INTRODUCTION TO THE IMO CIVIL LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION CONVENTIONS



HISTORY AND ORIGINS

- 1967 Torrey Canyon at coastline Great-Britain and France
- urgent international action required: Diplomatic Conference under auspices of the International Maritime Organization - IMO in Brussels in 1969 which adopted two legal instruments





HISTORY AND ORIGINS

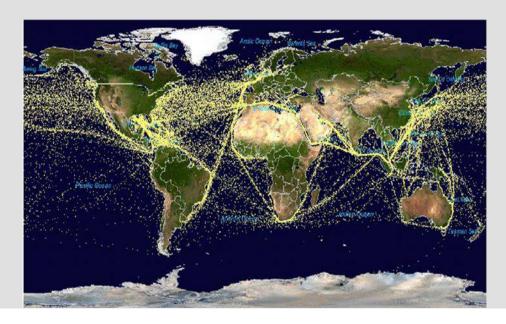
- International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC 1969):
 - shipowner **strictly liable** for damage caused by spills of heavy crude oils transported as cargo
 - compulsory third-party liability insurance to cover compensation limits
 - certificate to attest that insurance is in force (Annex: model form)
 - direct action against the insurer (Article IX: national courts need to possess necessary jurisdiction)
- Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969, (Intervention Convention):
 - legal powers of the coastal State to intervene in waters beyond the territorial sea in cases of oil pollution damage caused by ships.



THE ROLE OF IMO

SAFE, SECURE AND EFFICIENT SHIPPING ON CLEAN OCEANS

- more than 90 percent of global trade carried by ships
- ownership and management chain embrace many countries
- ships spend economic life **between different jurisdictions**, often far from the State of registry
- need for international standards to regulate shipping





THE ROLE OF IMO

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCY FOR THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF SHIPPING AND THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY SHIPS



- the only UN agency headquartered in London, with an annual budget of less than 30 million pounds and around 265 staff in the Secretariat.
- some 50 nationalities represented on the staff
- 174 Member States including all nations with an interest in maritime affairs



INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 1969 CIVIL LIABILITY CONVENTION ON OIL POLLUTION BY SHIPS (CLC) WITH SUPPLEMENTARY 1971 FUND CONVENTION;
- 1969 INTERVENTION CONVENTION; 1973 INTERVENTION PROTOCOL (SUBSTANCES OTHER THAN OIL: HNS);
- 1976 CONVENTION ON LIMITATION OF LIABILITY FOR MARITIME CLAIMS (LLMC 1976); 1996 LLMC PROTOCOL
- 1984 AND 1992 PROTOCOLS TO CLC AND FUND CONVENTION (INCREASED LIMITS OF LIABILITY);
- 1989 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF SALVAGE
- 1996 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARRIAGE OF HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES BY SEA (HNS CONVENTION);
- 2001 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR BUNKER OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE;
- 2003 PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE, 1992
- 2007 NAIROBI INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE REMOVAL OF WRECKS (LIABILITY AND INTERVENTION)
- 2010 HNS PROTOCOL



STATUS OF IMO LIABILITY CONVENTIONS IN PARTICIPATING STATES:

	BUNKER S 2001			PROT	FUND 1971		PROT	FUND PROT 2003			NAIROBI WRC 2007	SALVAGE 1989		HNS PROT 2010
Angola				х			x						X	
Cameroon		d		x	d	х	x							
Ghana		х		х	X		X							
Liberia	х	d	X	Х	d	X	х		x	х	X	х	х	
Namibia	х			x			х							
Nigeria	х	d		х	d		х		х		X	x		
South Africa		d		X			х				х	х		x



- The **2010 HNS Convention** enters into force after **12 States** (including 4 States with more than 2 million units of gross tonnage) with a **total of 40 million of contributing HNS cargo** have ratified the 2010 HNS Protocol
- Robust solution in the 2010 HNS Protocol on three issues:
- 1. no contribution by containers
- 2. reporting and
- 3. contribution for LNG
- Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Turkey have signed the 2010 HNS Protocol subject to ratification
- Norway ratified on 21 April 2017; Canada and Turkey on 23 April 2018; Denmark ratified on 28 June 2018; South Africa on 15 July 2019
- Need for 7 more countries to ratify



2010 HNS CONVENTION

DEFINITIONS

Article 1, paragraph 6: Damage

- Personal damage (death or injury)
- Property damage (outside the ship by which the dangerous goods are being carried)
- Damage by contamination of the environment for reasonable measures of reinstatement (to be) undertaken
- Costs of preventive measures





1992 CLC and Fund Convention, 2001 Bunkers Convention, 2007 Nairobi Wreck Removal Convention, 2010 HNS Convention

ELEMENTS OF LIABILITY

- strict liability
- prompt and adequate compensation
- channelling of liability
- limitation of liability
- fund for supplementary compensation



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUIZ

- Which Conventions were adopted in 1969:
- 1. Civil Liability Convention and Fund Convention
- 2. Civil Liability Convention and Intervention Convention
- 3. Fund Convention and Bunkers Convention
- 4. Intervention Convention and Bunkers Convention

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUIZ

- Which IMO Member States have ratified the 2010 HNS Protocol:
- 1. Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Norway, and Turkey
- 2. Canada, Denmark, Ghana, Norway, and Turkey
- 3. Canada, Denmark, Liberia, Norway, and Turkey
- 4. Canada, Denmark, Norway, South Africa and Turkey

International Maritime Organization

4 Albert Embankment London SE1 7SR United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 7735 7611 Fax: +44 (0)20 7587 3210

Email: info@imo.org

www.imo.org



Twitter.com/ imohq



Facebook.com/



youtube.com/ imohq



flickr.com/photos/ Imo-un/collections

