

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 OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1969
(CLC 1969)**

Done at Brussels, 29 November 1969

Entry into force: 19 June 1975

Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession

Article XIII

1. The present Convention shall remain open for signature until 31 December 1970 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.
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- 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 1970
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 1970
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 1970
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 of instrument or succession	Date of entry into force	Effective date of denunciation
Albania (accession)	6 April 1994	5 July 1994	30 June 2006
Algeria (accession)	14 June 1974	19 June 1975	3 August 1999
Antigua and Barbuda (accession)	23 June 1997	21 September 1997	14 June 2001
Australia (ratification) ¹	7 November 1983	5 February 1984	15 May 1998
Azerbaijan (accession)	16 July 2004	14 October 2004	
Bahamas (accession)	22 July 1976	20 October 1976	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 1977	12 April 1977	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 1976	17 March 1977	
Brunei Darussalam (accession)	29 September 1992	28 December 1992	31 January 2003
Cambodia (accession)	28 November 1994	26 February 1995	
Cameroon (ratification)	14 May 1984	12 August 1984	15 October 2002
Canada (accession)	24 January 1989	24 April 1989	29 May 1999
Chile (accession)	2 August 1977	31 October 1977	
China (accession) ^{1,2}	30 January 1980	29 April 1980	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 of instrument or succession	Date of entry into force	Effective date of denunciation
Croatia (succession)	-	8 October 1991	30 July 1999
Cyprus (accession)	19 June 1989	17 September 1989	15 May 1998
Denmark (accession)	2 April 1975	19 June 1975	15 May 1998
Djibouti (accession)	1 March 1990	30 May 1990	17 May 2002
Dominican Republic (ratification)	2 April 1975	19 June 1975	
Ecuador (accession)	23 December 1976	23 March 1977	
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 1972	19 June 1975	30 November 2000
Finland (ratification)	10 October 1980	8 January 1981	15 May 1998
France (ratification)	17 March 1975	19 June 1975	15 May 1998
Gabon (accession)	21 January 1982	21 April 1982	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 1975	18 August 1975	15 May 1998
Ghana (ratification)	20 April 1978	19 July 1978	
Greece (accession)	29 June 1976	27 September 1976	15 May 1998
Guatemala (acceptance) ¹	20 October 1982	18 January 1983	17 May 2025
Guyana (accession)	10 December 1997	10 March 1998	
Honduras (accession)	2 December 1998	2 March 1999	
Iceland (ratification)	17 July 1980	15 October 1980	10 February 2001
India (accession)	1 May 1987	30 July 1987	21 June 2001
Indonesia (ratification)	1 September 1978	30 November 1978	
Ireland (ratification)	19 November 1992	17 February 1993	15 May 1998
Italy (ratification) ¹	27 February 1979	28 May 1979	8 October 2000
Japan (accession)	3 June 1976	1 September 1976	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 1981	1 July 1981	
Latvia (accession)	10 July 1992	8 October 1992	19 July 2011
Lebanon (accession)	9 April 1974	19 June 1975	
Liberia (accession)	25 September 1972	19 June 1975	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 1981	14 June 1981	
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 1975	19 November 1975	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 1975	25 October 2001
Mozambique (accession)	23 December 1996	23 March 1997	26 April 2003
Netherlands (ratification)	9 September 1975	8 December 1975	15 May 1998
New Zealand (accession)	27 April 1976	26 July 1976	25 June 1999
Nicaragua (accession)	4 June 1996	2 September 1996	4 April 2015
Nigeria (accession)	7 May 1981	5 August 1981	24 May 2003
Norway (accession)	21 March 1975	19 June 1975	15 May 1998
Oman (accession)	24 January 1985	24 April 1985	15 May 1998
Panama (ratification)	7 January 1976	6 April 1976	11 May 2000
Papua New Guinea (accession)	12 March 1980	10 June 1980	23 January 2002
Peru (accession) ¹	24 February 1987	25 May 1987	

