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## PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	24 July 2025
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2025) 419 final
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 7 December 2022 (the "Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships")

Delegations will find attached document COM(2025) 419 final.

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Encl.: COM(2025) 419 final



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION

Brussels, 24.7.2025  
COM(2025) 419 final

2025/0233 (NLE)

Proposal for a

## **COUNCIL DECISION**

**on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 7 December 2022 (the “Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships”)**

## EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

### 1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

#### • Reasons for and objectives of the proposal

Maritime transport constitutes a cornerstone of international trade, facilitating the carriage of by sea of over 90% of globally traded goods. This makes the ship a vital asset without which global commerce would not be possible. Given their cost-effectiveness, shipping is vital to global economic development. However, the international legal framework governing shipping often encounters impediments stemming from the absence of uniform rules across jurisdictions.

Presently, in the majority of jurisdictions, including those of the European Union (EU) Member States, national courts have the competence to order the judicial sale of a vessel to satisfy a claim asserted against the ship or its owner. Such claims typically arise in the context of enforcing maritime lien or foreclosing a ship mortgage following a default in repayment obligations. The judicial sale process is customarily preceded by the arrest of the vessel.

While international efforts, notably through conventions such as the 1999 International Convention on Arrest of Ships<sup>(1)</sup>, have achieved considerable harmonisation in the rules governing ship arrests, the legal regime applicable to the judicial sale of ships remains fragmented, governed by divergent domestic laws. The situation has been partially addressed by the adoption of the **United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships (‘the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships’)**<sup>(2)</sup> on 7 December 2022, under the auspices of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (‘UNCITRAL’), which is a body established by and subordinate to the General Assembly of the United Nations. The UNCITRAL General Assembly has called on all States and regional economic integration organisations wishing to strengthen the international legal framework for shipping and navigation to consider becoming a party to the Convention<sup>(3)</sup>.

The adoption of this Convention, which accommodates diverse legal, social and economic systems, would complement the existing legal framework on shipping and navigation and promote stable international economic relations. It establishes a harmonised legal framework intended to enhance legal certainty and predictability at international and European level. It achieves this by establishing uniform rules governing the international effects of judicial sales of ships, ensuring that such sales confer a clean title - free of any mortgage, *hypothèque*, or registered charge – and by facilitating the dissemination of information on prospective judicial sales to interested parties prior to such sales. This framework is designed to safeguard the rights of purchasers, shipowners, and creditors alike, while fostering confidence in maritime commerce<sup>(4)</sup>.

For EU stakeholders, and particularly prospective purchasers of ships, the Convention offers solid legal protections, thereby bolstering international maritime trade and commerce. By providing certain guarantees and the required degree of uniformity, transparency and legal certainty, enabling the purchased ship to be traded freely, this Convention is likely to enhance

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<sup>(1)</sup> The International Convention on Arrest of Ships, 1999 was adopted on 12th March 1999 by the United Nations/International Maritime Organization Diplomatic Conference (“UN/IMO Diplomatic Conference”).

<sup>(2)</sup> Certified true copy: [https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2022/12/20221207%2011-11%20AM/CH\\_%20X-21.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2022/12/20221207%2011-11%20AM/CH_%20X-21.pdf)

<sup>(3)</sup> <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/77/100>

<sup>(4)</sup> See Preamble of the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships.

the realisable value of such ships, as the elimination of legal risks reduces the need for price discounts. This will benefit all the related parties, including creditors. Moreover, it could also bolster the confidence of EU financiers to provide ship finance since the purchase of vessels is generally financed by a ship mortgage where the financier's main security for repayment is the ship itself. Finally, by addressing the commercial exigencies of maritime and financial industry, this Convention stands to strengthen the EU financial markets and reinforce its roles in global trade.

The European Union has consistently supported multilateral instruments which enhance the growth of trade through increased legal certainty and which will promote a stronger Europe in the world. The Commission, representing the EU, which has observer status at UNCITRAL, actively participated in the negotiation process of the Beijing Convention, guided by a mandate including negotiating directives<sup>(5)</sup> given by the European Council. During the course of the negotiation process at UNCITRAL, the Commission represented the interests of the EU with a view to the possible signature and ratification of this future international system.

The Beijing Convention on judicial sale of ships, successfully adopted in December 2022, opened for signature at a ceremony in Beijing on 5 September 2023. Fifteen States, Burkina Faso, China, Comoros, El Salvador, Grenada, Honduras, Kiribati, Liberia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Switzerland and Syria, signed the Convention at the ceremony, which was attended by senior officials and representatives of more than 30 States, including representatives from the European Union.<sup>(6)</sup> The United Republic of Tanzania and Ecuador signed on 21 September and 23 November 2023, respectively.

On 30 June 2023, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships<sup>(7)</sup>.

Council Decision (EU) 2024/414 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships<sup>(8)</sup>, negotiated in Council during the Spanish Presidency<sup>(9)</sup>, was adopted on 21 December 2023.

