political character such as the Syrian declarations to be an abuse of the Convention.

The Government of the State of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid declarations made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention on Salvage.”

**THAILAND**

The instrument of accession of Thailand was accompanied by the following reservation:

"… pursuant to paragraph (1) (a) of article 30 of the aforesaid Convention, the Kingdom of Thailand reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention when the salvage operation takes place in inland waters of Thailand and all vessels involved are of inland navigation.”

**TUNISIA**

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

*[Translation]*

"Tunisia reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989:

(a) When the salvage operations are carried out in internal waters and when all the ships involved are internal navigation ships;

(b) When the salvage operations are carried out in internal waters and no ship is involved;

(c) When all the parties concerned are Tunisian;

(d) When maritime cultural property of prehistoric, archaeological or historic interest lying on the seabed is involved."

**TURKEY**

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Turkey contained the following reservation:

“The Republic of Turkey reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention in the situations mentioned in Article 30 of the International Convention on Salvage, 1989.”

**UKRAINE**

The instrument of accession contained the following reservation:

"In accordance with article 30 of this Convention, Ukraine reserves the right not to apply the provisions of this Convention when:

(a) the salvage operation takes place in inland waters of Ukraine and all vessels involved are of inland navigation;

(b) the salvage operations take place in inland waters of Ukraine and no vessel is involved;

(c) all interested parties are nationals of Ukraine;

(d) 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 operations take 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 (OPRC 1990)**

Done at London, 30 November 1990

**Entry into force:** 13 May 1995

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 15**

(1) This Convention shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 30 November 1990 until 29 November 1991 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Any State may become Party to this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

(2) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 16**

(1) This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than fifteen States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with article 15.

(2) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Convention after the requirements for entry into force thereof have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of this Convention or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

(3) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date on which this Convention entered into force, this Convention shall become effective three months after the date of deposit of the instrument.

(4) After the date on which an amendment to this Convention is deemed to have been accepted under article 14, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to this Convention as amended.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Argentina Sujeto a ratificación

Brazil "Ad referendum" of the Senate and House of the Brazilian Congress

Côte d'Ivoire Sous réserve de ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification and with reservation for application to the Faroes and Greenland

Ecuador Sujeto a ratificación

Egypt *[Translation]* Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to approval

France Sous réserve d'approbation

Gambia Subject to ratification

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Ghana Subject to acceptance

Greece Subject to ratification

Guinea Sous réserve de ratification

Iceland Subject to ratification

Israel Subject to ratification

Italy Subject to ratification

Lebanon Sous réserve de ratification

Malta Subject to ratification

Morocco Subject to ratification by the Moroccan Government

Netherlands Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Philippines Subject to ratification

Poland Subject to ratification

Senegal Subject to ratification

Spain Con reserva de ratificación

Sweden Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

Uruguay Ad referendum

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Albania (accession) 2 January 2008 2 April 2008

Algeria (accession) 8 March 2005 8 June 2005

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 4 January 2002

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 5 January 1999 5 April 1999

Argentina (ratification)1 13 July 1994 13 May 1995

Australia (accession) 6 July 1992 13 May 1995

Azerbaijan (accession) 16 July 2004 16 October 2004

Bahamas (accession) 4 October 2001 4 January 2002

Bahrain (accession) 9 March 2016 9 June 2016

Bangladesh (accession) 23 July 2004 23 October 2004

Belgium (accession) 19 April 2017 19 July 2017

Benin (accession) 5 February 2010 5 May 2010

Brazil (ratification) 21 July 1998 21 October 1998

Bulgaria (accession) 5 April 2001 5 July 2001

Cameroon (accession) 18 September 2009 18 December 2009

Canada (accession) 7 March 1994 13 May 1995

Cabo Verde (accession) 4 July 2003 4 October 2003

Chile (accession) 15 October 1997 15 January 1998

China (accession)2 30 March 1998 30 June 1998

Colombia (accession)1 11 June 2008 11 September 2008

Comoros (accession) 5 January 2000 5 April 2000

Congo (accession) 7 September 2004 7 December 2004

Côte d’Ivoire (accession) 8 July 2013 8 October 2013

Croatia (accession) 12 January 1998 12 April 1998

Cuba (accession) 10 April 2008 10 July 2008

Denmark (ratification)1 22 October 1996 22 January 1997

Djibouti (accession) 19 January 1998 19 April 1998

Dominica (accession) 31 August 2001 30 November 2001

Ecuador (ratification) 29 January 2002 29 April 2003

Egypt (ratification) 29 June 1992 13 May 1995

El Salvador (accession) 9 October 1995 9 January 1996

Estonia (accession) 16 May 2008 16 August 2008

Finland (approval) 21 July 1993 13 May 1995

France (approval) 6 November 1992 13 May 1995

Gabon (accession) 12 April 2005 12 July 2005

Gambia (ratification) 30 October 2019 30 January 2020

Georgia (accession) 20 February 1996 20 May 1996

Germany (ratification) 15 February 1995 15 May 1995

Ghana (accession) 2 June 2010 2 September 2010

Greece (ratification) 7 March 1995 7 June 1995

Guinea (accession) 2 October 2002 2 January 2003

Guyana (accession) 10 December 1997 10 March 1998

Honduras (accession) 16 November 2016 16 February 2017

Iceland (ratification) 21 June 1993 13 May 1995

India (accession) 17 November 1997 17 February 1998

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) 25 February 1998 25 May 1998

Iraq (accession) 19 July 2021 19 October 2021

Ireland (accession) 26 April 2001 26 July 2001

Israel (ratification) 24 March 1999 24 June 1999

Italy (ratification) 2 March 1999 2 June 1999

Jamaica (accession) 8 September 2000 8 December 2000

Japan (accession) 17 October 1995 17 January 1996

Jordan (accession) 14 April 2004 14 July 2004

Kenya (accession) 21 July 1999 21 October 1999

Latvia (accession) 30 November 2001 28 February 2002

Lebanon (accession) 30 March 2005 30 June 2005

Liberia (accession) 5 October 1995 5 January 1996

Libya (accession) 18 June 2004 18 September 2004

Lithuania (accession) 23 December 2002 23 March 2003

Madagascar (accession) 20 May 2002 20 August 2002

Malaysia (accession) 30 July 1997 30 October 1997

Malta (accession) 21 January 2003 21 April 2003

Marshall Islands (accession) 16 October 1995 16 January 1996

Mauritania (accession) 22 November 1999 22 February 2000

Mauritius (accession) 2 December 1999 2 March 2000

Mexico (accession) 13 May 1994 13 May 1995

Monaco (accession) 19 October 1999 19 January 2000

Montenegro (accession) 12 July 2021 12 October 2021

Morocco (ratification) 29 April 2003 29 July 2003

Montenegro (accession) 12 July 2021 12 October 2021

Mozambique (accession) 9 November 2005 10 February 2006

Myanmar (accession) 15 December 2016 15 March 2017

Namibia (accession) 18 June 2007 18 September 2007

Netherlands (ratification)4,5 1 December 1994 13 May 1995

New Zealand (accession) 2 July 1999 2 October 1999

Nigeria (accession) 25 May 1993 13 May 1995

Norway (ratification) 8 March 1994 13 May 1995

Oman (accession) 26 June 2008 26 September 2008

Pakistan (accession) 21 July 1993 13 May 1995

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Peru (accession) 24 April 2002 24 July 2002

Philippines (accession) 6 February 2014 6 May 2014

Poland (ratification) 12 June 2003 12 September 2003

Portugal (accession) 27 February 2006 27 May 2006

Qatar (accession) 8 May 2007 8 August 2007

Republic of Korea (accession) 9 November 1999 9 February 2000

Romania (accession) 17 November 2000 17 February 2001

Russian Federation (accession) 18 September 2009 18 December 2009

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004 7 January 2005

Saint Lucia (accession) 20 May 2004 20 August 2004

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 18 August 2004

Saudi Arabia (accession) 30 July 2009 30 October 2009

Senegal (ratification) 24 March 1994 13 May 1995

Seychelles (accession) 26 June 1992 13 May 1995

Sierra Leone (accession) 10 March 2008 10 June 2008

Singapore (accession) 10 March 1999 10 June 1999

Slovenia (accession) 31 May 2001 31 August 2001

South Africa (accession) 4 July 2008 4 October 2008

Spain (ratification) 12 January 1994 13 May 1995

Sudan (accession) 21 January 2015 21 April 2015

Sweden (ratification) 30 March 1992 13 May 1995

Switzerland (accession) 4 July 1996 4 October 1996

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 14 March 2003 14 June 2003

Thailand (accession) 20 April 2000 20 July 2000

Togo (accession) 23 April 2012 23 July 2012

Tonga (accession) 1 February 1996 1 May 1996

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 6 March 2000 6 June 2000

Tunisia (accession) 23 October 1995 23 January 1996

Turkey (accession) 1 July 2004 1 October 2004

United Kingdom (accession)3 16 September 1997 16 December 1997

United Republic of Tanzania (accession) 16 May 2006 16 August 2006

United States (ratification) 27 March 1992 13 May 1995

Uruguay (signature by confirmation) 27 September 1994 13 May 1995

Vanuatu (accession) 18 February 1999 18 May 1999

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (ratification) 12 December 1994 13 May 1995

Yemen (accession) 10 May 2013 10 August 2013

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 115 |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2Applies to the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions with effect from 1 May 2001.

3Accession by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of the Isle of Man with effect from 16 May 2003.

4 Applies to Aruba with effect from 13 October 2006.

5 Applies to the Netherlands Antilles\* with effect from 18 October 2007.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 13 May 1995 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 13 October 2006 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ARGENTINA 1**

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".

**COLOMBIA**

The instrument of accession by Colombia contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

“The amendments contained in article 14 of the Convention and in article 12 of the Protocol, and those which have entered into force at the time when Colombia becomes Party to the Convention, will only enter into force for Colombia once the internal approval and revision of the said amendments has been effected, in accordance with article 150, numbers 16 and 241 and 10 of the Political Constitution of Colombia.”

**DENMARK**

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

*[Translation]*

"... that the Convention will not apply to the Faroes 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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1The 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."

**PROTOCOL ON PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND CO-OPERATION TO POLLUTION INCIDENTS BY HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES, 2000 (OPRC-HNS 2000)**

Done at London, 15 March 2000

**Entry into force:** 14 June 2007

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 13**

(1) This Protocol shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 15 March 2000 until 14 March 2001 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. Any State party to the OPRC Convention may become Party to this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

(2) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 15**

(1) This Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than fifteen States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with article 13.

(2) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol after the entry into force requirements have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of this Protocol or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

(3) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date on which this Protocol entered into force, this Protocol shall become effective three months after the date of deposit of the instrument.

(4) After the date on which an amendment to this Protocol is deemed to have been accepted under article 12, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to this Protocol, as amended.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

**I. Signatories**

Brazil Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification and with reservation for application to the Faroes and Greenland

Finland Subject to acceptance

France Sous réserve de l'accomplissement des procédures constitutionelles internes

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Greece Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of**

**of instrument entry into force**

Albania (accession) 19 January 2015 19 April 2015

Australia (accession) 16 March 2005 14 June 2007

Belgium (accession) 19 April 2017 19 July 2017

Chile (accession) 16 October 2006 14 June 2007

China (accession) 1 19 November 2009 19 February 2010

Colombia (accession) 11 June 2008 11 September 2008

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015 28 August 2015

Côte d’Ivoire (accession) 8 July 2013 8 July 2014

Denmark (ratification) 30 September 2008 30 December 2008

Djibouti (accession) 12 October 2015 12 January 2016

Ecuador (accession) 29 January 2002 14 June 2007

Egypt (accession) 26 May 2004 14 June 2007

Estonia (accession) 16 May 2008 16 August 2008

Finland (acceptance) 26 June 2015 26 September 2015

France (accession) 24 April 2007 24 July 2007

Germany (ratification) 2 June 2009 2 September 2009

Greece (ratification) 28 May 2003 14 June 2007

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 20 May 2019

Iran (Islamic Republic of)(accession) 19 April 2011 19 July 2011

Japan (accession) 9 March 2007 14 June 2007

Liberia (accession) 18 September 2008 18 December 2008

Madagascar (accession) 11 July 2017 11 October 2017

Malaysia (accession) 28 November 2013 28 February 2014

Malta (accession) 21 January 2003 14 June 2007

Mauritius (accession) 17 July 2013 17 October 2013

Netherlands (acceptance) 22 October 2002 14 June 2007

Norway (accession) 16 February 2012 16 May 2012

Palau (accession) 29 September 2011 29 December 2011

Poland (accession) 12 June 2003 14 June 2007

Portugal (accession) 14 June 2006 14 June 2007

Republic of Korea (accession) 11 January 2008 11 April 2008

Saint Lucia (accession) 2 December 2020 2 March 2021

Singapore (accession) 16 October 2003 14 June 2007

Slovenia (accession) 5 April 2006 14 June 2007

Spain (accession) 27 January 2005 14 June 2007

Sweden (accession) 8 January 2003 14 June 2007

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 10 February 2005 14 June 2007

Turkey (accession) 3 September 2013 3 December 2013

Uruguay (accession) 31 July 2003 14 June 2007

Vanuatu (accession) 15 March 2004 14 June 2007

Yemen (accession) 10 May 2013 10 August 2013

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 41 |

1 Applies to Macao Special Administrative Region; also applies to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 6 December 2012.

**TORREMOLINOS PROTOCOL OF 1993 RELATING TO THE TORREMOLINOS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF FISHING VESSELS, 1977 (SFV PROT 1993)**

Done at Torremolinos, 2 April 1993

**Entry into force**: Not yet in force

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession**

**Article 9**

(1) The present Protocol shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 July 1993 until 30 June 1994 and shall thereafter remain open for accession. All States may become Parties to the present Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

(2) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

(3) Each State which has either signed the present Protocol without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or has deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with this article shall transmit to the Secretary‑General, at the time of deposit of the above instrument and by the end of each year, information on the aggregate number of fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over entitled to fly the flag of that State.

**Entry into force**

**Article 10**

(1) The present Protocol shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than fifteen States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance, or approval or have deposited the requisite instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with article 9, the aggregate number of whose fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over is not less than 14,000.

...

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Morocco Sous réserve de ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit**

**of instrument**

Bulgaria (accession) 27 July 2005

Croatia (accession) 8 February 2008

Cuba (accession) 6 February 1997

Denmark (accession)1 20 July 1998

France (accession) 6 November 2007

Germany (ratification) 4 February 2004

Iceland (accession) 11 February 1998

Ireland (accession) 30 January 2001

Italy (accession) 18 February 2000

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007

Liberia (accession) 18 September 2008

Lithuania (accession) 26 February 2009

Netherlands (accession)2 8 April 2002

Norway (accession) 14 October 1996

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 30 August 2005

Spain (accession) 8 June 2001

Sweden (accession) 2 July 1998

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 17 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 17.65% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

The aggregate number of fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over owned by these States is approximately: 3, 237, according to information provided by the States and by Lloyd’s Register/Fairplay.

2 The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Protocol applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 8 April 2002 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 8 April 2002 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession of the Kingdom of Denmark was accompanied by the following reservation:

"It should be noted that a decision as to the applicability of the provisions of the Protocol to Greenland and Faroes is pending the completion of the international procedures prescribed in this respect. The ratification of Denmark is therefore, until further notice, subject to reservation with regard to the obligations of Greenland and the Faroes under the Protocol."

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

# CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT OF 2012 ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE TORREMOLINOS PROTOCOL OF 1993 RELATING  TO THE TORREMOLINOS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR  THE SAFETY OF FISHING VESSELS, 1977

Adopted in Cape town on 11 October 2012

**Entry into force**: Not yet in force

**Article 3**

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

(1) This Agreement shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 11 February 2013 to 10 February 2014 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

(2) All States may become Parties to this Agreement by expressing their consent to be bound by the Agreement by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) signature subject to the procedure set out in paragraph (4) of this article; or

(d) accession.

(3) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

(4) A State which has deposited before the date of the adoption of this Agreement an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the 1993 Torremolinos Protocol and which has signed this Agreement in accordance with paragraph (2)(c) of this article shall be deemed to have expressed its consent to be bound by this Agreement 12 months after the date of the adoption of this Agreement unless that State notifies the depositary in writing before that date that it is not availing itself of the simplified procedure set out in this paragraph.

**Article 4**

**Entry into force**

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force 12 months after the date on which not less than 22 States the aggregate number of whose fishing vessels of 24 m in length and over operating on the high seas is not less than 3,600have expressed their consent to be bound by it.

(2) For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Agreement after the requirements for entry into force thereof have been met but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of this Agreement or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

(3) For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Agreement after the date on which it enters into force, this Agreement shall take effect three months after the date of deposit of the instrument.

(4) After the date on which an amendment to this Agreement is deemed to have been accepted under article 11 of the 1993 Torremolinos Protocol, as applied to this Agreement pursuant to article 2, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to this Agreement as amended.

...

