

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
depository or other functions**



11 June 2024

**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

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.

-
- 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 of instrument	Date of entry 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
Guinea-Bissau (accession)	12 May 2022	12 August 2022

Guyana (accession)	20 February 2019	20 May 2019
Honduras (accession)	15 February 2022	15 May 2022
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
Iraq (accession)	8 August 2023	8 November 2023
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
Sao Tome and Principe	15 August 2022	15 November 2022
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

Türkiye (accession)	12 September 2013	12 December 2013
Turkmenistan (accession)	23 January 2024	23 April 2024
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: 107

¹ For 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.
 Extended to the Bailiwick of Guernsey with effect from 12 January 2023.
 Extended to Falkland Islands (Malvinas) with effect from 2 August 2023.*

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.

* 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, on 13 October 2023, the full text of which is contained in Circular Letter No.4796.

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."

TÜRKIYE

The instrument of accession by Türkiye was accompanied by the following declaration:

"In acceding to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001, the Republic of Türkiye 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 Türkiye to the 2001 Bunker Convention cannot be interpreted as a change in the legal position of Türkiye with regard to the said instruments.

In relation to article 2(a)(ii) of this Convention, the Republic of Türkiye 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 Türkiye however, taking into consideration the objectives of this Convention, reserves its rights deriving from the Convention. Within this context, the Republic of Türkiye 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 Türkiye hereby declares that it would only take into account the jurisdiction of the courts of the States Parties that have diplomatic relations with Türkiye."

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."