

**WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO)**  
**IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM**

**SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF IMO FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE OSCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM (PRAGUE, 19-21 MAY 2008)**

**ABSTRACT**

Since the 1980s the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has developed international treaties, guidelines and recommendations on measures to prevent unlawful acts against passengers and crew on board ships. In December 2002, following the “9/11 events”, IMO introduced Special measures to enhance maritime security that became mandatory on 1 July 2004 and apply to ships engaged on international voyages and the port facilities servicing them. These have been primarily designed to counter acts of terrorism and enable ships and port facilities to co-operate to detect and deter acts that threaten security in the maritime transport sector. In addition, in October 2005, the 1988 international treaties on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, which are two of the twelve universal counter-terrorism conventions, were updated to reflect developments within the United Nations system. States are able to obtain technical assistance and advice through IMO’s Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme, enabling them to meet their obligations under the various international treaties. The regulatory and capacity building work in the field of counter-terrorism is conducted in co-operation with the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and bodies, as well as other international organizations.

**1 BACKGROUND**

Pursuant to the “9/11 events” and in response to United Nations Security Council resolution S/Res/1373(2001) on Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, the IMO Assembly, on 20 November 2001, adopted resolution A.924(22) on Review of measures and procedures to prevent acts of terrorism which threaten the security of passengers and crews and the safety of ships, which firmly embedded maritime security in the strategic objectives, goals and in the work of IMO.

IMO always had, as an integral part of its mandate, the duty to make travel and transport by sea as safe as possible. Concern about unlawful acts which threaten the safety of ships and the security of their passengers and crews grew during the early 1980s, with reports of crews being kidnapped, ships being hi-jacked, deliberately run aground or blown up by explosives. Passengers were threatened and sometimes killed.

As a result, in the 1980s and 1990s, IMO developed a number of guidelines and recommendations on measures to prevent unlawful acts against passengers and crew on board ships; on preventing and suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships; and on the prevention and suppression of the smuggling of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals on ships engaged in international maritime traffic. In addition, the work of IMO led to the adoption of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988 and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988.

## **2 MEASURES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM**

### **2.1 *Special measures to enhance maritime security***

#### **2.1.1 *SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code***

In December 2002, the work undertaken by IMO led to the adoption of amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS Convention) and of the the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) Code. Chapter XI-2 of the SOLAS Convention (SOLAS chapter XI-2) and the ISPS Code together stipulate a variety of mandatory measures aimed at enhancing the security of ships engaged on international voyages and the port facilities that serve them. They address all facets of security and are not limited to preventing or suppressing acts of terrorism.

The measures aim at preventing security incidents and address: (1) the ship as a target; (2) the use of a ship as a weapon; and (3) the use of a ship as a means for transporting either persons intending to cause a security incident or their means for such an incident. The use of a ship in a lawful trade for the purpose of generating funds to finance terrorist activities is not explicitly addressed. However, ships are required to carry on board a number of documents that may be of use to those investigating terrorist financing-related activities.

The purpose of the ISPS Code is to provide a standardized, consistent framework for evaluating security risks, enabling Contracting Governments to the SOLAS Convention (Contracting Governments) to offset, through appropriate security instructions, changes in security threats with changes in vulnerability for ships and port facilities. As a result, the measures provide a universal standard for preventing and combating terrorist acts in the international maritime transport sector.

In support of the requirements set out in SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code, IMO has developed extensive guidance and guidelines on the interpretation and application of their provisions.

SOLAS chapter XI-2 and part A of the ISPS Code have been mandatory since 1 July 2004. They are presently in force for 158 States which, together, constitute approximately 99 % of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet (see status at annex 1).

#### **2.1.2 *Expected developments***

In May 2006, IMO adopted a regulatory framework on Long-Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) of ships as a tool, *inter alia*, for enhancing the security of States. The corresponding carriage requirements have been included in SOLAS chapter V entered into force on 1 January 2008. IMO is presently working on the practical aspects of establishing the global LRIT system.

SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code do not apply, *inter alia*, either to fishing vessels or pleasure craft or cargo ships below 500 gross tonnage or to the ports which serve them. In May 2006, IMO decided to start the development of international requirements and guidelines to enhance the security of ships that are not yet addressed by SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code and to prevent these from being used as means or platforms to attack other ships or ports.