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

**I. Signatories**

Iceland Subject to the procedure set out in article 3(4)

Norway Subject to the procedure set out in article 3(4)

South Africa Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit No of fishing Date of entry** **instrument vessels of 24 m into force**

Belgium (accession)3 10 May 2018 33

Congo (accession) 28 May 2015\* 23

Cook Islands (accession) 21 October 2019 8

Croatia (accession) 16 February 2021 0

Denmark (accession)1 6 August 2015 101

Finland (accession) 18 February 2020 12

France (accession) 1 23 February 2018 103

Germany (accession) 5 July 2016 39

Iceland (signature) 15 July 2013 175

Netherlands (accession)2, 3 7 May 2014 153

Norway (signature) 26 November 2013 242

Peru (accession) 26 February 2021 474

Saint Kitts and Nevis 1 December 2017 0

Sao Tome and Principe (accession) 21 October 2019\*\*

Spain (accession) 7 February 2019 393

South Africa (ratification) 19 August 2016 151

\*The number of fishing vessels was provided by FAO

\*\*the number of fishing vessels is yet to be communicated

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | **16** |
|  | (with an the aggregate number of whose fishing vessels of 24 m in length and over operating on the high seas equivalent to **1907)** |

1 The Agreement does not apply to the Faroes and Greenland

2 Accession for the European part of the Netherlands only

3 For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BELGIUM**

The instrument of accession of France contained the following declaration:

"As part of a regional arrangement authorized under article 3, paragraph 5, of the 1993 Protocol, Belgium is bound by the relevant European Union legislation, namely Council Directive 97/70/EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonized safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over. Consequently, Belgium will apply the provisions of the 1993 Protocol regarding safety standards to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over which operate in its internal or territorial waters or which land catch in one of its ports, subject to the terms laid down in the above-mentioned Directive. Under that regional arrangement, the exemptions provided for in regulation 1/6 of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement in relation to annual surveys and in regulation 3/3 of chapter I of the annex thereto concerning a common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone shall not apply to the fishing vessels of Belgium, or to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over while operating in the common fishing zone or the exclusive economic zone of Belgium, or while landing catch at its ports. Exemptions issued under regulation 3/3 of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement, concerning a common fishing zone or an exclusive economic zone, to fishing vessels falling within the scope of application of regulation 1 of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement, shall not be accepted."

**CROATIA**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Under the regional arrangement authorised pursuant Article 3(5) of the Torremolinos Protocol, the Republic of Croatia is bound by relevant European Union legislation, namely Council Directive 97/70EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonised safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over. Consequently, the Republic of Croatia will apply the provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol regarding safety standards to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over which operate in its internal sea waters or territorial sea or which land catch in one of its ports, subject to the terms laid down in the above-mentioned Directive.

Under that regional arrangement, the exemptions provided for in Regulation 1(6) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement in relation to annual surveys and in Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex of that Agreement concerning a common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone shall not apply to the fishing vessels of the Member State depositing declaration, and to third country fishing vessels of 24 meters in length and over while operating in the depositing declaration Member State's common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone, or landing catch at its ports. Exemptions issued pursuant to Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, concerning a common fishing zone or an exclusive economic zone, to fishing vessels falling within the scope of application of Regulation 1 of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, shall not be accepted.”

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession of Denmark contained the following declaration: “Until further decision, the Convention will not apply to the Faroes and Greenland” and was accompanied by the following declaration:

"As part of a regional arrangement authorised under Article 3(5) of the Torremolinos Protocol, Denmark is bound by relevant European Union legislation, namely Council Directive 97/70 /EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonised safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over. Consequently Denmark will apply the provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol regarding safety standards to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over which operate in its internal or territorial waters or which land catch in one of its ports, subject to the terms laid down in the above-mentioned Directive.

Under that regional arrangement, the exemptions provided for in Regulation 1(6) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement in relation to annual surveys and in Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex thereto concerning a common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone shall not apply to the fishing vessels of the Member State, and to third country fishing vessels of 24 meters in length and over while operating in the depositing Member State's common fishing zone, exclusive economic zone, or landing catch at its ports. Exemptions issued under Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, concerning a common fishing zone or an exclusive economic zone, to fishing vessels falling within the scope of application of Regulation 1 of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, shall not be accepted.”

**FINLAND**

The instrument of accession by Finland was accompanied by the following declaration:

"As part of a regional arrangement authorised under Article 3(5) of the Torremolinos Protocol, the Republic of Finland is bound by relevant European Union legislation, namely Council Directive 97/70EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonised safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over (1). Consequently, the Republic of Finland will apply the provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol regarding safety standards to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over which operate in its internal or territorial waters or which land catch in one of its ports, subject to the terms laid down in the abovementioned Directive.

Under that regional arrangement, the exemptions provided for in Regulation 1(6) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement in relation to annual surveys and in Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex thereto concerning a common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone shall not apply to the fishing vessels of the Member State, and to third country fishing vessels of 24 meters in length and over while operating in the depositing Member State's common fishing zone, exclusive economic zone, or landing catch at its ports. Exemptions issued under Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, concerning a common fishing zone or an exclusive economic zone, to fishing vessels falling within the scope of application of Regulation 1 of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, shall not be accepted.

(1) OJ L 34, 9.2.1988, p.1."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of accession of France contained the following declaration:

"As part of a regional arrangement authorized under article 3, paragraph 5, of the Torremolinos Protocol, France is bound by the relevant European Union legislation, namely Council Directive 97/70/EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonized safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over. Consequently, France will apply the provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol regarding safety standards to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over which operate in its internal or territorial waters or which land catch in one of its ports, subject to the terms laid down in the above-mentioned Directive. Under that regional arrangement, the exemptions provided for in regulation 1/6 of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement in relation to annual surveys and in regulation 3/3 of chapter I of the annex thereto concerning a common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone shall not apply to the fishing vessels of the depositing Member State, or to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over while operating in the common fishing zone or the exclusive economic zone of the depositing Member State, or while landing catch at its ports. Exemptions issued under regulation 3/3 of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement, concerning a common fishing zone or an exclusive economic zone, to fishing vessels falling within the scope of application of regulation 1 of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement, shall not be accepted."

**NETHERLANDS**

On 29 January 2015, the Depositary received a declaration in respect of the European part of the Netherlands (circular CT/AGR2012.1/Circ.4), as follows:

“As part of a regional arrangement authorized under Article 3(5) of the Torremolinos Protocol, the European part of the Netherlands is bound by relevant European Union legislation, namely Council Directive 97/70/EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonized safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over. Consequently the European part of the Netherlands will apply the provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol regarding safety standards to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over which operate in its internal or territorial waters or which land catch in one of its ports, subject to the terms laid down in the above-mentioned Directive. Under that regional arrangement, the exemptions provided for in Regulation 1(6) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement in relation to annual surveys and in Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex thereto concerning a common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone shall not apply to the fishing vessels of the European part of the Netherlands, and to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over while operating in the common fishing zone of the European part of the Netherlands, its exclusive economic zone, or landing catch at its ports. Exemptions issued under Regulation 3(3) of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, concerning a common fishing zone or an exclusive economic zone, to fishing vessels falling within the scope of application of Regulation 1 of Chapter I of the Annex to the Cape Town Agreement, shall not be accepted.”

**FSPAIN**

The instrument of accession of Spain contained the following declaration:

"As part of a regional arrangement authorized under article 3, paragraph 5, of the 1993 Torremolinos Protocol , Spain is bound by the relevant European Union legislation, namely Council Directive 97/70/EC of 11 December 1997 setting up a harmonized safety regime for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over. Consequently, Spain will apply the provisions of the 1993 Protocol regarding safety standards to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over which operate in its internal or territorial waters or which land catch in one of its ports, subject to the terms laid down in the above-mentioned Directive.

Under that regional arrangement, the exemptions provided for in regulation 1(6) of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement in relation to annual surveys and in regulation 3(3) of chapter I of the annex thereto concerning a common fishing zone or exclusive economic zone shall not apply to the fishing vessels of the depositing Member State , or to third country fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over while operating in the depositing Member State’s common fishing zone, exclusive economic zone of Spain, or landing catch at its ports. Exemptions issued under regulation 3(3) of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement, concerning a common fishing zone or an exclusive economic zone, to fishing vessels falling within the scope of application of regulation 1 of chapter I of the annex to the Cape Town Agreement, shall not be accepted."

**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

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 45**

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 October 1996 to 30 September 1997 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2. States may express their consent to be bound by this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 46**

1. This Convention shall enter into force eighteen months after the date on which the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) at least twelve States, including four States each with not less than 2 million units of gross tonnage, have expressed their consent to be bound by it, and

(b) the Secretary-General has received information in accordance with article 43 that those persons in such States who would be liable to contribute pursuant to article 18, paragraphs 1(a) and (c) have received during the preceding calendar year a total quantity of at least 40 million tonnes of cargo contributing to the general account.

2. For a State which expresses its consent to be bound by this Convention after the conditions for entry into force have been met, such consent shall take effect three months after the date of expression of such consent, or on the date on which this Convention enters into force in accordance with paragraph 1, whichever is the later.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Canada Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification and with reservation for application to the Faroes and Greenland

Finland Subject to ratification

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

Norway Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit**

**of instrument**

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001

Cyprus (accession)1, 2, 3 10 January 2005

Ethiopia (accession) 14 July 2009

Hungary (accession) 4 July 2008

Liberia (accession) 2 18 September 2008

Lithuania (accession) 1 14 September 2007

Morocco (accession) 19 March 2003

Russian Federation (accession)1, 2, 3 20 March 2000

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004

Sierra Leone (accession) 21 November 2007

Slovenia (accession)3 21 July 2004

Syrian Arab Republic (accession) 27 June 2006

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 14 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 13.83% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet |

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1For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

2 States each with not less than 2 million units of gross tonnage.

3 Cyprus submitted a report on contributing cargo on 27 November 2006; Slovenia submitted a report on contributing cargo at the time of acceding to the Convention

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**CYPRUS**

The depositary received, on 15 June 2005, the following declaration:

“Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court in Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom, be recognised and enforced in the Republic of Cyprus according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject (at present, these rules are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 44/2001).”

**LITHUANIA**

The instrument of accession of Lithuania contained the following declaration:

“ …..the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania ….. declares that judgments on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom, be recognized and enforced in the Republic of Lithuania according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject.”

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The instrument of accession of the Russian Federation contained the following declaration (in the Russian language):

*[Translation]*

"The Russian Federation, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, declares that this Convention does not apply to ships:

which do not exceed 200 gross tonnage; and

which carry hazardous and noxious substances in packaged forms only; and

whilst engaged on voyages between ports or facilities of the Russian Federation."

# PROTOCOL OF 2010 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARRIAGE OF

# HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES BY SEA, 1996 (HNS PROT 2010)

Done at London, 30 April 2010

Entry into force: Not yet in force

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 20**

1 This Protocol shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 November 2010 to 31 October 2011 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 Subject to the provisions in paragraphs 4 and 5, States may express their consent to be bound by this Protocol by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary‑General.

4 An expression of consent to be bound by this Protocol shall be accompanied by the submission to the Secretary-General of data on the total quantities of contributing cargo liable for contributions received in that State during the preceding calendar year in respect of the general account and each separate account.

5 An expression of consent which is not accompanied by the data referred to in paragraph 4 shall not be accepted by the Secretary-General.

6 Each State which has expressed its consent to be bound by this Protocol shall annually thereafter on or before 31 Mayuntil this Protocol enters into force for that State, submit to the Secretary-General data on the total quantities of contributing cargo liable for contributions received in that State during the preceding calendar year in respect of the general account and each separate account.

7 A State which has expressed its consent to be bound by this Protocol and which has not submitted the data on contributing cargo required under paragraph 6 for any relevant years shall, before the entry into force of the Protocol for that State, be temporarily suspended from being a Contracting State until it has submitted the required data.

8 A State which has expressed its consent to be bound by the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996 shall be deemed to have withdrawn this consent on the date on which it has signed this Protocol or deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with paragraph 2.

**Entry into force**

**Article 21**

1 This Protocol shall enter into force eighteen months after the date on which the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) at least twelve States, including four States each with not less than 2 million units of gross tonnage, have expressed their consent to be bound by it; and

(b) the Secretary-General has received information in accordance with article 20, paragraphs 4 and 6, that those persons in such States who would be liable to contribute pursuant to article 18, paragraphs 1(a) and (c), of the Convention, as amended by this Protocol, have received during the preceding calendar year a total quantity of at least 40 million tonnes of cargo contributing to the general account.

2 For a State which expresses its consent to be bound by this Protocol after the conditions for entry into force have been met, such consent shall take effect three months after the date of expression of such consent, or on the date on which this Protocol enters into force in accordance with paragraph 1, whichever is the later.

**Revision and amendment**

**Article 22**

1 A conference for the purpose of revising or amending the Convention, as amended by this Protocol, may be convened by the Organization.

2 The Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the States Parties to this Protocol, for revising or amending the Convention, as amended by this Protocol, at the request of six States Parties or one third of the States Parties, whichever is the higher figure.

3 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date of entry into force of an amendment to the Convention, as amended by this Protocol, shall be deemed to apply to the Convention as amended.

**Denunciation**

**Article 24**

1 This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the expiry of one year followingthe date on which this Protocol comes into force for that State.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

3 A denunciation shall take effect twelve months, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, following its receipt by the Secretary-General.

4 Notwithstanding a denunciation by a State Party pursuant to this article, any provisions of this Protocol relating to obligations to make contributions under articles 18, 19 or article 21, paragraph 5, of the Convention, as amended by this Protocol, in respect of such payments of compensation as the Assembly may decide relating to an incident which occurs before the denunciation takes effect shall continue to apply.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Canada  Denmark  France  Germany  Greece  Netherlands  Norway  Turkey | “Subject to ratification”  “Subject to ratification”  “Subject to ratification”  “Subject to ratification”  “Subject to ratification”  “Subject to acceptance”  “Subject to ratification”  “Subject to ratification” | 25 October 2011  14 April 2011  25 October 2011  25 October 2011  25 October 2011  25 October 2011  25 October 2011  25 October 2011 |

**II. Contracting States**

|  | **with not less than 2 million units of gross tonnage** | **Date of signature**  **or deposit of**  **instrument** | **Date of entry**  **into force**  **or succession** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Canada (ratification) 1 | √ | 23 April 2018 |  |
| Denmark (ratification) 1 | √ | 28 June 2018 |  |
| Norway (ratification) | √ | 21 April 2017 |  |
| South Africa (accession) |  | 15 July 2019 |  |
| Turkey (ratification)1 | √ | 23 April 2018 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | **5** |
|  | Four of these Contracting States has more than 2 million units of gross tonnage. The five Contracting States received, in 2019, a total quantity of **15,320,970** million tonnes of cargo contributing to the general account. |

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1For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III below.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**CANADA**

The Secretariat received by Canada, on 16 October 2018, the following declaration:

“in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the *International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 2010*, the Convention does not apply to ships which do not exceed 200 gross tonnage, which carry hazardous and noxious substances only in packaged from and while they are engaged in voyages between ports or facilities of Canada.”

**DENMARK**

The instrument of ratification by Denmark was accompanied by the following declaration: “Until further notice the Protocol shall not apply to the Faroe islands and Greenland.

**TURKEY**

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

“"The Government of the Republic of Turkey declares that it will implement article 40 of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, modified by the present Protocol, only for the States Parties which it recognizes and has diplomatic relations with."

# INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR BUNKER OIL  POLLUTION DAMAGE, 2001(BUNKERS 2001)

Done at London, 23 March 2001

**Entry into force:** 21 November 2008

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**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

##### Article 12

1 This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 October 2001 until 30 September 2002 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

2 States may express their consent to be bound by this Convention by:

(a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

4 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the entry into force of an amendment to this Convention with respect to all existing State Parties, or after the completion of all measures required for the entry into force of the amendment with respect to those State Parties shall be deemed to apply to this Convention as modified by the amendment.

**Entry into force**

**Article 14**

1 This Convention shall enter into force one year following the date on which eighteen States, including five States each with ships whose combined gross tonnage is not less than 1 million, have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General.

2 For any State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to it after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, this Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument.

