

**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**

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

On 9 March 2009, Switzerland deposited its **instrument of ratification** of the Protocol of 12 February 2004 (hereafter the “2004 Protocol”).

On 26 November 2010, Norway deposited its **instrument of ratification** of the 2004 Protocol.

On 17 December 2021, the following Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention deposited their **instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval** of the 2004 Protocol:

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

On 4 January 2022, Türkiye 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, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom**.

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

Annex A hereunder includes the full text of the reservations made by the Contracting Parties and currently in force, i.e. reservations made to the Paris Convention as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982 and confirmed on the occasion of the ratification of the 2004 Protocol, and new reservations made in relation to the ratification and entry into force of the 2004 Protocol.

Annex B hereunder includes the full text of the declarations and notifications made by the Contracting Parties and currently in force.

In this document, any reservation, declaration, or notification enclosed in quotation marks indicates an exact reproduction of the original texts. In all other cases, they are preceded by the phrase “unofficial translation” within brackets.

## 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

“Reservation of the right to consider their national legislation which includes provisions equivalent to those included in the international agreements referred to in Article 6(b) as being international agreements within the meaning of Article 6(b) and (d).”

- 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

*[unofficial translation]*

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 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 8(a) of the Paris Convention

“Reservation of the right to establish, in respect of nuclear incidents occurring in the Federal Republic of Germany [*and in the Republic of Austria respectively*],\* a period longer than ten years if measures have been taken to cover the liability of the operator in respect of any actions for compensation begun after the expiry of the period of ten years and during such longer period.”

- Article 9 of the Paris Convention

“Reservation of the right to provide, in respect of nuclear incidents occurring in the Federal Republic of Germany [*and in the Republic of Austria respectively*],\* that the operator shall be liable for damage caused by a nuclear incident directly due to an act of armed conflict, hostilities, civil war, insurrection or a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character.”

#### e) **Greece**

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

“Reservation of the right to provide, by national law, that persons other than the operator may continue to be liable for damage caused by a nuclear incident on condition that these persons are fully covered in respect of their liability, including defence against unjustified actions, by insurance or other financial security obtained by the operator or out of State funds.”

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

“Reservation of the right to consider their national legislation which includes provisions equivalent to those included in the international agreements referred to in Article 6(b) as being international agreements within the meaning of Article 6(b) and (d).”

- Article 19 of the Paris Convention

“Reservation of the right to consider ratification of this Convention as constituting an obligation under international law to enact national legislation on third party liability in the field of nuclear energy in accordance with the provisions of this 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) **Norway**

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

“Reservation of the right to consider national legislation which includes provisions equivalent to those included in the international agreements referred to in Article 6(b) as being international agreements within the meaning of Article 6(b) and (d).”

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\* Emphasis added by the Secretariat. The text in [ ] relates to the relevant reservations made by Austria. Austria signed the Paris Convention as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28 January 1964 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982. Austria has not ratified any of these instruments.

- Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

“In accordance with Article 18 of the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960, Norway, 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 Norway, 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) 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.”

#### **i) Spain**

- Article 7(a) of the Paris Convention

*[unofficial translation]*

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.

#### **j) Sweden**

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

“Reservation of the right to consider their national legislation which includes provisions equivalent to those included in the international agreements referred to in Article 6(b) as being international agreements within the meaning of Article 6(b) and (d).”

- 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.”

#### **k) Switzerland**

- Article 8(f) of the Paris Convention

*[unofficial translation]*

The Swiss Confederation reserves the right to provide, in respect of nuclear incidents occurring in its territory and involving the liability of a Swiss operator of a nuclear installation, that when new facts come to light or new means of proof are presented, the review of a final judgement or the modification of an out-of-court settlement may be requested by a victim who has incurred nuclear damage, within 3 years from the date at which the victim had knowledge of those facts or means of proof but not more than 30 years following the event causing the damage. In cases where two or more operators are

jointly liable, the review action may only be instituted against the Swiss operator. A review action shall not affect compensation already paid to other victims who have incurred nuclear damage, regardless of their nationality.

- Article 9 of the Paris Convention

*[unofficial translation]*

The Swiss Confederation reserves the right to provide, in respect of nuclear incidents occurring in its territory and involving the liability of a Swiss operator of a nuclear installation, that such operator is liable for damage caused by a nuclear incident if that incident is directly due to an act of armed conflict, hostilities, civil war or insurrection.

#### 1) **Türkiye**

- 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) **France**

- Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention

*[unofficial translation]*

France, as a signatory State to the Protocol of 12 February 2004 to amend the Paris 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 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982, notifies the area of the exclusive economic zone as well as the maritime area not exceeding the limits of an exclusive economic zone were one to be established, where jurisdiction over actions concerning nuclear damage resulting from a nuclear incident occurring in such an area shall lie only with the French courts, in application of Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention, as amended.