In May 2006, IMO also decided to start reviewing the World Customs Organization (WCO) Framework of standards to secure and facilitate global trade (SAFE Framework) with a view to developing appropriate requirements to enhance the security of transportation of closed cargo transport units and of freight containers.

In January 2007, IMO started a comprehensive revision of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Watchkeeping and Certification for Seafarers, 1978, as amended, with a view to including therein appropriate security-related requirements in addition to those that have already been included in connection with the seafarers who performed duties as ship security officers.

## **2.2 *The SUA Treaties***

### **2.2.1 *The 1988 SUA treaties (2 of the 12 universal anti-terrorism conventions)***

The prevention and punishment of crimes at sea are particularly difficult to execute on account of the interaction between flag and coastal State jurisdiction in territorial seas and exclusive economic zones and the exclusivity of flag State jurisdiction on the high seas. The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988 (1988 SUA Convention) introduces legal certainty in this regard by enabling clear distinctions between piracy and other unlawful acts. On the basis of these distinctions, the 1988 SUA Convention defines crimes and establishes procedures to ensure that alleged criminals are detained and prosecuted, or extradited to another country with jurisdiction to prosecute. The “prosecute or extradite” principle is therefore regulated by the 1988 SUA Convention bearing in mind the unique jurisdictional features imposed by the law of the sea and international criminal law. A feature of paramount importance for the implementation of the 1988 SUA Convention is the incorporation of different offences into domestic law, as well as the need to co-ordinate this incorporation with existing legislation and treaties on extradition.

The 1988 SUA Convention provides the legal basis for action to be taken against persons committing unlawful acts against ships, including the seizure of ships by force, acts of violence against persons on board ships and the placing of devices on board which are likely to destroy or damage the ship.

A protocol to this treaty, the Protocol relating to Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988 (1988 SUA Protocol), extends its application, as appropriate, to unlawful acts against the safety of fixed platforms on the continental shelf.

The 1988 SUA Treaties entered into force on 1 March 1992. As at 12 May 2008, 148 States have become Party to the 1988 SUA Convention (see status at annex 2) and 137 States have become Party to the 1988 SUA Protocol (see status at annex 3).

### **2.2.2 *The 2005 SUA treaties***

The 1988 SUA Convention and the 1988 SUA Protocol were updated by two new protocols adopted on 14 October 2005 (the 2005 Protocols).

The 2005 Protocols take into account developments in the United Nations system relating to anti-terrorism, including the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and other instruments such as the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997 and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999.

The Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005 SUA Protocol to the 1988 SUA Convention) amends the original treaty by broadening the list of offences, such as to include the offence of using a ship itself in a manner that causes death or serious injury or damage, and the transport of weapons or equipment that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. It also introduces provisions for the boarding of ships where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the ship or a person on board

the ship is, has been, or is about to be, involved in committing an offence regulated by the Convention.

The Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (2005 SUA Protocol to the 1988 SUA Protocol) extends the scope of provisions on the new offences to fixed platforms on the continental shelf, as appropriate.

The 2005 SUA Protocol to the 1988 SUA Convention will enter into force ninety days after the date on which 12 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 of IMO.

The 2005 SUA Protocol to the 1988 SUA Protocol requires ratification from three States that are also Party to the 2005 SUA Protocol to the 1988 SUA Convention but it cannot come into force unless the latter is already in force.

Each of the 2005 Protocols have been signed by 18 States. In all cases, signature was made under reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval. As of 12 May 2008, four States have deposited instruments of ratification/accession to the 2005 SUA Protocol to the 1988 SUA Convention (see status at annex 4) and two States have deposited instruments of ratification/accession to the 2005 Protocol to the 1988 SUA Protocol (see status at annex 5).

The consolidated texts of the 1988 SUA treaties, as amended by the 2005 Protocols are:

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005 (2005 SUA Convention); and
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 2005 (2005 SUA Fixed Platforms Protocol).

### **3 MEASURES TO BUILD STATES' CAPACITY TO PREVENT AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND TO STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THIS REGARD**

#### **3.1 *Global technical co-operation programme***

In February 2002, IMO launched a global programme on maritime security within the framework of its Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme (ITCP), 11 months before the adoption of the Special measures to enhance maritime security (SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code). Since then, this programme has gone through several phases.