**Revision or amendment**

**Article 16**

1 A conference for the purpose of revising or amending this Convention may be convened by the Organization.

2 The Organization shall convene a conference of the States Parties for revising or amending this Convention at the request of not less than one-third of the States Parties.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Australia Subject to ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Canada Subject to ratification

Denmark Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to acceptance

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Italy Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Spain

Sweden Subject to ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Albania (accession) 30 April 2010 30 July 2010

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 19 December 2008 19 March 2009

Austria (accession) 30 January 2013 30 April 2013

Australia (ratification) 16 March 2009 16 June 2009

Azerbaijan (accession) 22 June 2010 22 September 2010

Bahamas (accession) 1 30 January 2008 21 November 2008

Bahrain (accession) 14 August 2017 14 November 2017

Barbados (accession) 15 October 2009 15 January 2010

Belarus (accession) 5 September 2019 5 December 2019

Belgium (accession) 1 11 August 2009 11 November 2009

Belize (accession) 22 August 2011 22 November 2011

Bulgaria (accession)1 6 July 2007 21 November 2008

Canada (accession) 2 October 2009 2 January 2010

Czechia (accession) 20 December 2012 20 March 2013

China (accession)1,4 9 December 2008 9 March 2009

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 19 August 2014

Côte d’Ivoire (accession) 8 July 2013 8 October 2013

Comoros (accession) 1 February 2018 1 May 2018

Cook Islands (accession) 21 August 2008 21 November 2008

Croatia (accession) 1 15 December 2006 21 November 2008

Cyprus (accession) 1 10 January 2005 21 November 2008

Denmark (ratification) 1,4 23 July 2008 21 November 2008

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (accession) 17 July 2009 17 October 2009

Djibouti (accession) 12 October 2015 12 January 2016

Egypt (accession)1 15 February 2010 15 May 2010

Estonia (accession)1 5 October 2006 21 November 2008

Ethiopia (accession) 17 February 2009 17 May 2009

Finland (acceptance)1 18 November 2008 18 February 2009

Fiji (accession) 8 March 2016 8 June 2016

France (accession) 1 19 October 2010 19 January 2011

Gabon (accession) 17 April 2019 17 July 2019

Georgia (accession) 13 September 2018 13 December 2018

Germany (ratification)1 24 April 2007 21 November 2008

Greece (accession) 22 December 2005 21 November 2008

Grenada (accession) 26 July 2018 26 October 2018

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 20 May 2019

Hungary (accession) 30 January 2008 21 November 2008

Indonesia (accession) 11 September 2014 11 December 2014

Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran) (accession) 21 November 2011 21 February 2012

Ireland (accession)1 23 December 2008 23 March 2009

Italy (ratification) 18 November 2010 18 February 2011

Jamaica (accession) 2 May 2003 21 November 2008

Japan (accession) 1 July 2020 1 October 2020

Jordan (accession) 24 March 2010 24 June 2010

Kenya (accession) 7 July 2015 7 October 2015

Kiribati (accession) 29 July 2009 29 October 2009

Latvia (accession) 19 April 2005 21 November 2008

Lebanon (accession) 5 April 2017 5 July 2017

Liberia (accession) 21 August 2008 21 November 2008

Lithuania (accession 14 September 2007 21 November 2008

Luxembourg (accession)1 21 November 2005 21 November 2008

Madagascar (accession) 11 July 2017 11 October 2017

Malaysia (accession) 12 November 2008 12 February 2009

Malta (accession)1 12 November 2008 12 February 2009

Marshall Islands (accession) 9 May 2008 21 November 2008

Mauritius (accession) 17 July 2013 17 October 2013

Mongolia (accession) 28 September 2011 28 December 2011

Montenegro (accession) 29 November 2011 29 February 2012

Morocco (ratification) 14 April 2010 14 July 2010

Myanmar (accession) 19 January 2018 19 April 2018

Namibia (accession) 15 July 2020 15 October 2020

Nauru (accession) 23 March 2020 23 June 2020

Netherlands (accession) 23 December 2010 23 March 2011

New Zealand (accession) 1 4 April 2014 4 July 2014

Nicaragua (accession) 3 April 2014 3 July 2014

Nigeria (accession) 1 October 2010 1 January 2011

Niue (accession) 18 May 2012 18 August 2012

Norway (ratification)1 25 March 2008 21 November 2008

Oman (accession) 30 April 2020 30 July 2020

Palau (accession) 28 September 2011 28 December 2011

Panama (accession) 17 February 2009 17 May 2009

Poland (accession)1 15 December 2006 21 November 2008

Portugal (accession)1 21 July 2015 21 October 2015

Republic of Korea (accession) 28 August 2009 28 November 2009

Romania (accession) 15 June 2009 15 September 2009

Russian Federation (accession) 24 February 2009 24 May 2009

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 21 October 2009 21 January 2010

Saint Lucia (accession) 26 May 2016 26 August 2016

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 26 November 2008 26 February 2009

Samoa (accession) 18 May 2004 21 November 2008

San Marino (accession) 19 April 2021 19 July 2021

Saudi Arabia (accession) 29 October 2018 29 January 2019

Serbia (accession) 8 July 2010 8 October 2010

Seychelles (accession) 23 August 2019 23 November 2019

Sierra Leone (accession) 21 November 2007 21 November 2008

Singapore (accession)1 31 March 2006 21 November 2008

Slovakia (accession) 1 1 May 2013 1 August 2013

Slovenia (accession) 20 May 2004 21 November 2008

Solomon Islands (accession) 15 October 2020 15 January 2021

Spain (ratification)1 10 December 2003 21 November 2008

Sweden (ratification)1  3 June 2013 3 September 2013

Switzerland (accession) 24 September 2013 24 December 2013

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 24 April 2009 24 July 2009

Togo (accession) 23 April 2012 23 July 2012

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 21 November 2008

Tunisia (accession)1 5 September 2011 5 December 2011

Turkey (accession) 12 September 2013 12 December 2013

Tuvalu (accession) 12 January 2009 12 April 2009

United Arab Emirates 23 March 2021 23 June 2021

United Kingdom (ratification)1, 2 29 June 2006 21 November 2008

Vanuatu (accession) 20 August 2008 21 November 2008

Vietnam (accession) 18 June 2010 18 September 2010

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 102 |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III.

2 Extended to the Isle of man with effect from 21 November 2008.

Extended to Gibraltar with effect from 28 November 2009.

Extended to Bermuda with effect from 16 January 2009.

Extended to the Cayman Islands with effect from 12 January 2011.

Extended to the British Virgin Islands with effect from 9 September 2013.

3 Applies to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 9 March 2009.

Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 22 January 2010.

4 Applies to the Faroes with effect from 9 January 2019.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BELGIUM**

The instrument of accession by Belgium contained the following declaration:

“Judgements on matters covered by the Convention, when given by a court of another member state of the European Union, with the exception of Denmark, shall be recognized and enforced in Belgium according to the relevant Community rules on the subject.”

**BULGARIA**

The instrument of accession by Bulgaria contained the following declaration:

“Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Ireland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Romania, be recognized and enforced in Bulgaria according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject.”

**CHINA**

The instrument of accession by China contained the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

“1. Article 7 of the Convention shall not apply to the ships operating exclusively within the inland waterways of the People’s Republic of China.

2. In accordance with the *Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China* and the *Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China,* the Government of the People’s Republic of China decides that the Convention applies to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, and unless otherwise notified by the Government, shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.”

Subsequently, however, a further communication was received that the Convention applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 22 January 2010.

**CYPRUS**

The instrument of accession by Cyprus was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court in Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom, be recognised and enforced in the Republic of Cyprus according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject (at present, these rules are laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 44/2001)."

**DENMARK**

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

"In connection with Denmark's signature of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001, Denmark declares that it reserves the right at a later stage to make a declaration indicating the relevant internal Community rules which will apply in the relation between Denmark and the other Member States of the European Community on the rules on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements covered by the Convention."

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

“The Government of Denmark declares that, due to its obligations towards the European Community, it shall until further notice not be bound by the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention regarding jurisdiction and Article 10 of the Convention regarding recognition and enforcement.”

The instrument of ratification by Denmark also contained the declaration that “The Convention shall not apply to the Faroes and Greenland until further notice.”

The Depositary received, on 18 March 2011, a communication of the withdrawal of the above declaration and submission of a new declaration as follows:

“Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of a European Union Member State other than Denmark, be recognized and enforced in Denmark, according to the relevant internal Union rules on the subject based on the Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters.”

The Depositary received, on 9 January 2019, a communication of the withdrawal of the of the territorial declaration with regard to the Faroes (as contained in the instrument of ratification).

**EGYPT**

The instrument of accession by Egypt contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

“The Arab Republic of Egypt hereby declares that the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001, is not applicable to ships passing through the Suez Maritime Canal, in order to ensure the freedom of use of the Suez Canal and its ports”.

**ESTONIA**

The instrument of accession by Estonia contained the following declaration:

“1. Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of the Member State of the European Union, except the court of Denmark, be recognized and enforced in the Republic of Estonia according to the relevant European Community rules on the subject.

2. Based on the Article 7 paragraph 15 of the Convention, the Article 7 does not apply to ships operating exclusively within the waters of the Republic of Estonia.”

**FINLAND**

The signature for Finland was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a Court of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom, be recognised and enforced in Finland according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of accession by France contained the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"France declares that judgements on matters covered by the Convention, when given by a court of a Member State of the European Community except for France and Denmark, shall be recognized and enforced in France according to the relevant Community rules on the subject."

**GERMANY**

The signature for Germany was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"Judgements on matters within the scope of this Convention, when given by a court in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom, shall be recognized and enforced in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the relevant internal Community rules (these rules are currently laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No. 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in civil and commercial matters (Official Journal of the European Communities L 12 of 16 January 2001, page 1ff)).

"The Federal Republic of Germany informs the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization of the following:

"Signature is in accordance with the Council Decision authorizing the Member States to sign, ratify or accede, in the interest of the European Community, to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2002 (the Bunkers Convention)."

**IRELAND**

The instrument of accession by Ireland contained the following declaration:

“Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of another Member State of the European Community other than Denmark, be recognized and enforced in Ireland according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject.”

**LITHUANIA**

The instrument of accession by Lithuania contained the following declaration:

“… the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania … declares that judgments on matters covered  by the Convention shall, when given by a court of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom, be recognized and enforced in the Republic of Lithuania according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject.

**LUXEMBOURG**

The instrument of accession by Luxembourg was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"Luxembourg, being subject to Community regulations on these matters in its mutual relations with the Member States of the European Community, will apply the Community regulations concerning jurisdiction to the extent that the pollution damage occurs in a geographical zone as specified in article 2 of the Convention, belonging to a Member State of the European Community, and that the defendant is domiciled in a Member State of the European Community.

Judgements as specified in article 10, paragraph 1 of the Convention, when given by a court of a Member State of the European Community, will be recognized and enforced in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in accordance with the Community regulations."

**MALTA**

The instrument of accession by Malta contained the following declaration:

“Judgements covered by the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001, shall, when given by a court of the Republic of Austria, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Cyprus, Czechia, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Finland, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, the Slovak Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, be recognized and enforced in Malta according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject.”

**NETHERLANDS**

The instrument of accession by the Netherlands contained the following declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that judgments on matters covered  by the Convention shall, when given by a court of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden or the United Kingdom, be recognized and enforced in the European part of the Netherlands according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject."

**NEW ZEALAND**

The instrument of accession of New Zealand was accompanied by the following declaration:

“..consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self‑determination under the charter of the United Nations, 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 on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.”

**NORWAY**

The instrument of ratification by Norway contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Norway will apply the Convention to warships, naval auxiliary ships or other ships owned or operated by the Norwegian State and used, for the time being, only on Government non-commercial service. The rules of the Convention will apply generally to such ships.

For such ships owned by the Norwegian State, it follows by Section 186, third paragraph of the Norwegian Maritime Act of June 24, 1994, No. 39, that if insurance or other financial security is not maintained in respect of such a ship, the ship may instead carry a certificate issued by the appropriate authority of the State, stating that the ship is owned by the State and that the ship’s liability is covered within the limit prescribed in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1.”

**POLAND**

The Depositary received, on 7 January 2007, the following declaration from the Republic of Poland:

“Judgements on matters covered by the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, when given by a court of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Czechia, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, be recognised and enforced in the Republic of Poland according to the relevant international Community rules on the subject.”

**PORTUGAL**

The Depositary received, on 14 December 2015, the following declaration from the Portuguese Republic:

“Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of another Member State of the European Union other than Denmark, be recognised and enforced in Portugal according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject.”

**ROMANIA**

The instrument of acceptance by Romania was accompanied by the following declaration:

“1. Judgements concerning issues provided for by the BUNKERS Convention of 2001, when delivered by courts from the Republic of Austria, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Finland, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Malta, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Portugal, the Republic of Slovakia, the Republic of Slovenia, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, or the Republic of Hungary, are recognized and enforced in Romania, in accordance with the relevant European Union Regulations;

2. Romania accedes to the BUNKERS Convention of 2001 in accordance with the Decision of the European Union Council no.2002/762/CE of 19 September 2002 to authorize the Member States in the interest of European Community to sign, to ratify or to accede to this international Convention.”

**SLOVAKIA**

The instrument of accession by Slovakia was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Judgements on matters within the scope of this Convention, when given by a court in the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, Spain, the French Republic, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, be recognized and enforced in the Slovak Republic of Germany in accordance with the relevant internal Community rules on the subject (Regulation (EC) No. 44/2001)”.

**SPAIN**

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

*[Translation]*

"Spain declares that judicial rulings on the matters addressed by the Convention, whether pronounced by a Court in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall be recognized and acted upon in Spain, pursuant to the provisions in the relevant internal regulations of the European Union."

**SWEDEN**

The signature by Sweden was accompanied by the following declaration (from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden):

"I further declare that Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Portugal or Spain, be recognised and enforced in Sweden according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject."

The instrument of ratification by Sweden contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Sweden will apply the Convention to warships, naval auxiliary ships and other ships owned or operated by a State and used for the time being only on Government non-commercial service. The rules of liability in the Convention will apply generally when such ships cause pollution damage in the territory, including the territorial sea of Sweden, or in the exclusive economic zone of Sweden or preventive measures have been taken to prevent or minimize pollution damage in the territory of Sweden or in the exclusive economic zone of Sweden. Such ships will not be required to maintain insurance or other financial security according to article 7 in the Convention and will not be required to hold a certificate according to article 7, paragraph 2 or 14 of the Convention.”

"Judgements on matters covered by the Convention, when given by a court of another Member State of the European Union, with the exception of Denmark, shall be recognized and enforced in Sweden according to the relevant internal Union rules on the subject.”

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument contained the following declaration:

“The Syrian Arab Republic by joining this Agreement does not in any way recognise Israel and will not enter into any dealings with it as prescribed by the Agreement.”

**TUNISIA**

The instrument of accession by Tunisia was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"The accession by the Republic of Tunisia to this Convention shall not be binding upon it in respect of any future amendment to the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976."

**TURKEY**

The instrument of accession by Turkey was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In acceding to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001, the Republic of Turkey dissociates itself from the references made in this Convention to the international instruments that it is not party to, including the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, 1982. The accession of Turkey to the 2001 Bunker Convention cannot be interpreted as a change in the legal position of Turkey with regard to the said instruments.

In relation to article 2(a)(ii) of this Convention, the Republic of Turkey considers that this article is not in conformity with international law and defines those maritime areas as high seas whereby no country has jurisdiction and sovereign rights according to international law. The Republic of Turkey however, taking into consideration the objectives of this Convention, reserves its rights deriving from the Convention. Within this context, the Republic of Turkey hereby declares that in maritime areas where there has been no delimitation agreement between opposite of adjacent coastal States, the exercise of authority or any claim thereof under this Convention by any Coastal States Party to this Convention, creates no rights or obligations with regard to delimitation of maritime areas, nor does it create a precedent for the future agreements between those States concerning the delimitations of maritime areas under national jurisdiction.

Finally, in relation to the implementation of article 9 of this Convention, the Republic of Turkey hereby declares that it would only take into account the jurisdiction of the courts of the States Parties that have diplomatic relations with Turkey.”

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The signature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal Spain or Sweden, be recognised and enforced in the United Kingdom according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject."

The depositary received a communication on 29 June 2006 from the Government of the United Kingdom informing of the withdrawal of the declaration made upon signing the Convention and replacing it with the following declaration, as follows:

“Judgements on matters covered by the Convention shall, when given by a court of Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain or Sweden, be recognized and enforced in the United Kingdom according to the relevant internal Community rules on the subject.”

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF HARMFUL ANTI‑FOULING SYSTEMS ON SHIPS, 2001 (AFS 2001)**

Done at London, 5 October 2001

**Entry into force:**  17 September 2008

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##### Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

**Article 17**

(1) This Convention shall be open for signature by any State at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 February 2002 to 31 December 2002 and shall thereafter remain open for accession by any State.

(2) States may become Parties to this Convention by:

(a) signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval;

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession

(3) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

(4) If a State comprises two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to matters dealt with in this Convention, it may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them and may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

(5) Any such declaration shall be notified to the Secretary-General and shall state expressly the territorial units to which this Convention applies.

**Entry into force**

**Article 18**

(1) This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than twenty-five States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than twenty-five percent of the world’s merchant shipping, have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited the requisite instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with article 17.

(2) For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Convention after the requirements for entry into force have been met, but prior to the date of entry in force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of the Convention or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

(3) Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which this Convention enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

(4) After the date on which an amendment to this Convention is deemed to have been accepted under article 16, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to the Convention as amended.

**Amendments**

**Article 16**

(1) This Convention may be amended by either of the procedures specified in the following paragraphs:

(2) Amendments for consideration within the Organization:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. A proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Secretary-General, who shall then circulate it to the Parties and Members of the Organization at least six months prior to its consideration. In the case of a proposal to amend Annex 1, it shall be processed in accordance with article 6, prior to its consideration under this article.

(b) An amendment proposed and circulated as above shall be referred to the Committee for consideration. Parties, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Committee for consideration and adoption of the amendment.

(c) Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting in the Committee, on condition that at least one-third of the Parties shall be present at the time of voting.

(d) Amendments adopted in accordance with subparagraph (c) shall be communicated by the Secretary‑General to the Parties for acceptance.

(e) An amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted in the following circumstances:

(i) An amendment to an article of this Convention shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of it.

(ii) An amendment to an Annex shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of twelve months after the date of adoption of such other date as determined by the Committee.  However, if by that date more than one‑third of the Parties notify the Secretary-General that they object to the amendment, it shall be deemed not to have been accepted.

(f) An amendment shall enter into force under the following conditions:

(i) An amendment to an article to this Convention shall enter into force for those Parties that have declared that they have accepted it six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted in accordance with subparagraph (e)(i).

(ii) An amendment to Annex I shall enter into force with respect to all Parties six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted except for any Party that has:

(1) notified its objection to the amendment in accordance with subparagraph (e)(ii) and has not withdrawn such objection;

(2) notified the Secretary-General, prior to the entry into force of such amendment, that the amendment shall enter into force for it only after a subsequent notification of its acceptance; or

(3) made a declaration at the time it deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, this Convention that amendments to Annex I shall enter into force for it only after the notification to the Secretary-General of its acceptance with respect to such amendments.