	Date of deposit of instrument or succession	Date of entry into force	Effective date of denunciation
Poland (ratification)	18 March 1976	16 June 1976	21 December 2000
Portugal (ratification)	26 November 1976	24 February 1977	1 December 2005
Qatar (accession)	2 June 1988	31 August 1988	20 November 2002
Republic of Korea (accession)	18 December 1978	18 March 1979	15 May 1998
Russian Federation (accession) ^{1,5}	24 June 1975	22 September 1975	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 Príncipe (accession)	29 October 1998	27 January 1999	
Saudi Arabia (accession) ¹	15 April 1993	14 July 1993	
Senegal (accession)	27 March 1972	19 June 1975	
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 1981	15 December 1981	31 December 1998
Slovenia (succession)	-	25 June 1991	19 July 2001
South Africa (accession)	17 March 1976	15 June 1976	1 October 2005
Spain (ratification)	8 December 1975	7 March 1976	15 May 1998
Sri Lanka (accession)	12 April 1983	11 July 1983	22 January 2000
Sweden (ratification)	17 March 1975	19 June 1975	15 May 1998
Switzerland (ratification)	15 December 1987	14 March 1988	15 May 1998
Syrian Arab Republic (accession) ¹	6 February 1975	19 June 1975	
Tonga (accession)	1 February 1996	1 May 1996	10 December 2000
Tunisia (accession)	4 May 1976	2 August 1976	15 May 1998
Turkmenistan (accession)	21 September 2009	20 December 2009	
Tuvalu (succession)	-	1 October 1978	30 June 2005
United Arab Emirates (accession)	15 December 1983	14 March 1984	
United Kingdom (ratification) ⁸	17 March 1975	19 June 1975	15 May 1998
Vanuatu (accession)	2 February 1983	3 May 1983	18 February 2000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (accession)	21 January 1992	20 April 1992	22 July 1999
Yemen (accession)	6 March 1979	4 June 1979	31 July 2008

Number of Contracting States: 31*

* Taking into account the denunciation by Guatemala in May 2024.

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

² Applied to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.
Ceased to apply to Hong Kong

³ On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded¹ to the Convention on 13 March 1978.

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

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

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

⁷ Following the dissolution of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006, all Treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue to be in force with respect to Republic of Serbia. 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 1984	1 September 1984
Bailiwick of Jersey)	
Bailiwick of Guernsey)	1 February 1976
Isle of Man)	
Bermuda	1 March 1976	3 February 1976
Belize ^I)	
British Indian Ocean Territory)	
British Virgin Islands)	
Cayman Islands)	
Falkland Islands and Dependencies ^{II})	
Gibraltar)	
Gilbert Islands ^{III})	
Hong Kong ^{IV})	
Montserrat	1 April 1976	1 April 1976
Pitcairn)	
St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha ^V)	
Seychelles ^{VI})	
Solomon Islands ^{VII})	
Turks and Caicos Islands)	
Tuvalu ^I)	
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 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 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 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 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 of denunciation	Effective date 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
China ¹	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
Guatemala	17 May 2024	17 May 2025
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 Kingdom ²	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

¹ Also applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

² The 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 1975 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 1978 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 1975, in respect of article XI, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

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

"Belgian legislation concerning the immunity of State-owned vessels is in 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 1972.

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

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

CHINA

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

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

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

[Translation]

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

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

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

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

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."

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

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 1975) to article XI(2) of the International Convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage, adopted in Brussels on 29 November 1969.

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

"The Italian Government therefore considers its 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)."

PERU¹

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, 1969, 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 1960)."

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

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

"In accordance with article III and other provisions of the 1969 Convention, the liability for the oil pollution damage, established by the Convention is attached to "the owner" of the "ship", which caused such damage, while paragraph 3 of article 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 1969 Convention could be brought. Thus the said reservation does not prevent the consideration in foreign courts in accordance with the jurisdiction established by the Convention, of such suits for the compensation of the damage by the merchant ships owned by the Soviet state."

¹ The following Governments do not accept the reservation contained in the instrument of accession of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the texts of 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 1992 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1969 (CLC PROT 1992)

Done at London, 27 November 1992

Entry into force: 30 May 1996

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, 1971, hereinafter referred to as the 1971 Fund Convention, may ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Protocol only if it ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to the Protocol of 1992 to amend that Convention at the same time, unless it denounces the 1971 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 1969 Liability Convention shall be bound by the provisions of the 1969 Liability Convention as amended by this Protocol in relation to other States Parties hereto, but shall not be bound by the provisions of the 1969 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 1969 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 1971 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 1992 to amend the 1971 Fund Convention. A State which is not a Contracting State to the 1971 Fund Convention but which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of the Protocol of 1992 to amend the 1971 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.

- 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 of instrument	Date of entry 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
Guinea-Bissau (accession)	12 May 2022	12 May 2023
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
Türkiye (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: 146

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

² China 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."

⁵ The 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."

TÜRKIYE

The instrument of accession of Türkiye contained the following declaration:

"In relation to Article II/a(ii) of this Convention, the Republic of Türkiye 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 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 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 Türkiye 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 Türkiye hereby declares that it cannot accept the aforementioned reservation. The Republic of Türkiye 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 Türkiye:

"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.