The first phase (2002) was to promote awareness of all possible maritime security threats, including terrorism, piracy and armed robbery against ships, as well as of a new maritime security regime that was being developed.

The second phase (2003-2005) was to: (a) enhance understanding of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and ISPS Code; (b): build up of a cadre of instructors equipped to train others using IMO model courses (Train-the-Trainer courses); and (c): organize meetings to promote regional or subregional collaboration on counter-terrorism and prevention of unlawful acts at sea and in ports.

The programme activities for 2006-2007 focused, with respect to those countries that are SOLAS Contracting Governments, on: (a) review of the implementation of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code with a view to identifying areas where SOLAS Contracting Governments need

specific assistance; (b) continuing to promote collaboration at the regional and subregional level; and (c) training more maritime security instructors. Specific programmes are also made available to those countries that become or are planning to become SOLAS Contracting Governments.

The programme activities for 2008-2009, will continue to assist governments and industry to strengthen their maritime and port security infrastructure as it has done in the past as well as contribute to the achievements of the aims and objectives of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Additionally, it will focus on the implementing policies and legislative and administrative arrangements in connection with the 2006 SOLAS amendments on the long-range identification system and tracking of ships (LRIT) (SOLAS regulation V/19-1) and the automatic identification of systems (AIS) (SOLAS regulation V/19).

Programme activities are delivered through regional, subregional and national seminars, workshops or training courses; regional and subregional meetings to promote co-operation at the regional and subregional level; needs assessment and technical advisory missions; on-site visits to review the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373(2001) and through the provision of training materials such as maritime security manuals for participants and instructors, IMO model courses for Ship, Company and Port Facility Security Officers, a Train-the-Trainer course, a DVD film "Know your port" and an interactive computer-based Port Facility Security Officer Training.

To ensure effective delivery of the programme activities, IMO has allocated extra funds to this programme. To date, the IMO Technical Co-operation Fund has contributed a total of some US\$4 million. In addition, as proposed by operative paragraph 4 of the 2002 SOLAS Conference resolution 5, the International Maritime Security Trust (IMST) Fund, a multi-donor trust fund, was established in 2003. At the time of writing (May 2008), 11 donors have contributed a total of some US\$1.445 million to the IMST Fund.

There are some 56 partnership arrangements in operation for IMO technical co-operation activities, three of which (Australia, Canada and Norway) were established for the sole purpose of providing support for the implementation of this programme. The Australia Memorandum of Understanding provides maritime security experts free of cost. Canadian and Norwegian grant agreements have provided a total of some US\$702,000. In addition to its contribution of US\$327,879 to the IMST Fund, the United Kingdom has donated US\$658,000 for nine selected maritime security related activities.

Since the launch of the programme, and as at 30 April 2008, IMO has delivered a total of 181 technical co-operation security-related events (53 regional or subregional and 69 national seminars/workshops/training courses, including train-the-trainer courses, and 59 country needs assessment and advisory missions). Some 6,000 people have been trained in the process.

Following the adoption of the 2005 SUA Treaties, the worldwide adoption and implementation of the 1988 and 2005 SUA Treaties has become a major task within the framework of technical co-operation activities in the field of maritime legislation. National seminars on this subject were held in Manila, Philippines in September 2006 and in Colombo, Sri Lanka and Bangkok, Thailand in April 2007. Other national and regional exercises of the kind are being considered in order to help developing countries to address the incorporation of the 1988 and 2005 SUA Treaties into their national legislation.

### **3.2 *Regional and subregional activities***

A regional event for countries bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden was held in Sana'a, Yemen in April 2005 (the Sana'a meeting) addressing piracy and armed robbery and measures to enhance maritime security; implementation of the SOLAS chapter XI-2 and ISPS Code; and regional co-operation in this area. Ten States in the region adopted a resolution on

improving communication, co-operation and co-ordination of security in the region (the Sana'a resolution). A follow-up seminar to monitor progress and enhance implementation of the Sana'a resolution was held in Muscat, Oman, in January 2006. The Muscat meeting also discussed a draft regional Memorandum of Understanding on enhancing maritime security which is under further consideration.

A similar event was held in Vera Cruz, Mexico in October 2005 for Latin American and Caribbean countries and was followed by a Seminar on maritime security, piracy and armed robbery against ships for the Caribbean Subregion which was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in April 2006. Another follow-up workshop was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 23 to 27 April 2007 for South American countries to review their implementation of the special measures to enhance maritime security.