(iii) An amendment to an Annex, other than Annex I shall enter into force with respect to all Parties six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted , except for those Parties that have notified their objection to the amendment in accordance with subparagraph (e)(ii) and that have not withdrawn such objection.

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1The Marine Environment Protection Committee of the Organization.

(g) (i) A Party that has notified an objection under subparagraph (f)(ii)(1) or (iii) may subsequently notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment. Such amendment shall enter into force for such Party six months after the date of its notification of acceptance, or the date on which the amendment enters into force, whichever is the latter date.

(ii) If a Party that has made a notification or declaration referred to in subparagraph (f)(ii)(2) or (3), respectively, notifies the Secretary-General of its acceptance with respect to an amendment, such amendment shall enter into force for such Party six months after the date of its notification of acceptance, or the date on which the amendment enters into force, whichever is the later date.

(3) Amendment by a Conference:

(a) Upon the request of a Party concurred by at least one-third of the Parties, the Organization shall convene a Conference of Parties to consider amendments to this Convention.

(b) An amendment adopted by such a Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all parties for acceptance;

(c) Unless the Conference decides otherwise, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted and shall enter into force in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraphs (2)(e) and (f) respectively of this article.

(4) Any Party that has declined to accept an amendment to an Annex shall be treated as a

non-Party only for the purpose of application of that amendment.

(5) An addition of a new Annex shall be proposed and adopted and shall enter into force in

accordance with the procedure applicable to an amendment to an article of this Convention.

(6) Any notification or declaration under this article shall be made in writing to the

Secretary‑General.

(7) The Secretary-General shall inform the Parties and Members of the Organization of:

(a) any amendment that enters into force and the date of its entry into force generally and for each Party; and

(b) any notification or declaration made under this article.

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**I. Signatories**

**II. Contracting States**

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**IV. Amendments**

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**I. Signatories**

Australia Subject to ratification

Belgium1 Subject to ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Denmark1

Finland Subject to ratification

Morocco Subject to ratification

Sweden Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 6 January 2003 17 September 2008

Australia (ratification) 9 January 2007 17 September 2008

Bahamas (accession) 30 January 2008 17 September 2008

Bangladesh (accession) 7 June 2018 7 September 2018

Barbados (accession) 30 January 2012 30 April 2012

Belarus (accession) 25 July 2019 25 October 2019

Belgium (ratification)1 15 April 2009 15 July 2009

Brazil (ratification) 20 February 2012 20 May 2012

Bulgaria (accession) 3 December 2004 17 September 2008

Canada(accession) 8 April 2010 8 July 2010

Chile (accession) 6 October 2016 6 January 2017

China (accession)3 7 March 2011 7 June 2011

Congo (accession) 19 May 2019 19 August 2014

Cook Islands (accession) 12 March 2007 17 September 2008

Croatia (accession) 15 December 2006 17 September 2008

Cyprus (accession) 23 December 2005 17 September 2008

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (accession) 21 August 2020 21 November 2020

Denmark (signature)1 19 December 2002 17 September 2008

Egypt (accession)1 26 September 2012 26 December 2012

Estonia (accession) 23 January 2009 23 April 2009

Ethiopia (accession) 14 July 2009 14 October 2009

Finland (acceptance) 9 July 2010 9 October 2010

Fiji (accession) 8 March 2016 8 June 2016

France (accession) 12 March 2007 17 September 2008

Gabon (accession) 17 April 2019 17 July 2019

Georgia (accession) 13 September 2018 13 December 2018

Germany (accession) 20 August 2008 20 November 2008

Greece (accession) 22 December 2005 17 September 2008

Grenada (accession) 26 July 2018 26 October 2018

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 20 May 2019

Hungary (accession) 30 January 2008 17 September 2008

India (accession) 24 April 2015 24 July 2015

Indonesia (accession) 11 September 2014 11 December 2014

Iran (accession) 1 6 April 2011 6 July 2011

Ireland (accession) 20 October 2011 20 January 2012

Italy (accession) 21 January 2013 21 April 2013

Japan (accession) 8 July 2003 17 September 2008

Jordan (accession) 24 March 2010 24 June 2010

Kenya (accession) 7 July 2015 7 October 2015

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 17 September 2008

Latvia (accession) 9 December 2003 17 September 2008

Lebanon (accession) 2 December 2010 2 March 2011

Liberia (accession) 17 September 2008 17 December 2008

Lithuania (accession) 29 January 2007 17 September 2008

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005 17 September 2008

Madagascar (accession) 26 July 2019 26 October 2019

Malaysia (accession) 27 September 2010 27 December 2010

Malta (accession) 27 March 2009 27 June 2009

Marshall Islands (accession) 9 May 2008 17 September 2008

Mexico (accession) 7 July 2006 17 September 2008

Mongolia (accession) 28 September 2011 28 December 2011

Montenegro (accession) 29 November 2011 29 February 2012

Morocco (ratification) 14 April 2010 14 July 2010

Netherlands (accession)[[36]](#footnote-37),2 16 April 2008 17 September 2008

Nigeria (accession) 5 March 2003 17 September 2008

Niue (accession) 18 May 2012 18 August 2012

Norway (accession) 5 September 2003 17 September 2008

Oman (accession) 6 March 2019 6 June 2019

Palau (accession) 28 September 2011 28 December 2011

Panama (accession) 17 September 2007 17 September 2008

Peru (accession) 2 July 2019 2 October 2019

Philippines (accession) 6 June 2018 6 September 2018

Poland (accession) 9 August 2004 17 September 2008 Portugal (accession) 8 January 2019 8 April 2019

Republic of Korea (accession) 24 July 2008 24 October 2008

Romania (accession) 16 February 2005 17 September 2008

Russian Federation (accession) 19 October 2012 19 January 2013

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 30 August 2005 17 September 2008

Saint Lucia (accession) 2 December 2020 2 March 2021

Saudi Arabia (accession) 25 April 2018 25 July 2018

Serbia (accession) 8 July 2010 8 October 2010

Sierra Leone (accession) 21 November 2007 17 September/2008

Singapore (accession) 31 December 2009 31 March 2010

Slovenia (accession) 18 May 2007 17 September 2008

South Africa (accession) 2 July 2008 2 October 2008

Spain (accession) 16 February 2004 17 September 2008

Sweden (ratification) 10 December 2003 17 September 2008

Switzerland (accession) 24 September 2013 24 December 2013

Syrian Arab Republic (accession)1 24 April 2009 24 July 2009

Togo (accession) 6 February 2017 6 May 2017

Tonga (accession) 16 April 2014 16 July 2014

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 3 January 2012 3 April 2012

Tunisia (accession) 5 September 2011 5 December 2011

Turkey (accession)1 30 November 2018 28 February 2019

Tuvalu (accession) 2 December 2005 17 September 2008

Ukraine (accession)1 15 June 2017 15 September 2017

United Kingdom (accession)4 7 June 2010 7 September 2010

United States of America (ratification)1 21 August 2012 21 November 2012

Uruguay (accession) 26 March 2013 26 June 2013

Vanuatu (accession) 20 August 2008 20 November 2008

Viet Nam (accession) 27 November 2015 27 February 2016

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 91 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 96.13% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet) |

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1For the text of a declaration, reservation, see section III.

2 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010. For details on the restructuring of the Netherlands see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.

3 Extended to Macau Special Administrative Region from 7 June 2011. Also extended to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 15 February 2016.

4 Extended to Gibraltar on 2 January 2013, to the British Virgin Islands on 9 September 2013 and to the Isle of Man on 21 may 2014.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BELGIUM**

The signature for Belgium was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Cette signature engage également la Région Wallonne, la Région Flamande et la Région de Bruxelles‑Capitale."

**DENMARK**

The signature for Denmark was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... with reservation for application to the Faroes and Greenland."

On 4 June 2010, the depositary received a further communication from the Royal Danish Embassy, as follows:

"… Denmark withdraws its declaration in respect of the Faroes with regards to the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001."

**EGYPT**

The instrument contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with the Regulations for Navigation and Traffic in the Suez Canal, and in order to ensure the freedom to use the canal, the Arab Republic of Egypt declares the non-application of the Convention to the Suez Canal maritime facility and to ships entering or departing its ports when using the Suez Canal.”

**IRAN**

The instrument of accession contained the following declaration:

"..the implementation of the provisions of article 14 of the Convention, relating to Settlement of Disputes is subject to fulfilment of the requirements of the relevant domestic rules and regulations"

**NETHERLANDS**

The instrument contained the following declaration:

“The Embassy has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, under a, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that the institutions which are competent to make decisions in the administration of matters relating to the control of anti-fouling systems are:

a. American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) Houston Ltd;

b. Bureau Veritas (BV);

c. Det Norske Veritas (DNV);

d. Germanischer Lloyd (GL) AG;

e. Lloyd’s Register of Shipping (LR);

f. Nippon Kaiji Kyokai (NKK);

g. Registro Italiano Navale (RINA).

The surveys by Lloyd’s Register of Shipping (LR) shall be carried out by Lloyd’s Register Emea.”

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The instrument contained the following declaration:

“The Syrian Arab Republic by joining this Treaty does not in any way recognise Israel and will not enter into any dealings with it as prescribed by the Treaty.”

**TURKEY**

The instrument was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Turkey is not a party and has objected to UNCLOS from the outset due to a number of serious shortcomings. Turkey believes that the said Convention does not reflect the customary international law of the sea as a whole. Accordingly, Turkey dissociates itself from the references made in the ‘International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001’ to the international instruments that it is not party to. These references therefore should not be interpreted as a change in the legal position of Turkey with regard to the said instruments.”

**UKRAINE**

The instrument contained the following declaration:

"In accordance with article 16(2)(f)(ii)(2) of this Convention, an amendment to annex 1 shall enter into force for Ukraine only after the Secretary-General, prior to the entry into force of such amendment, is given a subsequent notification of such an acceptance."

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The instrument contained the following declaration:

"...pursuant to article 16(2)(f)(ii)(3) of the Convention, amendments to Annex 1 of the Convention shall enter into force for the United States of America only after notification to the Secretary-General of its acceptance with respect to such amendments."

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF SHIPS’ BALLAST WATER AND SEDIMENTS, 2004 (BWM 2004)**

Done at London, 13 February 2004

**Entry into force:** 8 September 2017

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession**

**Article 17**

1 This Convention shall be open for signature by any State at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 June 2004 to 31 May 2005 and shall thereafter remain open for accession by any State.

2 States may become Parties to this Convention by:

Annex III

(a) signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(c) accession.

3 Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

4 If a State comprises two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to matters dealt with in this Convention, it may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance , approval or accession declare that this Convention shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them and may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

5 Any such declaration shall be notified to the Depositary in writing and shall state expressly the territorial unit or units to which this Convention applies.

**Entry into force**

**Article 18**

1 This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date on which not less than thirty States, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than thirty-five percent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant shipping, have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited the requisite instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Article 17.

2 For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Convention after the requirements for entry into force thereof have been met, but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of this Convention, or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

3 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which this Convention enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

4 After the date on which an amendment to this Convention is deemed to have been accepted under article 19, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to this Convention, as amended.

**Amendments**

**Article 19**

1 This Convention may be amended by either of the procedures specified in the following paragraphs.

**2 Amendments after consideration within the Organization:**

**(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. A proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Secretary-General, who shall then circulate it to the Parties and Members of the Organization at least six months prior to its consideration.**

**(b) An amendment proposed and circulated as above shall be referred to the Committee for consideration. Parties, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Committee for consideration and adoption of the amendment.**

**(c) Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting in the Committee, on condition that at least one-third of the Parties shall be present at the time of voting.**

**(d) Amendments adopted in accordance with subparagraph (c) shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Parties for acceptance.**

**(e) An amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted in the following circumstances:**

**(i) An amendment to an article of this Convention shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of it.**

**(ii) An amendment to the Annex shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of twelve months after the date of adoption or such other date as determined by the Committee. However, if by that date more than one‑third of the Parties notify the Secretary-General that they object to the amendment, it shall be deemed not to have been accepted.**

**(f) An amendment shall enter into force under the following conditions:**

**(i) An amendment to an article of this Convention shall enter into force for those Parties that have declared that they have accepted it six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted in accordance with subparagraph (e)(i).**

**(ii) An amendment to the Annex shall enter into force with respect to all Parties six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted, except for any Party that has:**

**(1) notified its objection to the amendment in accordance with subparagraph (e)(ii) and that has not withdrawn such objection; or**

**(2) notified the Secretary-General, prior to the entry into force of such amendment, that the amendment shall enter into force for it only after a subsequent notification of its acceptance.**

**(g) (i) A Party that has notified an objection under subparagraph (f)(ii)(1) may subsequently notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment. Such amendment shall enter into force for such Party six months after the date of its notification of acceptance, or the date on which the amendment enters into force, whichever is the later date.**

**(ii) If a Party that has made a notification referred to in subparagraph (f)(ii)(2) notifies the Secretary-General of its acceptance with respect to an amendment, such amendment shall enter into force for such Party six months after the date of its notification of acceptance, or the date on which the amendment enters into force, whichever is the later date.**

**3 Amendment by a Conference:**

**(a) Upon the request of a Party concurred in by at least one-third of the Parties, the Organization shall convene a Conference of Parties to consider amendments to this Convention.**

**(b) An amendment adopted by such a Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all Parties for acceptance.**

**(c) Unless the Conference decides otherwise, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted and shall enter into force in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraphs 2(e) and (f) respectively.**

**4 Any Party that has declined to accept an amendment to the Annex shall be treated as a non-Party only for the purpose of application of that amendment.**

**5 Any notification under this Article shall be made in writing to the Secretary-General.**

**6 The Secretary-General shall inform the Parties and Members of the Organization of:**

**(a) any amendment that enters into force and the date of its entry into force generally and for each Party; and**

**(b) any notification made under this Article.**

**Denunciation**

**Article 20**

1 This Convention may be denounced by any Party at any time after the expiry of twoyears from the date on which this Convention enters into force for that Party.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by written notification to the Depositary, to take effect one year after receipt or such longer period as may be specified in that notification.

I. Signatories

II Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

Argentina Subject to ratification

Australia Subject to ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

Finland Subject to acceptance

Maldives Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to approval

Spain Subject to ratification

Syrian Arab Republic Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Albania (accession) 15 January 2009 8 September 2017

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 19 December 2008 8 September 2017

Argentina (ratification) 2 August 2017 2 November 2017

Australia (ratification) 7 June 2017 8 September 2017

Bahamas (accession) 8 June 2017 8 September 2017

Bangladesh (accession) 7 June 2018 7 September 2018

Barbados (accession) 11 May 2007 8 September 2017

Belarus (accession) 23 March 2020 23 June 2020

Belgium (accession) 7 March 2016 8 September 2017

Brazil (ratification) 14 April 2010 8 September 2017

Bulgaria (accession) 30 April 2018 30 July 2018

Canada (accession) 8 April 2010 8 September 2017

China (accession)4 22 October 2018 22 January 2019

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 8 September 2017

Cook Islands (accession) 2 February 2010 8 September 2017

Croatia (accession)1 29 June 2010 8 September 2017

Cyprus (accession) 8 August 2018 8 November 2018

Denmark (accession)1,3 11 September 2012 8 September 2017

Dominican Republic (accession) 12 October 2021 12 January 2022

Egypt (accession) 18 May 2007 8 September 2017

Estonia (accession) 17 April 2018 17 July 2018

Fiji (accession) 8 March 2016 8 September 2017

Finland (acceptance)1 8 September 2016 8 September 2017

France (accession)1 24 September 2008 8 September 2017

Gabon (accession) 17 April 2019 17 July 2019

Georgia (accession) 12 January 2015 8 September 2017

Germany (accession) 20 June 2013 8 September 2017

Ghana (accession) 26 November 2015 8 September 2017

Greece (accession) 26 June 2017 26 September 2017

Grenada (accession) 26 July 2018 26 October 2018

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 20 May 2019

Honduras (accession) 10 July 2017 10 October 2017

Indonesia (accession) 24 November 2015 8 September 2017

Iraq (accession) 30 September 2021 30 December 2021

Iran (accession)1  6 April 2011 8 September 2017

Jamaica (accession) 11 September 2017 11 December 2017

Japan (accession)1 10 October 2014 8 September 2017

Jordan (accession) 9 September 2014 8 September 2017

Kenya (accession) 14 January 2008 8 September 2017

Kiribati (accession) 5 February 2007 8 September 2017

Latvia (accession) 11 October 2018 11 January 2019

Lebanon (accession) 15 December 2011 8 September 2017

Liberia (accession) 18 September 2008 8 September 2017

Lithuania (accession) 9 February 2018 9 May 2018

Madagascar (accession) 27 July 2017 27 October 2017

Malaysia (accession) 27 September 2010 8 September 2017

Maldives (ratification) 22 June 2005 8 September 2017

Malta (accession) 7 September 2017 7 December 2017

Marshall Islands (accession) 26 November 2009 8 September 2017

Mexico (accession) 18 March 2008 8 September 2017

Mongolia (accession) 28 September 2011 8 September 2017

Montenegro (accession) 29 November 2011 8 September 2017

Morocco (accession) 23 November 2015 8 September 2017

Namibia (accession) 15 July 2020 15 October 2020

Nauru (accession) 23 March 2020 23 June 2020

Netherlands (approval)2 10 May 2010 8 September 2017

New Zealand (accession) 9 January 2017 8 September 2017

Nigeria (accession) 13 October 2005 8 September 2017

Niue (accession) 18 May 2012 8 September 2017

Norway (accession) 29 March 2007 8 September 2017

Palau (accession) 28 September 2011 8 September 2017

Panama (accession)1 19 October 2016 8 September 2017

Peru (accession) 10 June 2016 8 September 2017

Philippines (accession) 6 June 2018 6 September 2018

Poland (accession) 26 August 2020 26 November 2020

Portugal (accession) 19 October 2017 19 January 2018

Qatar (accession) 8 February 2018 8 May 2018

Republic of Korea (accession) 10 December 2009 8 September 2017

Russian Federation (accession) 24 May 2012 8 September 2017

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 30 August 2005 8 September 2017

Saint Lucia (accession) 26 May 2016 8 September 2017

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) 2 July 2020 2 October 2020

Saudi Arabia (accession) 27 April 2017 8 September 2017

Serbia (accession) 26 July 2018 26 October 2018

Seychelles 27 November 2017 27 February 2018

Sierra Leone (accession) 21 November 2007 8 September 2017

Singapore (accession) 8 June 2017 8 September 2017

South Africa (accession) 15 April 2008 8 September 2017

Spain (ratification) 14 September 2005 8 September 2017

Sweden (accession)1 24 November 2009 8 September 2017

Switzerland (accession) 24 September 2013 8 September 2017

Syrian Arab Republic (ratification) 2 September 2005 8 September 2017

Togo (accession) 17 September 17 December 2018

Tonga (accession) 16 April 2014 8 September 2017

Turkey (accession) 14 October 2014 8 September 2017

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 3 January 2012 8 September 2017

Tuvalu (accession) 2 December 2005 8 September 2017

United Arab Emirates (accession) 6 June 2017 8 September 2017

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| Number of Contracting States: | 89  (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 91.19% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet) |
|  |  |

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1 For the text of a declaration, reservations and statement, see section III.