These limits are defined in Title I of Ordinance No. 2016-1687 of 8 December 2016 relating to maritime zones under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the French Republic and are formalised by the following texts:

1. Decree No. 77-130 of 11 February 1977 on the establishment, in application of the Law 76655 of 16 July 1976, of an Economic Zone off the coasts of the territory of the Republic bordering the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic, from the Franco-Belgian border to the Franco-Spanish border.
2. Decree No. 2012-1148 of 12 October 2012 establishing an exclusive economic zone off the coast of the territory of the Republic in the Mediterranean.

3. Decree No. 77-169 of 25 February 1977 establishing, in application of the provisions of the Law of 16 July 1976, an economic zone off the coast of the department of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
4. Decree No. 2021-214 of 24 February 2021 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
5. Decree No. 78-276 of 6 March 1978 establishing, in application of the Law of 16 July 1976, an economic zone off the coast of the department of Guadeloupe.
6. Decree No. 78-277 of 6 March 1978 establishing, in application of the Law of 16 July 1976, an economic zone off the coast of the department of Martinique.
7. Decree No. 2019-1219 of 21 November 2019 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off the coast of French Guiana.
8. Decree No. 78-148 of 3 February 1978 creating, in application of the Law of 16 July 1976, an exclusive economic zone off the coast of the Department of La Réunion.
9. Decree No. 78-149 of 3 February 1978 establishing, in application of the Law of 16 July 1976, an exclusive economic zone off the coast of the territorial collectivity of Mayotte.
10. Decree No. 78-146 of 3 February 1978 establishing, in application of the Law of 16 July 1976, an economic zone off the coasts of the islands of Tromelin, Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.
11. Decree No. 2017-366 of 20 March 2017 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off the Crozet Archipelago (French Southern and Antarctic Lands).
12. Decree No. 2017-367 of 20 March 2017 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands).
13. Decree No. 2017-368 of 20 March 2017 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off the Kerguelen Islands (French Southern and Antarctic Lands).
14. Decree No. 78-145 of 3 February 1978 creating, in application of the Law of 16 July 1976, an economic zone off the coast of the territory of Wallis and Futuna Islands.
15. Decree No. 78-142 of 3 February 1978 establishing, in application of the Law of 16 July 1976, an exclusive economic zone off the coast of the territory of New Caledonia and its dependencies.
16. Decree No. 2020-591 of 18 May 2020, establishing the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone off the coast of French Polynesia.
17. Decree No. 2018-23 of 16 January 2018 establishing the outer limits of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone off Clipperton Island.
18. Decree No. 2019-273 of 3 April 2019 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda concerning maritime delimitation in the Caribbean region, signed at Saint John's on 15 March 2017.
19. Decree No. 83-99 of 9 February 1983 on the publication of the Agreement on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic, signed at Melbourne on 4 January 1982.
20. Decree No. 2010-68 of 15 January 2010 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Barbados on the

delimitation of the maritime space between France and Barbados, signed at Bridgetown on 15 October 2009.

21. Decree No. 83-1027 of 23 November 1983 on the publication of the Maritime Delimitation Treaty between the Federative Republic of Brazil and the French Republic, signed at Paris on 30 January 1981.

22. Decree No. 89-302 of 8 May 1989 on the publication of the Agreement on maritime delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Dominica (together one annex), signed at Paris on 7 September 1987.

23. Decree No. 91-74 of 17 January 1991 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of France and the Government of Fiji relating to the delimitation of their economic zone (together one annex), signed at Suva on 19 January 1983. Decree No. 91-156 of 8 February 1991 on the publication of the Codicil modifying the Agreement of 19 January 1983 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Fiji relating to the delimitation of their economic zone, signed at Suva on 8 November 1990.

24. Decree No. 90-965 of 23 October 1990 on the publication of the Agreement on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of the French Republic (together one annex), signed at Rarotonga on 3 August 1990.

25. Decree No. 90-1261 of 31 December 1990 on the publication of the Agreement on maritime delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Solomon Islands (together one annex), signed at Honiara on 12 November 1990.

26. Decree No. 2003-128 of 12 February 2003 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati concerning the Delimitation of a Boundary Line between the exclusive economic zone around French Polynesia and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Kiribati (together one annex), signed at Tarawa on 18 December 2002.

27. Decree No. 2007-1254 of 21 August 2007 promulgating the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Madagascar on the delimitation of maritime areas situated between La Réunion and Madagascar, signed at Saint-Denis on 14 April 2005.

28. Decree No. 80-554 of 15 July 1980 on the publication of the Convention between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Mauritius on the delimitation of the French and Mauritian economic zones between the islands of La Réunion and Mauritius (together two annexes), signed at Paris on 2 April 1980.

29. Decree No. 85-1064 of 2 October 1985 on the publication of the Convention on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco (together one annex), signed at Paris on 16 February 1984.