In July 2006, the East Africa/South West Indian Ocean Maritime Security Conference was held in Madagascar to highlight the multifaceted dimensions and implications of insecurity in the region's territorial waters, articulate capacity building strategies, solutions and resources available and provide a forum to assist regional nations in developing a comprehensive and collaborative strategy to improve maritime capacity.

An IMO/MOWCA Forum on the establishment of an integrated coast guard function network for West and Central African countries was held in Dakar, Senegal in October 2006 (the Dakar meeting) which, *inter alia*, considered the potential benefits of such a network across a wide range of activities, including maritime safety, security and environmental protection, fisheries protection, control of borders and law enforcement. The conclusions and recommendations of the forum are being considered by the Maritime Organisation of West and Central Africa (MOCWA).

A subregional workshop on the implementation of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code was held in Manila, Philippines in December 2005 for countries of southern and eastern Asia. It was followed by similar workshops for countries of the Indian subcontinent and parts of the Indian Ocean that was held in Mumbai, India in April 2006 and for countries of eastern and southern Africa in Maputo, Mozambique in February 2007. The aim of the workshops was to update the participants on the latest developments at IMO, to assess the level of implementation, to foster co-operation amongst the participating countries and to address issues related to the enhancement of coastal security, including combating piracy and armed robbery against ships and other unlawful acts.

A Subregional Seminar on Maritime Security for the Persian Gulf area, held in Manama, Bahrain in April 2007, adopted a number of recommendations on national and regional strategies for the enhancement of maritime safety, security and environmental protection; development of exclusive economic zones; and countering maritime crime. These include recommendations on: implementation of relevant international legal instruments, including UNCLOS; implementation of national maritime security policies and legislation; co-ordination between national agencies, both nationally and internationally; multi-modal transport security strategies; countering piracy, armed robbery against ships, criminal and other unlawful acts at sea; maintaining a balance between security and the facilitation of global trade; co-operation with respect to the safety of life at sea, search and rescue, protection of the marine environment and development of sustainable fisheries.

To accelerate the phased-in implementation of the requirements for the carriage of Automatic Identification Systems (AIS), a series of two day subregional seminars intended for senior officials having direct responsibility with developing and/or implementing policies and legislative and administrative arrangements have been scheduled for 2008, the first three of which have been conducted in Bahrain, Nigeria and Thailand.

### **3.3 Protection of vital shipping lanes**

In the context of its work on enhancing the safety of navigation, IMO has recognized over several decades the need to keep shipping lanes of strategic importance safe and open to international maritime traffic and thereby ensuring the uninterrupted flow of traffic. As a result, IMO adopted a number of traffic separation schemes and routeing measures. In addition, in areas where the number of incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships were giving raise to concern, IMO provided specific advice and guidance, the most recent example being the situation in waters off the coast of Somalia during 2005 in response to which the IMO Assembly adopted resolutions A.979(24) and A.1002(25) on Piracy and armed robbery against ships in waters off the coast of Somalia.

The Straits of Malacca and Singapore (the Straits) have been of particular interest to IMO over a number of years, especially as a result of the number and nature of the piracy and armed robbery incidents which were occurring during the early part of 2000s. A Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore on Enhancing Safety, Security and Environmental Protection was convened by IMO in consultation with Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore (the littoral States) and was held in Jakarta, Indonesia in September 2005. The Jakarta Meeting adopted the Jakarta Statement, which sets out the measures the littoral States have put in place to address the three issues and provides a basis of future co-operation among the littoral States, user States and other stakeholders on matters related with the Straits.

A follow-up meeting to the Jakarta Meeting was convened by IMO, again in consultation with the littoral States, and was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in September 2006. The Kuala Lumpur Meeting adopted the Kuala Lumpur Statement which records developments since the Jakarta Meeting and identifies a number of projects aimed at enhancing safety and environmental protection in the Straits for which sponsors and donors are presently being sought. In addition, during the Kuala Lumpur Meeting, the littoral States presented their ideas about a standing mechanism of co-operation between them and user States and other stakeholders. The final meeting of this cycle, held in Singapore in September 2007, saw progress made in the implementation of the above projects and the establishment of the co-operative mechanism, consisting of a Co-operative Forum, a Project Co-ordination Committee and an Aid to Navigation Fund.