2 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 20 February 2014

3 The Convention applies to the Faroes: on 28 August 2015 the Depositary received a notification of the withdrawal of the territorial declaration with regard to the Faroes.

The Convention also applies to Greenland: on 16 December 2020 the Depositary received a notification of the withdrawal of the territorial declaration with regard to Greenland.

4 Extended to the Macau Special Administrative Region from 22 January 2019, and to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from 13 August 2020.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**CHINA**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by a notification that BWM 2004 shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China until otherwise notified by the Government of the People’s Republic of China.

**CROATIA**

The instrument of accession of Croatia contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with IMO Assembly resolution A.1005(25) of 29 November 2007, the Republic of Croatia declares that the ships subject to regulation B-3.3 built in 2009 will not be required to comply with regulation D-2 until their second annual survey, but not later than 31 December 2011."

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession of Denmark contained the following declaration: “La Convention ne s’appliquera pas aux îles Féroé et au Groenland”[[37]](#footnote-38) and was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In the period between the entry into force of the Convention and 30 June 2015, Denmark will allow ships to choose between complying with the Ballast Water Exchange Standard in Regulation D-1 or the Ballast Water Performance Standard in Regulation D-2, except when discharging ballast water to a reception facility.

After 30 June 2015 Denmark will apply the Ballast Water Performance Standard in Regulation D-2, in accordance with the requirement of the Convention.

The reservation only affects the application of the Ballast Water Performance Standard in Regulation D-2 to ships discharging Ballast Water directly into the aquatic environment. All other mandatory requirements under the Convention, including those governing Ballast Water Reception facilities, will be applied fully.

If the Convention enters into force after 30 June 2015, this reservation will be of no effect.

This reservation in no way limits the rights of other Parties to regulate ships and /or waters under their jurisdiction. ”

**FINLAND**

The instrument of acceptance of Finland contained the following declaration:

“Notwithstanding the schedule set forth in regulation B-3 of the Convention, the Republic of Finland declares, concerning the application of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004, that it will enforce the standards in regulations D-1 and D-2 of the Convention in accordance with Assembly resolution A.1088(28), adopted on 4 December 2013, and with the understanding that the intentions of resolution A.1088(28) apply also to ships operating in sea areas where ballast water exchange in accordance with regulations B-4.1 and D‑1 of the Convention is not possible."

**FRANCE**

The instrument of accession of France contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with IMO Assembly resolution A.1005(25) of 29 November 2007, France declares that a ship subject to regulation B-3.3 constructed in 2009 will not be required to comply with regulation D-2 until its second annual survey, but will have to comply with it not later than 31 December 2011.

France also declares that, until such time as regulation D-2 is enforced, it will ensure that ships to which the preceding declaration refers comply with regulation D‑1 for as long as they do not comply with regulation D-2.

France declares, in accordance with article 17.4 of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments (including one annex and two appendices), signed in London on 13 February 2004, that the convention shall be applicable in Mayotte, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna, and the French Southern and Antarctic Lands.”

**GREECE**

The instrument of accession of Greece was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Hellenic Republic declares that the recommendations contained in the operative paragraph 2 of Resolution A.1088(28), adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization on 4 December 2013, will be applied in respect of the implementation of regulations D-1 and D-2 of the Annex to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediment, 2004.”

**IRAN**

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

"The Islamic Republic of Iran declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 15. The submission of any dispute to conciliation or arbitration is subject to the consent of all parties to such a dispute and to fulfilment of the relevant domestic rules and regulations."

The Islamic Republic of Iran further declared that according to paragraph 2 of IMO Assembly resolution A.1005(25) of 29 November 2007, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to apply the Convention on the basis of the following understanding:

"A ship subject to regulation B-3.3 constructed in 2009 will not be required to comply with regulation D-2 until its second annual survey, but no later than 31 December 2011."

**JAPAN**

The instrument of accession of Japan was accompanied by the following declaration:

“ …the Government of Japan reserves the right to perform its obligations on the ballast water management for ships under the provisions of regulation B-3 of the Annex to the Convention in accordance with the recommendations in Resolution A.1088(28) adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization.”

**NEW ZEALAND**

The instrument of accession by New Zealand was accompanied by the following reservation and declaration:

"New Zealand reserves the right to apply the Convention in accordance with the recommendations contained in operative paragraph 2 of Resolution A.1088(28) adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization on 4 December 2013; and declares that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, 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 depository on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

**PANAMA**

The instrument of accession of Panama was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Government of the Republic of Panama declares that regulations D-1 and D-2 of the Annex to the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004, will apply to ships in accordance with the recommendation contained in Resolution A.1088(28), adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization on 4 December 2013.”

**SWEDEN**

The instrument of accession of Sweden contained the following reservation:

“Due to geographical, hydrographical and hydrological conditions, Sweden cannot fully comply with the requirements regarding Ballast Water exchange, and will therefore not fully comply with the requirements of the said Convention until the year 2017. In addition, regulation B-3.3 will not be applied until the second yearly survey of ships, but at the latest by the end of December 2011.”

**TURKEY**

The instrument of accession of Turkey was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Republic of Turkey dissociates itself from the references made in paragraph 1 of the Preamble of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004, to the international instruments that it is not party to, including the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, 1982. Accession to the said Convention by Turkey cannot be construed as a change in the legal position of Turkey with regards to the said instruments.”

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 2018 ((regulations A-1 and D-3 ─ Code for Approval of Ballast Water Management Systems (BWMS Code))) Amendments (MEPC.296(72))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-second session (April 2018) adopted, by resolution MEPC.296(72), in accordance with article 19(2)(c) of the BWM Convention, amendments to regulations A-1 and D-3.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 19(2)(e)(ii) of the BWM Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 13 April 2019 and will enter into force on 13 October 2019 unless, prior to the former date, than one-third of the Parties have notified the Secretary-General that they object to the amendments. As at 13 April 2019 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly will enter into force on 13 October 2019.

**(2) 2018 (regulation B-3 ─ Implementation schedule of ballast water management for ships) Amendments (MEPC.297(72))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-second session (April 2018) adopted, by resolution MEPC.297(72), in accordance with article 19(2)(c) of the BWM Convention, amendments to regulations B-3.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 19(2)(e)(ii) of the BWM Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 13 April 2019 and will enter into force on 13 October 2019 unless, prior to the former date, than one-third of the Parties have notified the Secretary-General that they object to the amendments. As at 13 April 2019 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly will enter into force on 13 October 2019.

**(3) 2018 (regulations E-1 and E-5 ─ Endorsements of additional surveys on the International Ballast Water Management Certificate) Amendments (MEPC.299(72))**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-second session (April 2018) adopted, by resolution MEPC.299(72), in accordance with article 19(2)(c) of the BWM Convention, amendments to regulations E-1 and E-5.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 19(2)(e)(ii) of the BWM Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 13 April 2019 and will enter into force on 13 October 2019 unless, prior to the former date, than one-third of the Parties have notified the Secretary-General that they object to the amendments. As at 13 April 2019 no objection was received, and the amendments accordingly will enter into force on 13 October 2019.

**(4) 2020 (Commissioning testing of ballast water management systems and**

**form of the International Ballast Water Management Certificate) Amendments MEPC.325(75)**

**A. Adoption**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its seventy-fifth session (November 2020) adopted, by resolution MEPC.325(75), in accordance with article 19(2)(c) of the BWM Convention, amendments to regulation E‑1 and Appendix I.

**B. Entry into force**

The Marine Environment Protection Committee determined, in accordance with article 19(2)(e)(ii) of the BWM Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 December 2021 and will enter into force on 1 June 2022 unless, prior to the former date, than one-third of the Parties have notified the Secretary-General that they object to the amendments.

**NAIROBI INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE REMOVAL OF WRECKS, 2007 (NAIROBI WRC 2007)**

Done at Nairobi, 18 May 2007

**Entry into force:** 14 April 2015

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 17**

1 This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organi­zation from 19 November 2007 until 18 November 2008 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

(a) States may express their consent to be bound by this Convention by:

(i) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(ii) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

(iii) accession.

(b) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Article 18**

**Entry into force**

1 This Convention shall enter into force twelve months following the date on which ten States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary‑General.

2 For any State which ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to this Convention after the conditions in paragraph 1 for entry into force have been met, this Convention shall enter into force three months following the date of deposit by such State of the appropriate instrument, but not before this Convention has entered into force in accordance with paragraph 1.

**Denunciation**

**Article 19**

1 This Convention may be denounced by a State Party at any time after the expiry of one year followingthe date on which this Convention comes into force for that State.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

3 A denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, following its receipt by the Secretary-General.

**Amendment provisions**

**Article 14**

1 At the request of not less than one-third of States Parties, a conference shall be convened by the Organization for the purpose of revising or amending this Convention.

2 Any consent to be bound by this Convention, expressed after the date of entry into force of an amendment to this Convention, shall be deemed to apply to this Convention, as amended.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Denmark | “Subject to ratification” | 12 November 2008 |
| Estonia | “Subject to ratification” | 28 March 2008 |
| France | “Sous réserve de ratification” | 24 September 2008 |
| Germany | “Subject to ratification” | 17 November 2008 |
| Italy | “Subject to ratification” | 23 September 2008 |
| Netherlands | “Subject to approval” | 27 October 2008 |

**II. Contracting States**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Date of deposit**  **of instrument** | **Date of entry**  **into force** |
| Albania (accession) 1 | 27 April 2015 | 27 July 2015 |
| Antigua and Barbuda1 | 9 January 2015 | 14 April 2015 |
| Bahamas (accession)[[38]](#footnote-39) | 5 June 2015 | 5 September 2015 |
| Belarus (accession) | 5 September 2019 | 5 December 2019 |
| Belgium (accession) | 17 January 2017 | 17 April 2017 |
| Belize (accession)1 | 17 January 2018 | 17 April 2018 |
| Bulgaria (accession)1 | 8 February 2012 | 14 April 2015 |
| Canada (accession) | 30 April 2019 | 30 July 2019 |
| China (accession) 1,4 | 11 November 2016 | 11 February 2017 |
| Comoros (accession) | 1 February 2018 | 1 May 2018 |
| Congo (accession) | 19 May 2014 | 14 April 2015 |
| Cook Islands (accession) | 22 December 2014 | 14 April 2015 |
| Croatia (accession) 1 | 11 July 2017 | 11 October 2017 |
| Cyprus (accession) 1 | 22 July 2015 | 22 October 2015 |
| Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (accession) | 8 May 2017 | 8 August 2017 |
| Denmark (ratification)1,5 | 14 April 2014 | 14 April 2015 |
| Estonia (ratification) | 29 Jun 2020 | 29 September 2020 |
| Finland (accession)1 | 27 October 2016 | 27 January 2017 |
| France (ratification)1 | 4 February 2016 | 4 May 2016 |
| Gabon (accession) | 17 April 2019 | 17 July 2019 |
| Germany (ratification) | 20 June 2013 | 14 April 2015 |
| Guyana (accession) | 20 February 2019 | 20 May 2019 |
| India (accession) | 23 March 2011 | 14 April 2015 |
| Indonesia (accession) | 14 December 2020 | 14 March 2021 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) (accession) | 19 April 2011 | 14 April 2015 |
| Japan (accession) | 1 July 2020 | 1 October 2020 |
| Jordan (accession) | 16 September 2016 | 16 December 2016 |
| Kazakhstan (accession)1 | 28 April 2021 | 28 July 2021 |
| Kenya (accession)1 | 14 April 2015 | 14 July 2015 |
| Liberia (accession)1 | 8 January 2015 | 14 April 2015 |
| Madagascar (accession) | 26 July 2019 | 26 October 2019 |
| Malaysia (accession) | 28 November 2013 | 14 April 2015 |
| Malta (accession)1 | 18 January 2015 | 18 April 2015 |
| Marshall Islands (accession) 1 | 27 October 2014 | 14 April 2015 |
| Morocco (accession) | 13 June 2013 | 14 April 2015 |
| Nauru (accession) | 23 March 2020 | 23 June 2020 |
| Netherlands (approval) 1, 3 | 19 January 2016 | 19 April 2016 |
| Nigeria (accession) | 23 July 2009 | 14 April 2015 |
| Niue (accession) 1 | 27 April 2015 | 27 July 2015 |
| Oman (accession) | 30 April 2020 | 30 July 2020 |
| Palau (accession) | 29 September 2011 | 14 April 2015 |
| Panama (accession) 1 | 18 August 2015 | 18 November 2015 |
| Portugal (accession) | 19 October 2017 | 19 January 2018 |
| Romania (accession) | 20 September 2016 | 20 December 2016 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) | 31 March 2016 | 30 June 2016 |
| Saint Lucia (accession) | 2 December 2020 | 2 March 2021 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (accession) | 2 July 2020 | 2 October 2020 |
| Saudi Arabia (accession) | 18 July 2019 | 18 October 2019 |
| Sierra Leone (accession) | 22 November 2019 | 22 February 2020 |
| Singapore (accession) | 8 June 2017 | 8 September 2017 |
| South Africa (accession) | 4 September 2015 | 4 December 2015 |
| Sweden (accession) 1 | 3 November 2017 | 3 February 2018 |
| Switzerland (accession) | 16 May 2016 | 16 August 2016 |
| Tonga (accession) | 20 March 2015 | 20 June 2015 |
| Tuvalu | 17 February 2015 | 17 May 2015 |
| United Kingdom (accession) 1, 2 | 30 November 2012 | 14 April 2015 |

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 56 |

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**ALBANIA**

The instrument of accession of Albania was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Republic of Albania declares to extend the application of this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea of the Republic of Albania, subject to Article 4, paragraph 4 of this Convention.”

**ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

The instrument of accession of Antigua and Barbuda was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, Antigua and Barbuda declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**BAHAMAS**

The instrument of accession of the Bahamas contained the following declaration:

“The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas do hereby give notification to the Secretary-General of the IMO in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the Convention, at the time of the presentation of the instrument of ratification of the said Convention. Under Act (No. 37 of 1993), respecting the territorial sea, archipelagic waters, internal waters and the exclusive economic zone (1) cited as *The Archipelagic Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1993*. The territorial sea of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas comprises those areas defined in article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Act and Archipelagic waters are defined by Article 3.”

**BELIZE**

The instrument of accession by Belize was accompanied by the following declaration, in accordance with article 3 of the Convention:

"The Government of Belize, having considered the Convention, hereby notifies the Secretary-General of its intention to extend the application of the Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea."

**BULGARIA**

The instrument of accession of Bulgaria contained the following declaration:

“The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it extends the application of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea, subject to article 4, paragraph 4, of the Convention.”

**CANADA**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Canada declares that the Convention shall also extend to wrecks within Canada’s territory, including its territorial sea, subject to paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Convention.”.

**CHINA**

The instrument of accession of the People’s Republic of China (the PRC) was accompanied by the following declaration:

1. The PRC is not bound by Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 15 of the Convention.

2. The Convention is without prejudice to the maritime rights and interests the PRC lawfully enjoys. The PRC excludes any third-party settlement of disputes, including arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangement, on issues concerning "Convention area" and any other issues concerning territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests, and will resolve through friendly negotiation and consultation with countries directly concerned.

3. The Convention shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the PRC until otherwise notified by the Government of the PRC.

**CROATIA**

The instrument of accession by Croatia was accompanied by the following declaration:

"Pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Croatia declares that it will apply the Convention in relation to wrecks located within the territory of the Republic of Croatia, including the territorial sea."

**CYPRUS**

The instrument of accession of Cyprus contained the following declaration:

“The Republic of Cyprus declares that it extends the application of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**DENMARK**

The instrument of ratification of Denmark was accompanied by the following declaration and reservation:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Kingdom of Denmark declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

“The Convention shall not apply to the Faroes and Greenland until further notice.”