30. Decree No. 2004-42 of 6 January 2004 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of New Zealand concerning the delimitation of the maritime boundaries between Wallis-and-Futuna and Tokelau, signed at Atafu on 30 June 2003.

31. Decree No. 2017-481 of 5 April 2017 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the French Republic on maritime delimitation in the Caribbean region (together one annex), signed at Philipsburg on 6 April 2016.

32. Decree No. 84-424 of 25 May 1984 on the publication of the Convention on Maritime Boundaries between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (together one annex), signed at Paris on 25 October 1983.

33. Decree No. 93-462 of 22 March 1993 on the publication of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of notes between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland amending the Convention on Maritime Boundaries of 25 October 1983 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed at Paris on 17 December 1992 and 19 January 1993.

34. Decree No. 2014-1491 of 11 December 2014 on the publication of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone (together two annexes), signed at Paris on 20 April 2011.

35. Decree No. 97-937 of 8 October 1997 on the publication of the Agreement on maritime delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning Guadeloupe and Montserrat (together one annex), signed at London on 27 June 1996.

36. Decree No. 97-938 of 8 October 1997 on the publication of the Agreement on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning Saint Martin and Saint Barthelemy, on one hand, and Anguilla, on the other (together one annex), signed at London on 27 June 1996.

37. Decree No. 81-609 of 18 May 1981 on the publication of the Agreement on Delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Saint Lucia, signed at Paris on 4 March 1981.

38. Decree No. 2001-456 of 22 May 2001 on the publication of the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of France and of Seychelles, signed at Victoria on 19 February 2001.

39. Decree No. 2018-1157 of 14 December 2018 on the publication of the Agreement on maritime delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Suriname (together one annex), signed at Paris on 8 November 2017.

40. Decree No. 80-275 of 16 April 1980 on the publication of the Convention between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga on the Delimitation of Economic Zones, signed at Nuku’Alofa on 11 January 1980.

41. Decree No. 86-1056 of 22 September 1986 on the publication of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of notes on 6 August 1985 and 5 November 1985 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Tuvalu Islands concerning a provisional maritime delimitation between France and the Tuvalu Islands.

42. Decree No. 83-197 of 9 March 1983 on the publication of the Delimitation Treaty between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela, signed at Caracas on 17 July 1980.

The legal references and the maritime delimitation agreements in force with the neighbouring States can be consulted on the pages of the French maritime limits platform, accessible through the links below:

<https://maritimelimits.gouv.fr/resources/current-legal-references-french-maritime-limits>

<https://maritimelimits.gouv.fr/resources/current-legal-references-maritime-boundary-agreements-neighbouring-states>.

- Article 23 of the Paris Convention

[*unofficial translation*]

1) France, as a signatory State to the Protocol of 12 February 2004 to amend the Paris 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 and by the Protocol of 16 November 1982, notifies the territories for whose international relations France is responsible, to which the Paris Convention shall apply, when the Convention is not applicable therein in accordance with paragraph (a) of Article 23 of the Convention. The territories to which the Convention applies are the following:

- a. Guadeloupe,
- b. French Guiana,
- c. Martinique,
- d. Réunion,
- e. Mayotte,
- f. New Caledonia,
- g. French Polynesia,
- h. Saint Barthélemy,
- i. Saint Martin,
- j. Saint Pierre and Miquelon,
- k. French Southern and Antarctic Lands,
- l. Wallis and Futuna.

#### d) **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>.

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.”

**e) 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”.

**f) Norway**

- Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention

“In accordance with Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Protocol of 12 February 2004, Norway notifies the Organisation that it in accordance with the international law of the sea has established three 200 nautical miles zones, notably the Norwegian Economic Zone, the Fisheries Protection Zone around Svalbard and the Fisheries Zone around Jan Mayen. Jurisdiction over actions concerning nuclear damage from a nuclear incident that occur within these zones shall lie only with the courts of Norway.”

**g) 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](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATEFILES/PRT.htm) and [https://static.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/PRT\\_1985\\_Decree.pdf](https://static.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/PRT_1985_Decree.pdf).

#### **h) Spain**

- Article 13 of the Paris Convention

*[unofficial translation]*

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 Gibraltar courts shall not be recognised as having jurisdiction in respect of the criterion of jurisdiction contained in this provision regarding this maritime area.

- Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention

“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”), the Kingdom of Spain hereby notifies the OECD Secretary-General, in his capacity as the depositary of the Paris Convention that, in accordance with the international law of the sea, has established an exclusive economic zone not exceeding 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

The legal texts and lists of geographical coordinates have been deposited with Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article 75 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.”

#### **i) Sweden**

- Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention

“In accordance with Article 13(b) of the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960, as amended by the Protocol of 12 February 2004, the Kingdom of Sweden notifies the Secretary-General of the OECD in his capacity as the depositary of the Paris Convention that it, in accordance with the international law of the sea, has established an exclusive economic zone not exceeding 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.”

#### **j) 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](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.”