
1. Deposit of instruments of ratification of the Protocol of 12 February 2004

On 17 December 2021, the following Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Protocol of 12 February 2004 (hereafter the “2004 Protocol”):

- Belgium
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

On 4 January 2022, Turkey deposited its instrument of accession to the 2004 Protocol.

The status of all ratifications, acceptances and approvals of the Paris Convention is available here.

2. Entry into Force of the 2004 Protocol

In accordance with Article 20 of the Paris Convention and following the request from the Contracting Parties that the deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval be registered on 1 January 2022, the 2004 Protocol entered into force on 1 January 2022 for the following Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

On 4 January 2022, the 2004 Protocol entered into force for Turkey.

3. Deposit, confirmation or withdrawal of reservations

On 29 November 2021, Greece confirmed its existing reservations concerning Article 6(a) and (c)(i), Article 6(b) and (d), and Article 19 of the Paris Convention.

On 30 November 2021, Finland confirmed its existing reservations concerning Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention.

On 13 December 2021, Germany deposited a reservation to Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention, confirmed its existing reservation to Article 9 of the Paris Convention and withdrew its reservations to Article 6(a) and (c)(i) and Article 19 of the Paris Convention.
On 14 December 2021, **Sweden** confirmed its existing reservations concerning Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention.

On 17 December 2021, **Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain** and **Sweden** made reservations to Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention.

On 4 January 2022, **Turkey** made a reservation to Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention.

For the full text of the reservations, please see Annex A hereunder. For the full text of the reservations formerly made, see Annex I of the following webpage: [www.oecd-nea.org/jcms/pl_31788/paris-convention-full-text](http://www.oecd-nea.org/jcms/pl_31788/paris-convention-full-text).

4. **Declarations and notifications**

On 13 December 2021, **Germany** made a declaration concerning Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention and withdrew its declaration concerning Article 23(b).

On 17 December 2021, **Finland** and the **Netherlands** made notifications concerning Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention.

On 17 December 2021, **Spain** made a declaration concerning Article 13 of the Paris Convention.

On 17 December 2021, **Denmark** and the **Netherlands** made declarations concerning Article 23 of the Paris Convention.

On 22 December 2021, **Portugal** made a notification concerning Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention.

On 21 January 2022, the **United Kingdom** made notifications concerning Articles 13(b) and 23 of the Paris Convention.

On 27 January 2022, **Denmark** made a notification concerning Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention.

For the full text of the declarations and notifications, please see Annex B hereunder.
ANNEX A: Full text of the reservations

a) Denmark

− Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“The Kingdom of Denmark, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than the Kingdom of Denmark, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”

b) Finland

− Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention

Finland confirms its existing reservations concerning Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention.

− Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as Amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and by the Protocol of 12 February 2004, Finland, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than Finland, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”

c) France

− Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“France, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than France, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”

d) Germany

− Article 6(a) and (c)(i) of the Paris Convention

Germany withdraws its reservations to Article 6(a) and (c)(i) of the Paris Convention.
Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“The Federal Republic of Germany, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than the Federal Republic of Germany, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”

Article 9 of the Paris Convention

Germany confirms its existing reservation concerning Article 9 of the Paris Convention.

Article 19 of the Paris Convention

Germany withdraws its reservation to Article 19 of the Paris Convention.

e) Greece

Article 6(a) and (c)(i) of the Paris Convention

Greece confirms its existing reservations concerning Article 6(a) and (c)(i) of the Paris Convention.

Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention

Greece confirms its existing reservations concerning Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention.

Article 19 of the Paris Convention

Greece confirmed its existing reservation concerning Article 19 of the Paris Convention.

f) Netherlands

Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii) of the Convention on the Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended, reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than the Kingdom of the Netherlands, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) of the said Convention, as amended, to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”
g) Slovenia

- Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“The Republic of Slovenia, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than the Republic of Slovenia, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”

h) Spain

- Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“Spain, without prejudice to the application of Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in the event of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zone established in accordance with international law by, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than Spain, amounts of liability lower than the amount set out in Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”

i) Sweden

- Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention

Sweden confirms its existing reservations concerning Article 6(b) and (d) of the Paris Convention.

- Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, Sweden, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than Sweden, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”

j) Turkey

- Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“In accordance with Article 18 of Paris Convention of 29 July 1960, Republic of Turkey, without prejudice to Article 2(a)(iii), reserves the right to establish in respect of nuclear damage suffered in the territory of, or in any maritime zones established in accordance with international law of, or on board a ship or aircraft registered by, a State other than Republic of Turkey, amounts of liability lower than the minimum amount established under Article 7(a) to the extent that such other State does not afford reciprocal benefits of an equivalent amount.”
ANNEX B: Full text of declarations and notifications

a) **Denmark**

   - Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention
     
     “The Kingdom of Denmark, pursuant to Article 13(b) of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and by the Protocol of 12 February 2004 (the “Paris Convention”), hereby notifies the OECD Secretary-General, in his capacity as the depositary of the Paris Convention, that the area of the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Denmark is the one that has been determined according to Act No. 411 of 22 May 1996 on Exclusive Economic Zones (the act is effective in Greenland according to Royal Decree no. 1005 of 15 October 2004), Executive Order No. 1662 of 17 November 2020 concerning Denmark’s Exclusive Economic Zone, and Executive Order No. 1020 of 20 October 2004 on the Exclusive Economic Zone of Greenland as amended by Executive Order No. 864 of 8 June 2006.”