**FINLAND**

The instrument of accession by Finland was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Republic of Finland declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**FRANCE**

The instrument of ratification of France was accompanied by the following declarations:

In accordance with Article 3(2) of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, “France declares that the Convention will apply to wrecks located within the territory, including its territorial sea.”

In accordance with article 10(2) of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, France reiterates its declaration made at the time of its ratification of the Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, as follows: “Pursuant to the provisions of article 7 of this Protocol amending paragraph 1(a), article 18 of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, the Government of the Republic of France reiterates its decision, declared on depositing its instrument of approval of the above-mentioned Convention, to exclude all entitlement to limitation of liability for claims relating to paragraphs 1(d) and 1(e), article 2 of the Convention.”

**KAZAKHSTAN**

The instrument of accession included a declaration that “In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Republic of Kazakhstan herby notifies the Secretary-General of its intention to extend the application of the Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial waters.

**KENYA**

The instrument of accession of Kenya included a declaration that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Kenya declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.

**LIBERIA**

The instrument of accession of Liberia contained the declaration that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Liberia declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**MALTA**

The instrument of accession of Malta was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Government of the Republic of Malta declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**MARSHALL ISLANDS**

The instrument of accession of Marshall Islands was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Republic of Marshall Islands desires, in accordance with Article 3(2), to extend the application of the Nairobi Convention to wrecks located within the territory of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, including its territorial sea.”

**NETHERLANDS**

The Secretary-General received, on 24 March 2016, a declaration by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as follows:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, for the European part of the Netherlands, that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**NIUE**

The instrument of accession of Niue contained the following declaration:

“Pursuant to Article 3(2), the application of this Convention shall extend to wrecks located within Niue territory, including the territorial sea.”

**PANAMA**

The instrument of accession of Panama was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Government of the Republic of Panama declares to extend the application of this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**SWEDEN**

The instrument of accession of Sweden was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the Kingdom of Sweden declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The instrument of accession of the United Kingdom contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks, 2007, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares that it will apply this Convention to wrecks located within its territory, including the territorial sea.”

**HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND RECYCLING OF SHIPS, 2009 (HONG KONG CONVENTION)**

Done in Hong Kong, 15 May 2009

**Entry into force** Not yet in force

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 16**

1 This Convention shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the Organi­zation from 1 September 2009 until 31 August 2010 and shall thereafter remain open for accession.

(a) States may become Parties to this Convention by:

.1 signature not subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval; or

.2 signature subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

.3 accession.

(b) Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 17**

1 This Convention shall enter into force 24 months after the date on which the following conditions are met:

.1 not less than 15 States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited the requisite instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Article 16;

.2 the combined merchant fleets of the States mentioned in paragraph 1.1 constitute not less than 40 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant shipping; and

.3 the combined maximum annual ship recycling volume of the States mentioned in paragraph 1.1 during the preceding 10 years constitutes not less than 3 per cent of the gross tonnage of the combined merchant shipping of the same States.

2 For States which have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Convention after the requirements for entry into force thereof have been met, but prior to the date of entry into force, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect on the date of entry into force of this Convention, or three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, whichever is the later date.

3 Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date on which this Convention enters into force shall take effect three months after the date of deposit.

4 After the date on which an amendment to this Convention is deemed to have been accepted under Article 18, any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited shall apply to the Convention, as amended.

**Denunciation**

**Article 19**

1 This Convention may be denounced by any Party at any time after the expiry of two years from the date on which this Convention enters into force for that Party.

2 Denunciation shall be effected by written notification to the Secretary-General, to take effect one year after receipt or such longer period as may be specified in that notification.

**Amendment**

**Article 18**

1 This Convention may be amended by either of the procedures specified in the following paragraphs.

2 Amendments after consideration within the Organization:

.1 Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. A proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Secretary-General, who shall then circulate it to the Parties and Members of the Organization at least six months prior to its consideration.

.2 An amendment proposed and circulated as above shall be referred to the Committee for consideration. Parties, whether or not Members of the Organization, shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Committee for consideration and adoption of the amendment.

.3 Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting in the Committee, on condition that at least one-third of the Parties shall be present at the time of voting.

.4 Amendments adopted in accordance with subparagraph 3 shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Parties for acceptance.

.5 An amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted in the following circumstances:

.5.1 An amendment to an article of this Convention shall be deemed to have been accepted on the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have notified the Secretary-General of their acceptance of it.

.5.2 An amendment to the Annex shall be deemed to have been accepted at the end of a period to be determined by the Committee at the time of its adoption, which period shall not be less than ten months after the date of adoption. However, if by that date more than one‑third of the Parties notify the Secretary-General that they object to the amendment, it shall be deemed not to have been accepted.

.6 An amendment shall enter into force under the following conditions:

.6.1 An amendment to an article of this Convention shall enter into force, for those Parties that have declared that they have accepted it, six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted in accordance with subparagraph .5.1.

.6.2 An amendment to the Annex shall enter into force with respect to all Parties six months after the date on which it is deemed to have been accepted, except for any Party that has:

.6.2.1 notified its objection to the amendment in accordance with subparagraph .5.2 and that has not withdrawn such objection; or

.6.2.2 notified the Secretary-General, prior to the entry into force of such amendment, that the amendment shall enter into force for it only after a subsequent notification of its acceptance.

.6.3 A Party that has notified an objection under subparagraph .6.2.1 may subsequently notify the Secretary-General that it accepts the amendment. Such amendment shall enter into force for such Party six months after the date of its notification of acceptance, or the date on which the amendment enters into force, whichever is the later date.

.6.4 If a Party that has made a notification referred to in subparagraph .6.2.2 notifies the Secretary-General of its acceptance with respect to an amendment, such amendment shall enter into force for such Party six months after the date of its notification of acceptance, or the date on which the amendment enters into force, whichever is the later date.

3 Amendment by a Conference:

.1 Upon the request of a Party concurred in by at least one-third of the Parties, the Organization shall convene a Conference of Parties to consider amendments to this Convention.

.2 An amendment adopted by such a Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all Parties for acceptance.

.3 Unless the Conference decides otherwise, the amendment shall be deemed to have been accepted and shall enter into force in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6 respectively.

4 Any Party that has declined to accept an amendment to the Annex shall be treated as a non-Party only for the purpose of application of that amendment.

5 Any notification under this Article shall be made in writing to the Secretary-General.

6 The Secretary-General shall inform the Parties and Members of the Organization of:

.1 any amendment that enters into force and the date of its entry into force generally and for each Party; and

.2 any notification made under this Article.

I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendments

**I. Signatories**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| France | “Sous réserve de ratification” | | 19 November 2009 |
| Italy | “subject to ratification” | | 2 August 2010 |
| Netherlands | “subject to acceptance” | | 21 April 2010 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | “subject to ratification” | | 27 August 2010 |
| Turkey | “subject to ratification” | | 26 August 2010 |
|  | |  | |

**II. Contracting States**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Date of deposit**  **of instrument** | **Date of entry**  **into force** |
| Belgium (accession)1 | 7 March 2016 |  |
| Congo (accession)1 | 19 May 2014 |  |
| Croatia (accession) | 16 February 2021 |  |
| Denmark (accession)1,2 | 14 June 2017 |  |
| Estonia (accession) | 25 April 2019 |  |
| France (ratification)1 | 2 July 2014 |  |
| Germany (accession)1 | 16 July 2019 |  |
| India (accession) 1 | 28 November 2019 |  |
| Ghana (accession) 1  Japan (accession)1 | 18 November 2019  27 March 2019 |  |
| Malta (accession)1 | 14 May 2019 |  |
| Netherlands (acceptance)1,3 | 20 February 2019 |  |
| Norway (accession)1 | 26 June 2013 |  |
| Panama (accession)1 | 19 September 2016 |  |
| Serbia (accession)1 | 22 March 2019 |  |
| Turkey (ratification)1 | 31 January 2019 |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 16 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 29.58% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping. The combined annual ship recycling volume of the Contracting States during the preceding 10 years amounts to 13,945,868 gross tonnage. |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 For the text of a declaration, reservations and statement, see section III.

2 Denmark declares, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 16 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, that its accession does not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland until further notice.

3 Acceptance applies to the European and Caribbean parts of the Netherlands.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**BELGIUM**

The instrument of accession of Belgium was accompanied by the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

Under article 16.6 of the Convention, “Belgium declares that the Recycling Plan of a ship must be explicitly approved before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facilities.”

**CONGO**

The Secretariat received by the Republic of the Congo, on 24 June 2015, the following declaration:

“In accordance with article 16(6) of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, the Government of the Republic of the Congo requires explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility(ies).”

**CROATIA**

The instrument of accession by Croatia was accompanied by the following declaration:

“In accordance with article 16, paragraph 6 of the Convention, the Republic of Croatia declares that an explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan is required before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility(ies)."

**DENMARK**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Denmark declares, in accordance with paragraph 6 of article 16 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, that it will require a tacit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in an authorized Danish Ship Recycling Facility.

**ESTONIA**

Pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 16 of the Convention, the instrument of accession was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Estonian Republic will apply the tacit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan”.

**FRANCE**

The instrument of accession of France contained the following declarations:

*[Translation]*

"Under article 16.6 of the Convention, France requires explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in French recycling facilities.

…

Under article 16.4 of the Convention, France declares that the provisions of this Convention shall apply to the whole territory of the French Republic."

**GHANA**

The instrument of accession of Ghana contained the following declaration:

“Pursuant to article 16, paragraph 6 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, the Republic of Ghana declares that it requires explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility (ies)”

**INDIA**

Pursuant to article 16(6) of the Convention, the instrument of accession by India was accompanied by the following declaration:

"… the Government of India declares that India will require tacit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility(ies)."

**JAPAN**

The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 16 of the Convention, Japan requires explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility(ies).”

**MALTA**

"In accordance with article 16, paragraph 6 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, adopted in Hong Kong on the 15 May 2009, the Republic of Malta declares that it requires explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorised Ship Recycling Facilities".

**NETHERLANDS**

The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by the following declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands, for the European part of the Netherlands and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), declares in accordance with article 16, paragraph 6, of the Hong Kong International Convention, that it requires explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility."

**NORWAY**

The instrument of accession of Norway contained the following declaration:

“In accordance with article 16(6) of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, the Government of the Kingdom of Norway requires tacit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility(ies).”

**PANAMA**

The instrument of accession of Panama was accompanied by the following declaration:

"In accordance with article 16, paragraph 6 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, the Government of the Republic of Panama declares that it will require explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility(ies).”

**TURKEY**

The instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration and reservation:

"The Republic of Turkey declares that pursuant to article 16, paragraph 6 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, it requires explicit approval of the Ship Recycling Plan before a ship may be recycled in its authorized Ship Recycling Facility(ies)."

"The Republic of Turkey dissociates itself from the references made in article 15 of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, to the international instruments that it is not party to, including the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, 1982. The signing of Turkey of the said Convention cannot be construed as a change in the legal position of Turkey with regard to the said instruments."

**CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, 1972, AS AMENDED (LC 1972)1**

Done in quadruplicate at London, Mexico City, Moscow

and Washington, 29 December 1972

**Entry into force:** 30 August 1975

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**Signature**

**Article XVI**

This Convention shall be open for signature by any State at London, Mexico City, Moscow and Washington from 29 December 1972 until 31 December 1973.

**Ratification**

**Article XVII**

This Convention shall be subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Governments of Mexico, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

**Accession**

**Article XVIII**

After 31 December 1973, this Convention shall be open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of Mexico, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

**Entry into force**

**Article XIX**

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each Contracting Party ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such Party of its instrument of ratification or accession.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1See the Introduction to this document.

**Amendment of the Convention and Annexes**

**Article XV**

1. (a)  At meetings of the Contracting Parties called in accordance with article XIV amendments to this Convention may be adopted by a two‑thirds majority of those present. An amendment shall enter into force for the Parties which have accepted it on the sixtieth day after two‑thirds of the Parties shall have deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Organization. Thereafter the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party 30 days after that Party deposits its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

(b)  The Organization shall inform all Contracting Parties of any request made for a special meeting under article XIV and of any amendments adopted at meetings of the Parties and of the date on which each such amendment enters into force for each Party.

2. Amendments to the Annexes will be based on scientific or technical considerations. Amendments to the Annexes approved by a two‑thirds majority of those present at a meeting called in accordance with article XIV shall enter into force for each Contracting Party immediately on notification of its acceptance to the Organization and 100 days after approval by the meeting for all other Parties except for those which before the end of the 100 days make a declaration that they are not able to accept the amendment at the time. Parties should endeavour to signify their acceptance of an amendment to the Organization as soon as possible after approval at a meeting. A Party may at any time substitute an acceptance for a previous declaration of objection and the amendment previously objected to shall thereupon enter into force for that Party.

3. An acceptance or declaration of objection under this article shall be made by the deposit of an instrument with the Organization. The Organization shall notify all Contracting Parties of the receipt of such instruments.

4. Prior to the designation of the Organization, the secretarial functions herein attributed to it, shall be performed temporarily by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as one of the depositaries of this Convention.

I. Contracting States

II. Amendments

A To the Convention

B To the Annexes

**I. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

**or succession**

Afghanistan 2 April 1975 30 August 1975

Antigua and Barbuda 6 January 1989 5 February 1989

Argentina 11 September 1979 11 October 1979

Australia 21 August 1985 20 September 1985

Azerbaijan 1 July 1997 31 July 1997

Barbados 4 May 1994 3 June 1994

Belarus 29 January 1976 28 February 1976

Belgium 12 June 1985 12 July 1985

Benin 28 April 2011 28 May 2011

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 10 June 1999 10 July 1999

Brazil 26 July 1982 25 August 1982

Bulgaria 25 January 2006 24 February 2006

Canada 13 November 1975 13 December 1975

Cape Verde 26 May 1977 25 June 1977

Chile 4 August 1977 3 September 1977

China1 14 November 1985 14 December 1985

Costa Rica 16 June 1986 16 July 1986

Côte d'Ivoire 9 October 1987 8 November 1987

Croatia (succession) ‑ 8 October 1991

Cuba 1 December 1975 31 December 1975

Cyprus 7 June 1990 7 July 1990

Democratic Republic of the Congo2 16 September 1975 16 October 1975

Denmark3 23 October 1974 30 August 1975

Dominican Republic 7 December 1973 30 August 1975

Egypt 30 July 1992 29 August 1992

Equatorial Guinea (accession) 21 January 2004 20 February 2004

Finland 3 May 1979 2 June 1979

France 3 February 1977 5 March 1977

Gabon 5 February 1982 7 March 1982

Germany4 8 November 1977 8 December 1977

Greece 10 August 1981 9 September 1981

Guatemala 14 July 1975 30 August 1975

Haiti 28 August 1975 27 September 1975

Honduras 2 May 1980 1 June 1980

Hungary 5 February 1976 6 March 1976

Iceland 24 May 1973 30 August 1975

Iran (Islamic Republic of) 13 January 1997 12 February 1997

Ireland 17 February 1982 19 March 1982

Italy 30 April 1984 30 May 1984

Jamaica 22 March 1991 21 April 1991

Japan 15 October 1980 14 November 1980

Jordan 11 November 1974 30 August 1975

Kenya 7 January 1976 6 February 1976

Kiribati (succession) ‑ 12 July 1979

Libya 22 November 1976 22 December 1976

Luxembourg 21 February 1991 23 March 1991

Malta 28 December 1989 27 January 1991

Mexico 7 April 1975 30 August 1975

Monaco 16 May 1977 15 June 1977

Montenegro (succession)8,9 --- 3 June 2006

Morocco 18 February 1977 20 March 1977

Nauru 26 July 1982 25 August 1982

Netherlands5 2 December 1977 2 January 1978

New Zealand 30 April 1975 30 August 1975

Nigeria 19 March 1976 18 April 1976

Norway 4 April 1974 30 August 1975

Oman 13 March 1984 12 April 1984

Pakistan 9 March 1995 8 April 1995

Panama 31 July 1975 30 August 1975

Papua New Guinea 10 March 1980 9 April 1980

Peru 7 May 2003 6 June 2003

Philippines 10 August 1973 30 August 1975

Poland 23 January 1979 22 February 1979

Portugal8 14 April 1978 14 May 1978

Republic of Korea 21 December 1993 20 January 1994

Russian Federation6 30 December 1975 29 January 1976

Saint Lucia 23 August 1985 22 September 1985

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 24 October 2001 23 November 2001

Serbia 10,11 ‑ 3 June 2006

Seychelles 29 October 1984 28 November 1984

Sierra Leone (accession) 12 March 2008 11 April 2008

Slovenia (succession) ‑ 25 June 1991

Solomon Islands (succession) ‑ 7 July 1978

South Africa 7 August 1978 6 September 1978

Spain 31 July 1974 30 August 1975

Suriname 21 October 1980 20 November 1980

Sweden 21 February 1974 30 August 1975

Switzerland 31 July 1979 30 August 1979

Syrian Arab Republic 6 May 2009 5 June 2009

Tonga 8 November 1995 8 December 1995

Tunisia 13 April 1976 13 May 1976

Ukraine 5 February 1976 6 March 1976

United Arab Emirates 9 August 1974 30 August 1975

United Kingdom7 17 November 1975 17 December 1975

United Republic of Tanzania 28 July 2008 27 August 2008

United States 29 April 1974 30 August 1975

Vanuatu 22 September 1992 22 October 1992

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 87 |
|  | (the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 60.% of the gross tonnage of the world’s merchant fleet) |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Applies to Macau with effect from 12 May 1999.\* Ceased to apply to Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

2Formerly Zaire.