During the Jakarta Meeting, a Memorandum of Understanding for the Implementation of a regional Marine Electronic Highway (MEH) demonstration project in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore was signed by the littoral States, IMO, IHO, INTERTANKO and ICS, to implement specific activities to enhance safety of navigation and environmental protection, with the potential to extend it to maritime security.

## **4 CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS ENTITIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

In December 2002 and as a result of the discussions within IMO during the development of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code, the International Labour Organization (ILO) was requested to consider matters related with seafarers' identification documents and was invited to co-operate with IMO on addressing security in the wider port area.

In response, the International Labour Conference adopted, in July 2003, the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (ILO Convention No. 185) and the Governing Body of ILO and the Maritime Safety Committee of IMO adopted jointly, in March and May 2004 respectively, the ILO/IMO Code of Practice on Security in Ports which addresses security in the wider port area.

During that period, the multimodal nature of the transport of freight containers and of other closed cargo transport units was recognized and IMO requested the WCO, to urgently consider measures to enhance security throughout the international transport of closed cargo transport units.

This request led to the adoption by WCO, in June 2005 of the SAFE Framework and, as indicated above, IMO is presently considering how best to incorporate the relevant standards into the appropriate IMO instruments (e.g. the SOLAS and FAL Conventions).

IMO has also co-operated with the International Organization of Standardization (ISO) on the development of Publicly Available Specifications relating to the development of port facility security assessments and plans and on supply chain security.

Following the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Taskforce (CTITF) in June 2005, IMO has been fully involved in the work of that body and in particular on the development of the United Nations Global counter-terrorism strategy and its associated implementation measures. Subsequently a Counter terrorism Handbook was developed by CTITF, which provides Member States with current and relevant information on the United Nations' and its entities' work and resources contributing to countering terrorism. A number of different search functions are provided to help in better determining and accessing the information needed (<http://www.un.org/terrorism/cthandbook/>).

Apart from updating the UN Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee Assistance Matrix, IMO is also co-operating with the UN Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) and participates in on-site visits in selected countries to assess and evaluate the implementation of those aspects of UN Security Council resolution S/Res/1373(2001) which fall within the scope of work of IMO.

In the field of application of the 1988 and 2005 SUA Treaties, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) co-operates with IMO regarding consultations on the co-relation between these treaties and other anti-terrorist conventions regulating the "prosecution or extradition" principle.

Other examples of field applications are the involvement of UNODC and UNICRI in the Sana'a Meeting and the involvement of UN/DOALOS, FAO, UNHCR, UNODC and Interpol in the Dakar Meeting.

\*\*\*



## ANNEX 1

### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED

Done at London, 1 November 1974

**Entry into force:** 25 May 1980

<b>Contracting States as at 13 May 2008:</b>	<b>158</b>	(the combined merchant fleets of which constitute approximately 99% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet)
--	------------	---

	<b>Date of signature or deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>
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 (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
Cape Verde (accession)	28 April 1977	25 May 1980
Chile (ratification)	28 March 1980	25 May 1980
China <sup>7</sup> (ratification)	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

	<b>Date of signature or deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>
Cook Islands (accession)	30 June 2003	30 September 2003
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
Czech Republic (succession)	-	1 January 1993
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
Dominica (accession)	21 June 2000	21 September 2000
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) <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup> (ratification) <sup>1</sup>	26 March 1979	25 May 1980
Ghana (ratification)	19 May 1983	19 August 1983
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
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 (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) <sup>1</sup>	7 August 1985	7 November 1985

	<b>Date of signature or deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>
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) <sup>1</sup>	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
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (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) <sup>10</sup>	---	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
Netherlands (accession) <sup>3</sup>	10 July 1978	25 May 1980
New Zealand (accession) <sup>4</sup>	23 February 1990	23 May 1990
Nicaragua (accession)	17 December 2004	17 March 2005
Nigeria (accession)	7 May 1981	7 August 1981
Norway (ratification)	15 February 1977	25 May 1980
Oman (accession)	25 April 1985	25 July 1985
Pakistan (accession)	10 April 1985	10 July 1985
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 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 <sup>5</sup> (acceptance)	9 January 1980	25 May 1980
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	11 June 2004	11 September 2004
St. 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

	<b>Date of signature or deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>
Sao Tome 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) <sup>10</sup>	---	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
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
Tuvalu (accession)	22 August 1985	22 November 1985
Ukraine (signature)	1 November 1974	25 May 1980
United Arab Emirates (accession)	15 December 1983	15 March 1984
United Kingdom (ratification) <sup>6</sup>	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 (ratification)	29 March 1983	29 June 1983
Viet Nam (accession)	18 December 1990	18 March 1991
Yemen (accession)	6 March 1979	25 May 1980

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 15 March 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Accession 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.