   - Article 23 of the Paris Convention
     
     “Until further notice the Protocol shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.”

b) **Finland**

   - Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention
     
     “Finland, pursuant to Article 13(b) of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and by the Protocol of 12 February 2004, hereby notifies, that the area of the exclusive economic zone of Finland is the one that has been determined by the lists of geographical coordinates that have been deposited on 11 January 2005 with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article 75 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.”

c) **Germany**

   - Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention
     
     “1. The Federal Republic of Germany has, in accordance with Articles 16, 75 and 84 of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, deposited all relevant charts and lists of geographical co-ordinates relating to its territorial sea, its exclusive economic zone and its continental shelf with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. These details and materials are available on the United Nations website along with other relevant information, including but not limited to bilateral delimitation agreements with neighbouring states and relevant laws on the proclamation of these sea areas; the **current URL** is [https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/DEU.htm](https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/DEU.htm).
2. Where, in application of Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention as amended by the Protocol of Amendment, a question turns on the definition of the limits of the relevant areas of the Federal Republic of Germany under the international law of the sea, only the charts and lists of geographical co-ordinates relating to its territorial sea, its exclusive economic zone and its continental shelf deposited by the Federal Republic of Germany with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Articles 16, 75 and 84 of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, as well as the other relevant information, are authoritative. The Federal Republic of Germany hereby makes express reference to this authoritative source.”

− Article 23(b) of the Paris Convention

“1. The Federal Republic of Germany withdraws its declaration of 30 September 1975. It had notified in this declaration, in connection with the deposit of the instrument of ratification to

(i) the Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy and

(ii) the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 to the Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy,

that the Convention and the Additional Protocol also apply to (West) Berlin with effect from the date on which they enter into force in the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany withdraws its declaration of 25 September 1985. It had notified in this declaration, in connection with the deposit of the instrument of ratification to the Protocol of 16 November 1982 to amend the Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 to the Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, that the Protocol also applies to (West) Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force in the Federal Republic of Germany.”

d) Netherlands

− Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands, pursuant to Article 13(b) of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and by the Protocol of 12 February 2004 (the “Paris Convention”), hereby notifies the OECD Secretary-General, in his capacity as the depositary of the Paris Convention, that the Area of the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is the one that has been designated, in conformity with international law, in the Decree of 13 March 2000 determining the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Netherlands and effecting the entry into force of the Kingdom Act establishing an exclusive economic zone (the “Exclusive Economic Zone of the Netherlands (Outer Limits) Decree”) and confirms that the exercise of jurisdiction in this area by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the purposes of the Paris
Convention must be in conformity with the applicable rules of international law on the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction.”

– Article 23 of the Paris Convention

“The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in conformity with Part II, provision b, of the Protocol to amend the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982, done at Paris on 12 February 2004, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Protocol for the European part of the Netherlands.”

e) Portugal

– Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention

“Portugal, pursuant to Article 13(b) of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and by the Protocol of 12 February 2004 (the “Paris Convention”), hereby notifies the OECD Secretary-General, in his capacity as the depositary of the Paris Convention, that it has established an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles, in line with its internal legislation (Decree-Law No. 495/85 of 29 November 1985), as available at the DOALOS/UN website.”

The details of the exclusive economic zone and other relevant information are available on the United Nations website with the current URLs:

www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/PRT.htm and

f) Spain

– Article 13 of the Paris Convention

“For the purposes of Article 13 of the 1960 Convention, Spain hereby declares that it does not recognise any rights or situations relating to the maritime areas of Gibraltar that are not covered by Article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain. Thus, the Spanish courts shall have jurisdiction over acts occurring in the maritime zone of the Bay of Algeciras subject to Spanish jurisdiction, and the British and Gibraltarian courts shall not be recognised as having jurisdiction in respect of the criterion of jurisdiction contained in this provision regarding this maritime area.”

g) United Kingdom

– Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention

“The United Kingdom, pursuant to Article 13(b) of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and by the Protocol of 12 February
2004 (the “Paris Convention”), hereby notifies the OECD Secretary-General, in his capacity as the depositary of the Paris Convention, that the area of the exclusive economic zone of the United Kingdom, is the one that has been determined by the charts and lists of geographical coordinates of points that have been deposited on 4 February 2014 with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) in accordance with Article 75 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

Further information can be found at this link on the UNCLOS website: https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/GBR_Deposit_MZN100.html.”

Article 23 of the Paris Convention

“The United Kingdom, pursuant to Article 23 of the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964, by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and by the Protocol of 12 February 2004 (the “Paris Convention”), hereby notifies the OECD Secretary-General, in the capacity as the depositary of the Paris Convention, that the United Kingdom has ratified the 2004 Protocols on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only and not the UK’s Crown Dependencies or Overseas Territories. Discussions with the Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories would be needed before potential extension of the 2004 Protocols to include them.”