3Ratification by Denmark was declared to be effective in respect of the Faroes as from 15 November 1976.

4On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 20 August 1976.

5Ratification by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and, with effect from 1 January 1986, in respect of Aruba.

\* The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.Since that date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of four autonomous countries: The Netherlands (European part and Caribbean part), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. For more details see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.. The Convention applies as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective from** |
| The Netherlands (European part) | ) | 2 January 1978 |
| Caribbean part of the Netherlands | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Aruba | ) | 1 January 1986 |
| Curaçao | ) | 10 October 2010 |
| Sint Maarten | ) | 10 October 2010 |

6As from 26 December 1991 the membership of the USSR in the Convention is continued by the Russian Federation.

*[Footnotes continued]*

*[Footnotes continued]*

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Effective date** |
|  |  |  |
| Bailiwick of Guernsey | ) |  |
| BelizeI | ) |  |
| Bermuda | ) |  |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | ) |  |
| British Virgin Islands | ) |  |
| Cayman Islands | ) |  |
| Falkland Islands and DependenciesII | ) |  |
| Gilbert IslandsIII | ) |  |
| Hong KongIV | ) |  |
| Isle of Man | ) |  |
| Montserrat | ) | 17 November 1975 |
| Pitcairn | ) |  |
| Henderson | ) |  |
| Ducie and Oeno Islands | ) |  |
| St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da CunhaV | ) |  |
| SeychellesVI | ) |  |
| Solomon IslandsVII | ) |  |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | ) |  |
| TuvaluVIII | ) |  |
| United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri  and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus | ) |  |
| Guerney |  | 30 August 1975 |
| Bailiwick of Jersey |  | 5 March 1976 |

I Has since become the independent State of Belize.

II For the text of communications received from the Argentine Government and the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, see footnote \*\*\* of section II of COLREG 1972.

III Has since become the independent State of Kiribati and a Contracting State to the Convention.

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

V The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

VI Has since become the independent State of Seychelles and a Contracting State to the Convention.

VII Has since become the independent State of Solomon Islands and a Contracting State to the Convention.

VIII Has since become the independent State of Tuvalu.

8As from 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. The date of succession by Serbia and Montenegro to the Convention is the date on which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

9 Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. Montenegro has informed that it wished to succeed to this treaty with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

**II. Amendments**

**A. Amendments to the Convention**

**(1) 1978 (Disputes) Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

The Contracting Parties to the Convention adopted, at their Third Consultative Meeting on 12 October 1978, resolution LDC Res.6(III) concerning procedures for the settlement of disputes. The Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Note Verbale T5/5.01 (NV/1) of 27 November 1978 and Note Verbale T5/5.01 (NV.3) of 29 November 1978.

**B. Entry into force**

The 1978 (Disputes) Amendments are not yet in force

Number of acceptances necessary for entry into force: 52

Number of acceptances deposited: 20

**C. Accepting Governments**

**Date of acceptance**

Belgium 25 November 1988

Canada 27 February 1979

Denmark 12 June 1979

Finland 17 December 1992

France 1 October 1979

Germany1 29 May 1987

Iceland 30 October 1996

Italy 30 April 1984

Japan 15 October 1980

Monaco 17 February 1992

Netherlands2 20 September 1979

Norway 3 November 1992

Portugal 10 March 1989

South Africa 9 June 1994

Spain 29 November 1990

Sweden 16 May 1980

Switzerland 15 December 1987

United Kingdom3 21 March 1980

United States 24 October 1980

Vanuatu 22 September 1992

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1The instrument of acceptance was accompanied by the following declaration (in the German language):

*[Translation]*

"... that the said Amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

2Acceptance by the Netherlands was declared to be effective in respect of the Netherlands Antilles\* and, with effect from 1 January 1986, in respect of Aruba.

\*The Netherlands Antilles has ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010.

*[Footnotes continued]*

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

Bailiwick of Jersey

Bailiwick of Guernsey

Isle of Man

Belize\*

Bermuda

British Indian Ocean Territory

British Virgin Islands

Cayman Islands

Falkland Islands and Dependencies\*\*

Hong Kong\*\*\*

Montserrat

Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha \*\*\*\*

Turks and Caicos Islands

United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia

in the Island of Cyprus

\* Has since become the independent State of Belize.

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

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

\*\*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”.

The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

**B. Amendments to the Annexes**

**(1) 1978 (Incineration) Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

The Contracting Parties to the Convention adopted, at their Third Consultative Meeting on 12 October 1978, resolution LDC Res.5(III) concerning the prevention and control of pollution by incineration of wastes and other matter at sea. The Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Annexes to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Notes Verbales T5/5.01 (NV.2) and (NV.4) of 29 December 1978.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of the resolution and article XV(2) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 11 March 1979 for all Contracting Parties with the exception of those referred to under (C) below.

**C. Contracting Parties which made a declaration of non‑acceptance**:

Germany, Federal Republic of 1

New Zealand2

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Acceptance of the amendments by the Federal Republic of Germany was effected by deposit of an instrument on 9 May 1983 and was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"that with effect from the day on which these amendments enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany they shall also apply to Berlin (West)."

2By a communication dated 3 March 1983 the depositary was informed by the Government of New Zealand that the declaration of non‑acceptance had been withdrawn with effect from 3 March 1983. Accordingly, the amendments entered into force for New Zealand on 3 March 1983.

**(2) 1980 (Lists of Substances) Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

The Contracting Parties to the Convention adopted, at their Fifth Consultative Meeting on 24 September 1980 resolution LDC Res.12(V) concerning the amendment of the lists of substances contained in Annexes I and II to the Convention. The Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Annex to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Notes Verbales T5/5.0l (NV.5) of 27 January 1981, T5/5.05 (NV.1) of 13 March 1981 and T5/5.05 (NV.2) of 1 April 1981.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of the resolution and article XV(2) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 11 March 1981 for all Contracting Parties with the exception of those referred to under (C) below.

**C. Contracting Parties which made a declaration of non‑acceptance:**

Germany, Federal Republic of 1

Japan

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1Acceptance of the amendments by the Federal Republic of Germany was effected by deposit of an instrument on 9 May 1983 and was accompanied by the following declaration:

*[Translation]*

"that with effect from the day on which these amendments enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany they shall also apply to Berlin (West)."

**(3) 1989 (Annex III) Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

The Contracting Parties to the Convention adopted, at their twelfth Consultative Meeting on 3 November 1989 resolution LDC.37(12) concerning an amendment to Annex III to the Convention. The Secretary‑General transmitted the text of the amendment to the Annex to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Note Verbale T5/5.09 (NV.1) of 8 February 1990.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of the resolution and article XV(2) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 19 May 1990 for all Contracting Parties.

**(4) 1993 (Industrial Waste) Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

The Contracting Parties to the Convention adopted, at their sixteenth Consultative Meeting on 12 November 1993 resolution LDC.49(16) concerning phasing out sea disposal of industrial waste. The Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Annexes to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Note Verbale T5/5.10 (NV.1) of 22 December 1993.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of the resolution and article XV(2) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 20 February 1994 for all Contracting Parties with the exception of those referred to under (C) below.

**C. Contracting Parties which made a declaration of non-acceptance:**

Argentina1

Australia2

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1By a communication received on 28 April 1994 the depositary was informed that the Government of Argentina declares its acceptance of resolution LC.49(16). Accordingly, the amendments entered into force for Argentina on 28 April 1994.

2On 15 February 1994 the depositary received the following declaration:

"Australia accepts the prohibition on the dumping of industrial wastes at sea as from 1 January 1996 as envisaged in resolution LC.49(16) for all types of industrial wastes as defined by the resolution with the exception of jarosite waste for which it is necessary, for technical reasons which will be elaborated at future meetings of the London Convention, to retain the option of dumping at sea for a short period after the expiration of the deadline set down in resolution LC.49(16). Under no circumstances will the dumping at sea of jarosite be permitted by the Australian Government beyond 31 December 1997."

Acceptance of the amendments by Australia was effected by deposit of an instrument on 24 August 1998.

**(5) 1993 (Incineration) Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

The Contracting Parties to the Convention adopted, at their sixteenth Consultative Meeting on 12 November 1993 resolution LDC.50(16) concerning incineration at sea. The Secretary‑General transmitted the text of the amendment to Annex I to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Note Verbale T5/5.10 (NV.1) of 22 December 1993.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of the resolution and article XV(2) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 20 February 1994 for all Contracting Parties.

**(6) 1993 (Radioactive Wastes) Amendments**

**A. Adoption**

The Contracting Parties to the Convention adopted, at their sixteenth Consultative Meeting on 12 November 1993 resolution LDC.51(16) concerning disposal at sea of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter.  The Secretary‑General transmitted the texts of the amendments to the Annexes to the Parties to the Convention for acceptance by Note Verbale T5/5.10 (NV.1) of 22 December 1993.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with the terms of the resolution and article XV(2) of the Convention the amendments entered into force on 20 February 1994 for all Contracting Parties with the exception of those referred to under (C) below.

**C. Contracting Parties which made a declaration of non-acceptance:**

Russian Federation1, 2

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1On 18 February 1994 the depositary received a declaration from the Russian Federation as follows:

*[Translation]*

"... the Russian Federation does not accept the amendment to Annexes I and II to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter of 29 December 1972, as contained in resolution LC.51(16), adopted on 12 November 1993 at the Sixteenth Consultative Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention. Russia will, however, continue its endeavours to ensure that the sea is not polluted by the dumping of wastes and other matter, the prevention of which is the object of the provisions contained in the above-mentioned amendment."

2 On 17 May 2005 the depositary received information from the Russian Federation informing that the Russian Federation had accepted the amendments adopted on 12 November 1993 to the Annexes to the Convention as contained in resolution LC.51(16).

# 1996 PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, 1972 (LC PROT 1996)

Done at London, 7 November 1996

**Entry into force:** 24 March 2006

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**Relationship between the Protocol and the Convention**

**Article 23**

This Protocol will supersede the Convention1 as between Contracting Parties to this Protocol which are also Parties to the Convention1.

**Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession**

**Article 24**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature by any State at the Headquarters of the Organization from 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998 and shall thereafter remain open for accession by any State.

2. States may become Contracting Parties to this Protocol by:

.1 signature not subject to ratification, acceptance or approval; or

.2 signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

.3 accession.

3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

**Entry into force**

**Article 25**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which:

.1 at least 26 States have expressed their consent to be bound by this Protocol in accordance with article 24; and

.2 at least 15 Contracting Parties to the Convention1 are included in the number of States referred to in paragraph 1.1.

2. For each State that has expressed its consent to be bound by this Protocol in accordance with article 24 following the date referred to in paragraph 1, this Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which such State expressed its consent.

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1Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972.

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I. Signatories

II. Contracting States

III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements

IV. Amendements

**I. Signatories**

Argentina Subject to ratification

Australia Subject to ratification

Belgium Subject to ratification

Brazil Subject to ratification

China *[Translation]* Subject to ratification

Denmark With the qualification that the Protocol will not apply to the Faroes or to Greenland pending a further decision

Finland Subject to acceptance

Germany, Federal Republic of Subject to ratification

Iceland Subject to ratification

Morocco Subject to ratification

Netherlands Subject to acceptance

New Zealand Subject to ratification

Norway Subject to ratification

Spain Ad referendum

Sweden Subject to ratification

Switzerland Sous réserve de ratification

United Kingdom Subject to ratification

United States Subject to ratification

**II. Contracting States**

**Date of deposit Date of entry**

**of instrument into force**

Angola (accession) 4 October 2001 24 March 2006

Antigua and Barbuda (accession) 24 November 2015 24 December 2015

Australia (ratification) 4 December 2000 24 March 2006

Barbados (accession) 25 July 2006 24 August 2006

Belgium (ratification) 13 February 2006 24 March 2006

Bulgaria (accession) 25 January 2006 24 March 2006

Canada (accession) 15 May 2000 24 March 2006

Chile (accession) 26 September 2011 26 October 2011

China (ratification)2,4 29 September 2006 29 October 2006

Congo (accession) 19 May 2014 18 June 2014

Denmark (signature)1 17 April 1997 24 March 2006

Egypt (accession) 20 May 2004 24 March 2006

Estonia (accession) 10 July 2013 9 August 2013

Finland (acceptance) 9 October 2017 8 November 2017

France (accession) 7 January 2004 24 March 2006

Guatemala (accession) 25 February 2019 27 March 2019

Georgia (accession) 18 April 2000 24 March 2006

Germany (ratification) 16 October 1998 24 March 2006

Ghana (accession) 2 June 2010 2 July 2010

Guyana (accession) 20 February 2019 22 March 2019

Iceland (ratification) 21 May 2003 24 March 2006

Ireland (accession) 26 April 2001 24 March 2006

Islamic Republic of Iran (accession) 23 November 2016 23 December 2016

Italy (accession) 13 October 2006 12 November 2006

Japan (accession) 2 October 2007 1 November 2007

Kenya (accession) 14 January 2008 13 February 2008

Luxembourg (accession) 21 November 2005 24 March 2006

Madagascar (accession) 27 July 2017 26 August 2017

Marshall Islands (accession) 9 May 2008 8 June 2008

Mexico (accession) 22 February 2006 24 March 2006

Morocco (ratification) 25 February 2016 26 March 2016

New Zealand (ratification)1 30 July 2001 24 March 2006

Netherlands (acceptance)5 24 September 2008 24 October 2008

Nigeria (accession) 1 October 2010 31 October 2010

Norway (ratification)2 16 December 1999 24 March 2006

Peru (accession)2 31 October 2018 30 November 2019

Philippines (accession) 9 May 2012 8 June 2012

Republic of Korea (accession)2 22 January 2009 21 February 2009

Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession) 7 October 2004 24 March 2006

Saudi Arabia (accession) 2 February 2006 24 March 2006

Sierra Leone (accession) 10 March 2008 9 April 2008

Slovenia (accession) 3 March 2006 2 April 2006

South Africa (accession) 23 December 1998 24 March 2006

Spain (ratification) 24 March 1999 24 March 2006

Suriname (accession) 11 February 2007 13 March 2007

Sweden (ratification)2 16 October 2000 24 March 2006

Switzerland (ratification) 8 September 2000 24 March 2006

Tonga (accession) 18 September 2003 24 March 2006

Trinidad and Tobago (accession) 6 March 2000 24 March 2006

United Kingdom (ratification)3 15 December 1998 24 March 2006

Uruguay (accession) 17 December 2013 16 January 2014

Vanuatu (accession) 18 February 1999 24 March 2006

Yemen (accession) 24 January 2011 23 February 2011

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Contracting States: | 53 |

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1The Protocol was "signed with the qualification that the Protocol will not apply to the Faroes or to Greenland pending a further decision".

By communication dated 29 October 1997, the depositary was notified "that the Kingdom of Denmark wished to withdraw the reservation made for application to Greenland. The reservation for application to the Faroes remains unaffected until further notice".

2For the text of a reservation, declaration or statement, see section III.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bailiwick of Jersey | Isle of Man |
| Bermuda | Montserrat |
| British Virgin Islands | St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha\*\* |
| Cayman Islands | South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands |
| Falkland Islands\* |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

and the Bailiwick of Guernsey with effect from 22 October 2001

\* 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).

\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged.

4Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and does not apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

5 Extended to Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the Caribbean part of the Netherlands) with effect from 10 October 2010. For more detail on the restructuring of the Netherlands, see see footnote 4, in section II of SOLAS 1974.

**III. Declarations, Reservations and Statements**

**CHINA**

The instrument of ratification of the People’s Republic of China was accompanied by the following declarations:

“1. With regard to Article 16.2 and 16.5 of the *Protocol*, if the People’s Republic of China becomes a party to a dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the *Protocol*, including the interpretation and application of Article 3.1 and 3.2, the Arbitral Procedure set forth in Annex 3 of the *Protocol* shall only be applied with written consent of the Government of the People’s Republic of China.

2. Unless otherwise notified by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, the Protocol shall not apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.”

**ESTONIA**

The instrument of accession of Estonia contained the following declaration, in accordance with article 16(5) of the Protocol:

“For the settlement of a dispute regarding the interpretation or application of article 3.1 or 3.2, the consent of the Republic of Estonia shall be required before the dispute may be settled by means of the Arbitral Procedure set forth in Annex 3.”

**FINLAND**

The instrument of acceptance by Finland was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Pursuant to Article 4(2) of the Protocol, the Republic of Finland notifies the International Maritime Organization of measures by which it has prohibited the dumping of wastes and other matters mentioned in Annex I of the Protocol apart from disposal of dredged material.”

Furthermore, pursuant to article 9(1), the Embassy of the Republic of Finland notifies that the competent authorities in Finland are the Regional State Administrative Agencies and the Finnish Environment Institute.

**ISLAMIC REPUBLIF OF IRAN**

The instrument of accession by China was accompanied by the following declarations:

“1. China is not bound by Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 15 of the Convention.

2. The Convention is without prejudice to the maritime rights and interests China lawfully enjoys. China excludes any third-party settlement of disputes, including arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangement, on issues concerning "Convention area" and any other issues concerning territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests, and will resolve through friendly negotiation and consultation with countries directly concerned.

3. The Convention shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the PRC until otherwise notified by the Government of the PRC.”