<sup>4</sup> Accession by New Zealand was declared not to extend to Tokelau.

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

<sup>6</sup>Ratification by the United Kingdom was declared to be effective in respect of:

Hong Kong\* - with effect from 25 May 1980

Isle of Man - with effect from 1 July 1985

Cayman Islands - with effect from 23 June 1988

Bermuda - with effect from 23 June 1988

Gibraltar - with effect from 1 December 1988

Falkland Islands, Guernsey and Jersey with effect from 30 January 2004

Montserrat, Alderney and Anguilla with effect from 19 May 2004

British Virgin Islands and St. Helene with effect from 10 June 2004

Turks and Caicos Islands with effect from 7 July 2004

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

<sup>7</sup>Applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997.

<sup>8</sup>Applies to Macau with effect from 24 August 1999\*\*.

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

<sup>9</sup>Applies to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

<sup>10</sup> 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. The Republic of Montenegro has informed that it wishes to succeed to this Convention with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

\*\*\*



## ANNEX 2

### CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION, 1988

Done at Rome, 10 March 1988  
**Entry into force: 1 March 1992**

<b>Contracting States as at 13 May 2008:</b>	<b>148</b> representing approximately 87.74% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping
--	---

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Afghanistan (accession)	23 September 2003	22 December 2003
Albania (accession)	19 June 2002	17 September 2002
Algeria (accession) <sup>1</sup>	11 February 1998	12 May 1998
Andorra (accession)	17 July 2006	15 October 2006
Argentina (ratification) <sup>1</sup>	17 August 1993	15 November 1993
Armenia (accession) <sup>1</sup>	8 June 2005	6 September 2005
Australia (accession)	19 February 1993	20 May 1993
Austria (ratification)	28 December 1989	1 March 1992
Azerbaijan (accession) <sup>1</sup>	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 (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) <sup>1</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Cape Verde (accession)	3 January 2003	3 April 2003
Chile (ratification)	22 April 1994	21 July 1994
China (ratification) <sup>1,7</sup>	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Comoros (accession)	6 March 2008	4 June 2008
Cook Islands (accession)	12 March 2007	10 June 2007
Costa Rica (ratification)	25 March 2003	23 June 2003
Croatia (accession)	18 August 2005	16 November 2005
Cuba (accession) <sup>2</sup>	20 November 2001	18 February 2002
Cyprus (accession)	2 February 2000	2 May 2000

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Czech Republic (accession)	10 December 2004	10 March 2005
Denmark (ratification) <sup>1</sup>	25 August 1995	23 November 1995
Djibouti (accession)	9 June 2004	7 September 2004
Dominica (accession)	31 August 2001	29 November 2001
Ecuador (accession)	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Egypt (ratification) <sup>1</sup>	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
Finland (ratification)	12 November 1998	10 February 1999
France (approval) <sup>1</sup>	2 December 1991	1 March 1992
Gambia (accession)	1 November 1991	1 March 1992
Georgia (accession)	11 August 2006	9 November 2006
Germany <sup>3</sup> (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
Guinea (accession)	1 February 2005	2 May 2005
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) <sup>1</sup>	15 October 1999	13 January 2000
Ireland (accession)	10 September 2004	9 December 2004
Italy (ratification)	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jamaica (accession) <sup>2</sup>	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
Latvia (accession)	4 December 2002	4 March 2003
Lebanon (accession)	16 December 1994	16 March 1995
Liberia (ratification)	5 October 1995	3 January 1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (accession)	8 August 2002	6 November 2002
Liechtenstein (accession)	8 November 2002	6 February 2003
Lithuania (accession)	30 January 2003	30 April 2003
Madagascar (accession)	15 September 2006	14 December 2006
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) <sup>1</sup>	13 May 1994	11 August 1994
Micronesia (accession)	10 February 2003	11 May 2003
Moldova (accession) <sup>1</sup>	11 October 2005	9 January 2006
Monaco (accession)	25 January 2002	25 April 2002
Mongolia (accession)	22 November 2005	20 February 2006
Montenegro (succession) <sup>8</sup>	---	3 June 2006