**NEW ZEALAND**

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

"That, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self‑determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

**NORWAY**

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

"1. In accordance with Article 10, paragraph 5 of the Protocol, the Kingdom of Norway hereby declares that it will apply the provisions of this Protocol to such Norwegian vessels and aircraft as are referred to in paragraph 4.

2. In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 5 of the Protocol, the Kingdom of Norway hereby notifies the Secretary-General that, when the Kingdom of Norway is a party to a dispute about the interpretation or application of Article 3.1 or 3.2, its consent will be required before the dispute may be settled by means of the Arbitral Procedure set forth in Annex 3."

**PERU**

The instrument of accession by Peru contained the following reservation:

"Peru makes use of what is established under article 8.3 of the Protocol and, in this regard, renounces the right established under article 8.2 with respect to issuing permits as an exception to articles 4.1 and 5.

Furthermore, with regard to the substances that may be considered for dumping, as listed in Annex 1 to the Protocol, Peru does not authorize the dumping of the following wastes or other matter:

* sewage sludge (item 1.2 of Annex 1);
* fish waste, or material resulting from industrial fish processing operations (item 1.3 of Annex 1); and
* carbon dioxide streams from carbon dioxide capture processes for sequestration (item 1.8 of Annex 1)."

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

The instrument of accession by the Republic of Korea contained the following declaration:

“The Republic of Korea accepts the prohibition of the dumping of any wastes or other matter as set out in Article 4.1.1 of the 1996 London Protocol to the 1972 London Convention and the exceptions thereto as listed in Annex 1 to the Protocol, with the exception of bauxite residues for which it will be necessary to retain the option of dumping at sea until 31 December 2015, as set out in the Marine Environment Management Act of the Republic of Korea.

Under no circumstances will the Government of the Republic of Korea permit the dumping at sea of bauxite residues beyond 31 December 2015.

The Government of the Republic of Korea will make every effort to phase out the dumping at sea of bauxite residues before 31 December 2015, as and when alternatives to dumping of these wastes become available.

The Government of the Republic of Korea will monitor the impact of dumping bauxite residues at sea to ensure that this practice is environmentally acceptable and report the outcome of these monitoring activities to future meetings of the 1996 London Protocol.”

**SWEDEN**

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

"Referring to paragraphs 10.4 and 5 of the Protocol, Sweden shall apply the provisions of this Protocol to its vessels and aircraft referred to in paragraph 10.4, recognizing that only Sweden may enforce those provisions against such vessels."

**IV. Amendments**

**(1) 2006 (Annex I) amendments (LP.1(1))**

**A. Adoption**

The 1st Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Protocol adopted, by resolution LP.1(1), in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol, amendments to Annex I.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with Article 22.4 of the Protocol, the amendments concerned: 1) will enter into force for each Contracting Party to the Protocol immediately on notification of its acceptance to the Organization; or 2) will enter into force 100 days after the date of their adoption, i.e. on 10 February 2007, for each Contracting Party to the Protocol, except for those Contracting Parties which before the end of the 100 days make a declaration that they are not able to accept the amendment at that time.

IMO received from the Government of Canada an instrument of acceptance on 29 January 2007, but no objections to the amendments from Contracting Parties to the London Protocol 1996, within the 100 days-period mentioned in Article 22.4 after resolution LP.1(1) was adopted. Consequently, the amendments entered into force for Canada on 29 January 2007 and for all other Contracting Parties to the Protocol on 10 February 2007.

**(2) 2009 (Article 6) amendment (LP.3(4))**

**A. Adoption**

The 4th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Protocol adopted on 30 October 2009, by resolution LP.3(4), in accordance with article 21 of the Protocol, an amendment to article 6.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with Article 21.3 of the Protocol, the amendment concerned will enter into force for the Contracting Parties which have accepted it on the sixtieth day after two‑thirds of the Contracting Parties shall have deposited an instrument of its acceptance with the Organization. Thereafter the amendment will enter into force for any other Contracting Party on the sixtieth day after the date on which that Contracting Party has deposited its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

There are currently **7** acceptances of the amendment (see below)

**C.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Accepting Governments** | **Date of deposit of acceptance** |
|  |  |
| Estonia | 7 February 2019 |
| Finland | 9 October 2017 |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 23 November 2016 |
| Netherlands \* | 13 November 2014 |
| Norway | 29 July 2011 |
| Sweden | 23 November 2020 |
| United Kingdom \*\* | 29 November 2011 |
|  |  |

\* European and Caribbean parts of the Netherlands

\*\* The acceptance is extended to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands , Isle of Man, Montserrat, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

**Note: Provisional application of the 2009 amendment to article 6 of the London Protocol (resolution LP.5(14)**

The fourteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Protocol, decide on 11 October 2019, to allow for the provisional application of the 2009 amendment pending its entry into force by those Contracting Parties which have deposited a declaration to this effect.

The Secretary-General received, on 16 June 2020, a declaration by Norway on its Government's provisional application of the 2009 amendment, pending entry into force.

The Secretary-General received 4 November 2020, a declaration by the Kingdom of the Netherlands on its provisional application of the 2009 amendment, pending entry into force. The provisional application concerns both the European part of the Netherlands and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba).

**(3) 2013 amendment (LP.4(8))**

**A. Adoption**

The Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Protocol adopted on 18 October 2013, by resolution LP.4(8), in accordance with article 21 of the Protocol, an amendment to the Protocol to regulate the placement of matter for ocean fertilization and other marine geoengineering activities.

**B. Entry into force**

In accordance with Article 21.3 of the Protocol, the amendment concerned will enter into force for the Contracting Parties which have accepted it on the sixtieth day after two‑thirds of the Contracting Parties shall have deposited an instrument of its acceptance with the Organization. Thereafter the amendment will enter into force for any other Contracting Party on the sixtieth day after the date on which that Contracting Party has deposited its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

There are currently **six** acceptances of the amendments (see below).

**C. Accepting Governments**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Date of deposit of acceptance** |
| Estonia | 7 February 2019 |
| Finland | 9 October 2017 |
| Germany | 5 March 2020 |
| Netherlands \* | 3 September 2018 |
| Norway | 12 November 2018 |
| United Kingdom | 24 June 2016 |
|  |  |

\* European and Caribbean parts of the Netherlands.

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1. 1On 23 December 2003, the depositary received the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

   "The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to the fact that the amendments contradict, to some extent, the existing national legislation. The Embassy has, however, the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland intends to be able to withdraw its objection so that the amendments could enter into force for Finland on 1 July 2004, provided that the above-mentioned conditions for the acceptance and entry into force thereof have been fulfilled. The Government of Finland will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any development in this respect."

   On 11 June 2004” the depositary received a further communication from the Embassy of Finland:

   "… the necessary legislative amendments have now been carried out and the Government of Finland has accepted the said amendments to the SOLAS Convention on 11 June 2004. The Government of Finland hereby withdraws its objection and the amendments shall enter into force also with respect to Finland on 1 July 2004." [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. 1 The depositary received, on 28 December 2005, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

   "The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to national procedural requirements…. Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out”.

   The Depositary further received, on 13 June 2012, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that its Government had fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entering into force of the aforementioned amendments and could thus withdraw its objection. The said amendments entered into force with respect to Finland on 15 June 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The depositary received, on 23 December 2009, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

   “The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the amendments to the SOLAS Convention.”

   The Depositary further received, on 13 June 2012, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that its Government had fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entering into force of the aforementioned amendments and could thus withdraw its objection. The said amendments entered into force with respect to Finland on 15 June 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The depositary received, on 26 June 2007, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

   “The Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments due to national procedural requirements.” [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The depositary received, on 30 June 2009, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

   “ the Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is not able to accept the aforementioned amendments, due to national procedural requirements.”

   A further communication from the Embassy of Finland was received on 30 June 2011 informing the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland withdrew its objection to the above-mentioned amendments, the necessary legislative procedures for such acceptance having been carried out. Therefore, the mandatory parts of the Casualty Investigation Code apply to Finland with effect from 30 June 2011, the date on which the communication was received.

   The depositary received, on 30 June 2009, a further communication from the Embassy of the United States of America:

   “The Government of the United States of America objects to the above-described to Chapter XI-1 of the Convention because certain provisions of the Code do not directly promote maritime safety and conflict with important aspects of U.S. domestic law and practice.” [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. 1 On 13 June 2011, the Depositary received a communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows:

   “The Embassy hereby informs, with reference to article VIII(b)(vi)(2) and (vii)(2) that, due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to the above-mentioned amendments. The Embassy has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland intends to accept the amendments as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out. The Government of Finland will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any developments in this respect”.

   A communication was subsequently received from the Embassy of Finland on 23 December 2011 as follows: "The Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection." [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. The Maritime Safety Committee, on 21 November 2014, adopted the safety-related provisions of the Introduction and the whole of parts I-A and I-B of the Polar Code, by resolution **MSC.385(94)**. At the time of its adoption, the Committee determined that the Code would take effect on 1 January 2017, upon the entry into force of the amendments to SOLAS 1974, adopted by resolution MSC.386(94). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. 1 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. \* International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. \*\*\*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged. Treaties extended to St. Helena and Dependencies continue to be extended to St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. The depositary received, on 30 January 2007, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

    “the Embassy hereby informs that, at this stage, the Government of Finland is unable to accept the amendments, due to national procedural requirements.”

    The depositary further received, on 9 December 2009, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

    “the Embassy has an honour hereby to informs the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for entering into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection. The amendments will enter into force for Finland on 9 December 2009.” [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. The depositary received, on 22 December 2009, a communication from the Embassy of Finland, informing that, with reference to resolutions MEPC.186(59) and MEPC.187(59), the Government of Finland was not able to accept the amendments adopted by the aforementioned resolutions before 1 January 2010, due to national procedural requirements.

    Both objections were subsequently withdrawn and a communication to this effect was received on 12 July 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The Marine Environment Protection Committee at its sixty eighth session adopted, on 15 May 2015, the environment-related provisions of the Introduction and the whole of parts II A and II-B of the Polar Code, by resolution **MEPC.264(68)**. At the time of its adoption, the Committee determined that the Code would take effect on 1 January 2017, upon the entry into force of the amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II, IV and V, adopted by resolution MEPC.265(68). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. The depositary received, on 24 May 2016, a communication from the Embassy of Finland that due to national procedural requirements, Finland is obliged to object to these amendments (MEPC.265(68)). The objection was communicated by means of circular PMP.1/Circ.213.

    The objection was subsequently withdrawn and the amendments entered into force for Finland on 12 July 2017.

    The Depositary received, on 29 November 2016, a communication from the High Commission of Canada informing that in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of MARPOL, due to national procedural requirements, Canada’s express approval will be necessary before the amendments [MEPC.265(68)], enter into force for Canada. The objection was communicated by means of circular PMP.1/Circ.213.

    The Depositary received, on 8 February 2018, a further communication, informing that Canada had completed its national procedural requirements for bringing the amendments into force and approved, under article 16(2))f)(ii) of MARPOL, the entry into force for Canada of those amendments (with effect from 8 February 2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. The adoption of the amendments were also announced through circulars LL.12/Circ.1 and LL.12/Circ.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. The depositary received, on 17 November 2016, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland informing that “Finland rejects these amendments (A.1083(28)) in accordance with article 29(2)(b) of the Convention, due to national procedural requirements, and that it intends to accept them as soon as the legislative amendments necessary to such acceptance have been carried out.”.

    The depositary received, on 21 December 2017 a further communication from the Embassy of Finland as follows: “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection.” [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. For the determination of the date of entry force under unanimous acceptance please refer to circular TM.7/Circ.1.

    Should the amendments enter into force under unanimous acceptance, then the explicit acceptance becomes invalid. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. \*\*\* The depositary received a communication, dated 2 March 2010, from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, informing that the name of the British overseas territory formerly called “St. Helena and Dependencies” has been changed to “St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha”. The status of the territory as a British overseas territory remains unchanged. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. \* Effectively superseded by the 2002 PAL Protocol. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. \* With the entry into force of the 1998 amendments, on 31 July 2001, the 1994 amendments were effectively superseded. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. \* These amendments have been effectively superseded by the 2008 amendments

    \*\*The acceptance has been withdrawn with effect from 2 August 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Netherlands accepts for the European and Caribbean (islands of Bonaire, Saint Eustatious and Saba) parts, as well as for Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Marteen [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. \* With the entry into force of the 1998 amendments, on 31 July 2001, the 1994 amendments were effectively superseded. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. The depositary received, on 20 June 2007, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

    “the Embassy hereby informs that the Government of Finland is not able, at this stage, to accept the aforementioned amendments, due to national procedural requirements.”

    The depositary received, on 15 June 2009, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland:

    “The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection. The amendments will enter into force for Finland on 15 June 2009”. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. The depositary received, on 20 June 2007, the following communication from the Embassy of Finland:

    “ the Embassy hereby informs that the Government of Finland is not able, at this stage, to accept the aforementioned amendments, due to national procedural requirements.”

    The depositary received, on 29 June 2009, a further communication from the Embassy of Finland:

    .“The Embassy has the honour hereby to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Finland has fulfilled the national procedural requirements for the entry into force of the aforementioned amendments and can thus withdraw its objection. The amendments will enter into force for Finland on 30 June 2009”. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. The depositary received a communication dated 20 December 1982 from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The communication, the full text of which was circulated by the depositary, includes the following:

    *[Translation]*

    "In accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 (Annex IV AB, paragraph 2(b)) the Federal Republic of Germany has no right to extend to West Berlin international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany affecting matters of security and status. The SAR Convention ... relate[s], as is seen from [its] contents, to just that sort of agreement.

    "The said Convention[s] regulate[s] matters relating to the activities of States Parties within the limits of their jurisdiction or control.

    "The SAR Convention provides for States Parties to make necessary arrangements for the provision of search and rescue services for persons in distress at sea "round their coasts", including the establishment of "a national machinery". Each State Party also undertakes to co‑operate for these purposes with other States Parties "[in] or over its territorial sea or territory"....

    "It is quite obvious that the Federal Republic of Germany cannot assume such obligations in respect of West Berlin because, as is known, West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it.

    "Bearing in mind the above, the USSR considers the statement[s] made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in depositing [an] Instrument[s] of Ratification to the Convention[s] extending [its] application to West Berlin as unlawful and void of legal force."

    The depositary received the following communication dated 19 May 1983 from the Government of the United Kingdom:

    "In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is an integral part (Annex IVA) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, without prejudice to the maintenance of their rights and responsibilities relating to the representation abroad of the interests of the Western Sectors of Berlin, confirmed that, provided that matters of status and security are not affected and provided that the extension is specified in each case, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of the Three Powers which is similarly an integral part (Annex IVB) of the Quadripartite Agreement, affirmed that it would raise no objections to such extension.

    "The established procedures referred to above, which were endorsed in the Quadripartite Agreement, are designed *inter alia* to afford the authorities of the Three Powers the opportunity to ensure that international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany which are to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that matters of status and security are not affected.

    "When authorizing the extension of ... the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers took such steps as were necessary to ensure that matters of security and status were not affected. Accordingly, the validity of the Berlin declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with established procedures is unaffected and the application of ... the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect."

    The depositary received a communication dated 3 June 1983 from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany stating:

    "By its note of 19 May 1983 ... the Government of the United Kingdom answered the assertions made in the [communication dated 20 December 1982 from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United Kingdom].

    "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the note of 19 May 1983 wished to confirm that the application to Berlin (West) of the ... [Convention] extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

    "The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wished to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter." [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. The depositary received the following communication, dated 13 November 1989, from the Turkish Embassy in London:

    "With reference to the IMO document SAR/Circ.41, regarding the ratification of the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, by the Government of Greece, I am writing to inform you that the Government of Turkey would like to record its formal objection to the reservation made by the Government of Greece on 4 September 1989 at the time of the ratification of the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979.

    "Paragraphs 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of the Annex to the Convention clearly stipulate that regions shall be established by agreement and cannot be established unilaterally.

    "On the other hand, Search and Rescue regions established in accordance with the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944, as referred by Greece, pertains exclusively to the SAR services regarding air navigation and as such remains outside the scope of and does not prejudice the Annex to the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue 1979.

    "In view of the above, the Government of Turkey considers that the Greek reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and cannot be construed as a reservation under the international law."

    A similar communication dated 30 December 1980 from the Ambassador of Turkey in London was received by the depositary recording "the formal objection" of the Government of Turkey to the same reservation made by the Government of Greece at the time of the signature of the Convention. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. \* former Swaziland (communication of change of name received in June 2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. For the text of a declaration, reservation or statement, see section III

    2 Acceptance for the European part of the Netherlands and Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the latter comprising Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) only [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. \* former Swaziland (communication of change of name received in June 2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. 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." [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. The Convention does not apply to Greenland. On 28 August 2015 the Depositary received a notification of the withdrawal of the territorial declaration with regard to the Faroe. Therefore the BWM 2004 now applies to the Faroe. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. For the text of a declaration, reservations and statement, see section III.

    2 The Convention was extended by the United Kingdom to the Isle of Man (excluding its territory and territorial sea) with effect from 14 April 2015, to Gibraltar with effect from 16 April 2015 and to the Cayman Islands with effect from 7 February 2017, to Bermuda with effect from 31 March 2021. Gibraltar, the Cayman Islands and Bermuda declared that they will apply this Convention to wrecks located within their territories, including their territorial seas.

    3 Approval for the European part of the Netherlands only. Also approval for the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) with effect from 20 December 2017.

    4 The Convention shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the PRC until otherwise notified by the Government of the People Republic of China

    5 The Convention shall not apply to the Faroes and Greenland until further notice. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)