	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Morocco (ratification)	8 January 2002	8 April 2002
Mozambique (accession) <sup>1</sup>	8 January 2003	8 April 2003
Myanmar (accession) <sup>1</sup>	19 September 2003	18 December 2003
Namibia (accession)	10 July 2004	18 October 2004
Nauru (accession)	11 August 2005	9 November 2005
Netherlands (acceptance) <sup>5</sup>	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
Norway (ratification)	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman (accession)	24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Pakistan (accession)	20 September 2000	19 September 2000
Palau (accession)	4 December 2001	4 March 2002
Panama (accession)	3 July 2002	1 October 2002
Paraguay (accession) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>1</sup>	5 January 1996	4 April 1996
Qatar (accession) <sup>1</sup>	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)	4 May 2001	2 August 2001
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	17 January 2002	17 April 2002
St. Lucia (accession)	20 May 2004	18 August 2004
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	9 October 2001	7 January 2002
Samoa (accession)	18 May 2004	16 August 2004
Sao Tome and Principe	5 May 2006	3 August 2006
Saudi Arabia (accession) <sup>6</sup>	2 February 2006	3 May 2006
Senegal (accession)	9 August 2004	7 November 2004
Serbia (accession) <sup>8</sup>	---	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
Swaziland (accession)	17 April 2003	16 July 2003
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
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (accession)	7 August 2007	5 November 2007
Togo (accession)	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Tonga (accession)	6 December 2002	6 March 2003

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	27 July 1989	1 March 1992
Tunisia (accession) <sup>1</sup>	6 March 1998	4 June 1998
Turkey (ratification) <sup>1</sup>	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) <sup>1</sup>	15 September 2005	14 December 2005
United Kingdom (ratification) <sup>1, 4</sup>	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

---

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

<sup>2</sup> With a notification under article 6.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

\* With a reservation.

<sup>4</sup> The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man (notification received 8 February 1999).

<sup>5</sup> Extended to Aruba from 15 December 2004 the date the notification was received.

<sup>6</sup> With a reservation under articles 11 and 16, paragraph 1

<sup>7</sup> China declared that the Convention would be effective in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) with effect from 20 February 2006.

<sup>8</sup> 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. The Republic of Montenegro has informed that it wishes to succeed to this Convention with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

## ANNEX 3

### PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF, 1988

Done at Rome, 10 March 1988

**Entry into force: 1 March 1992**

<b>Contracting States as at 13 May 2008:</b>	<b>137</b> representing approximately 83.06% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping.
--	--

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Afghanistan (accession)	23 September 2003	22 December 2003
Albania (accession)	19 June 2002	17 September 2002
Algeria (accession)	30 June 2006	28 September 2006
Andorra (accession)	17 July 2006	15 October 2006
Argentina (ratification)	26 November 2003	24 February 2004
Armenia (accession)	8 June 2005	6 September 2005
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 (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) <sup>1</sup>	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) <sup>1</sup>	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Cape Verde (accession)	3 January 2003	3 April 2003
Chile (ratification)	22 April 1994	21 July 1994
China (ratification) <sup>2,6</sup>	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Comoros (accession)	6 March 2008	4 June 2008
Costa Rica (ratification)	25 March 2003	23 June 2003
Croatia (accession)	18 August 2005	16 November 2005
Cuba (accession) <sup>2</sup>	20 November 2001	18 February 2002
Cyprus (accession)	2 February 2000	2 May 2000
Czech Republic (accession)	10 December 2004	10 March 2005
Denmark (ratification) <sup>2</sup>	25 August 1995	23 November 1995
Djibouti (accession)	9 June 2004	7 September 2004

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Dominica (accession)	12 October 2004	10 January 2005
Ecuador (accession)	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Egypt (ratification) <sup>2</sup>	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
Finland (accession)	28 April 2000	27 July 2000
France (approval) <sup>2</sup>	2 December 1991	1 March 1992
Germany <sup>3</sup> (accession)	6 November 1990	1 March 1992
Ghana (accession)	1 November 2002	30 January 2003
Georgia (accession)	11 August 2006	9 November 2006
Greece (ratification)	11 June 1993	9 September 1993
Grenada (accession)	9 January 2002	9 April 2002
Guinea (accession)	1 February 2005	2 May 2005
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) <sup>2</sup>	15 October 1999	13 January 2000
Ireland (accession)	10 September 2004	9 December 2004
Italy (ratification)	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jamaica (accession) <sup>1</sup>	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
Latvia (accession)	4 December 2002	4 March 2003
Lebanon (accession)	16 December 1994	16 March 1995
Liberia (ratification)	5 October 1995	3 January 1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (accession)	8 August 2002	6 November 2002
Liechtenstein (accession)	8 November 2002	6 February 2003
Lithuania (accession)	30 January 2003	30 April 2003
Madagascar (accession)	15 September 2006	14 December 2006
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) <sup>1</sup>	13 May 1994	11 August 1994
Moldova (accession) <sup>2</sup>	11 October 2005	9 January 2006
Monaco (accession)	25 January 2002	25 April 2002
Mongolia (accession)	22 November 2005	20 February 2006
Montenegro (succession) <sup>7</sup>	---	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

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Nicaragua (accession)	4 July 2007	2 October 2007
Niger (accession)	30 August 2006	28 November 2006
Netherlands (acceptance) <sup>2,5</sup>	5 March 1992	3 June 1992
New Zealand (ratification)	10 June 1999	8 September 1999
Norway (ratification)	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman (accession)	24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Pakistan (accession)	20 September 2000	10 December 2000
Palau (accession)	4 December 2001	4 March 2002
Panama (accession)	3 July 2002	1 October 2002
Paraguay (accession) <sup>1</sup>	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
St. Lucia (accession)	20 May 2004	18 August 2004
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	9 October 2001	7 January 2002
Sao Tome and Principe	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) <sup>7</sup>	---	3 June 2006
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
Swaziland (accession)	17 April 2003	16 July 2003
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
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (accession)	7 August 2007	5 November 2007
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) <sup>2</sup>	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) <sup>2</sup>	15 September 2005	14 December 2005
United Kingdom (ratification) <sup>2,4</sup>	3 May 1991	1 March 1992
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

	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
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

---

<sup>1</sup> With a notification under article 3.

<sup>2</sup> With a reservation, declaration or statement.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

\* With a reservation.

<sup>4</sup> The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man. (notification received 8 February 1999).

<sup>5</sup> Applies to Aruba with effect from 17 January 2006.

<sup>6</sup> China declared that the Protocol would be effective in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) with effect from 20 February 2006.

<sup>7</sup> 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. The Republic of Montenegro has informed that it wishes to succeed to this Protocol with effect from the same date, ie. 3 June 2006.

\*\*\*

## ANNEX 4

### PROTOCOL OF 2005 TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION

Done at London, 14 October 2005

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force

#### 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

#### Signature period

The Protocol opened for signature at the Headquarters of IMO on 14 February 2006 and remained open until 13 February 2007.

#### Entry into force

The 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.

**Entry into force: Not yet in force**

<b>Contracting States as at 13 May 2008:</b>	<b>4</b>
--	----------

	<b>Date of signature or deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>
Cook Islands (accession)	12 March 2007	Not yet in force
Marshall Islands (accession)	9 May 2008	Not yet in force
Saint Kitts and Nevis (accession)	29 March 2007	Not yet in force
Spain (ratification)	16 April 2008	Not yet in force

---

\*\*\*



## ANNEX 5

### PROTOCOL OF 2005 TO THE PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Done at London, 14 October 2005

**Entry into force:** Not yet in force

#### 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

#### Signature period

The Protocol opened for signature at the Headquarters of IMO on 14 February 2006 and remained open until 13 February 2007.

#### Entry into force

The 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.

Entry into force: Not yet in force

Contracting States as at 13 May 2008:	2
---------------------------------------	---

	<b>Date of signature or deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Date of entry into force or succession</b>
Spain (ratification)	16 April 2008	Not yet in force
Marshall Islands (accession)	9 May 2008	Not yet in force

---