On 14 March 2024, the **European Union** signed the Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships at the United Nations Headquarters in New York<sup>(10)</sup>. **Belgium** signed the Convention on the same occasion as Union<sup>(11)</sup> followed by **Luxembourg** on 24 March 2024. At the Malta

<sup>(5)</sup> See 'I/A' Item Note of the Council Meeting on Justice and Home Affairs (No. 9711/22) of 9 and 10 June 2022 and the Draft Council Decision (No. 9026/22) authorising the opening of negotiations on a Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sale of Ships in the framework of UNICTRAL.

<sup>(6)</sup> For more information consult: <https://unis.unvienna.org/unis/en/pressrels/2023/unisl348.html>

<sup>(7)</sup> COM(2023) 343 final - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=COM:2023:343:FIN>

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ L, 2024/414, 29.1.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2024/414/oj> (BG, ES, CS, DA, DE, ET, EL, EN, FR, GA, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, FI, SV) - [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L\\_202400414](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L_202400414)

<sup>(9)</sup> At the Civil Law Working Party (General Questions) meetings of : 6 September 2023 (ref. to: ST 11378 2023 + ADD 1 and ADD 2); 4 October 2023 (ref. to: ST 13292 2023 + ADD 1) and 15 November 2023 (ref. to: ST 13292 2023 REV 1 + ADD 1 REV1).

<sup>(10)</sup> The EU signs in accordance with Article 18(1) of the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships which provides that a Regional Economic Integration Organisation that is constituted by sovereign States and has competence over certain matters governed by the Convention may sign the Convention. Article 18(2) of the Convention provides that the Regional Economic Integration Organization is to make a declaration specifying the matters governed by the Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to that organization by its member States. The European Union has made that declaration indicating its competence in the matters governed by the Convention.

<sup>(11)</sup> More information on <https://unis.unvienna.org/unis/pressrels/2024/unisl354.html>

celebratory event for the Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships, held by the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs and Trade of Malta, Comité Maritime International and UNCITRAL on 19 June 2024, Antigua and Barbuda, Cote d'Ivoire, **Croatia, Cyprus, Italy, Malta and Spain** signed the Convention<sup>(12)</sup>, followed by Libya on 25 September 2024, the Dominican Republic on 30 September 2024 and Gabon on 18 November 2024. Ghana signed on 6 January 2025, Panama on 6 March 2025 and Brazil on 22 April 2025. This makes a total of **33 signatories**<sup>(13)</sup> to the Convention of which **7 signatories are EU Member States and the European Union**.

On 23 May 2024, El Salvador became the first State party to ratify the Convention followed by Barbados on 8 May 2025. In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention<sup>(14)</sup>, the Convention will enter into force 180 days after the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

The signature of the European Union represents a significant step forward, demonstrating a firm political commitment to move towards its ratification. This is supported by the unprecedented and swift response by EU Member States to signing the Convention indicating that this Convention is necessary to fill a lacuna in the EU and international shipping legal framework. Its conclusion and later ratification by Member States will potentially underpin the growth of trade through increased legal certainty and will thus promote a stronger Europe in the world. It will also contribute to continue ensuring a transparent and inclusive trade policy. Therefore its entry in force should not be unnecessarily delayed.

Should the Convention be concluded on behalf of the Union, as proposed by the Commission, the Convention would give international effects to judicial sales of ships, sold free and clear of any mortgage or *hypothèque* and of any charge, including for ship registration purposes, among the EU Member States that ratify it and with other Contracting States of the Convention.

This proposal is in line with the objectives of the Commission set out in the Political Guidelines for the European Commission (2024–2029)<sup>(15)</sup>, in particular related to the priority ‘Prosperity and Competitiveness’. It is in line with the EU’s commitment to multilateralism in international relations, and it is likely to encourage more countries and EU trading partners to join the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters has been covered by Article 81 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 81(2)(a) provides for measures aimed at ensuring ‘the mutual recognition and enforcement between Member States of judgments and of decisions in extrajudicial cases’ and Article 81(2)(c) covers the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning jurisdiction, including for example in relation to actions concerning the annulment or suspension of the judicial sale of a ship. Article 81(2)(b) further provides for ‘the cross-border service of judicial and extrajudicial documents’. Moreover, Article 81(2)(e) aims to ensure ‘effective access to justice’.

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<sup>(12)</sup> More information on <https://unis.unvienna.org/unis/en/pressrels/2024/unisl357.html>

<sup>(13)</sup> <https://uncitral.un.org/en/judicialsaleofships/status> (last accessed 24 March 2025).

<sup>(14)</sup> Article 21 - Entry in Force - [https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2022/12/20221207%2011-11%20AM/CH\\_%20X-21.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2022/12/20221207%2011-11%20AM/CH_%20X-21.pdf)

<sup>(15)</sup> [https://commission.europa.eu/priorities-2024-2029\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/priorities-2024-2029_en)

In line with the policy objective of facilitating access to justice, in particular by providing rules on (i) the jurisdiction of courts and (ii) rapid and simple recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters given in the Member States, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU adopted Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast)<sup>(16)</sup>. This Regulation determines the courts of which Member State have jurisdiction to decide on a civil and commercial dispute where there is an international element. It further provides that a judgment given in a Member State must be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required, and that judgments as well as authentic instruments given in a Member State and enforceable in that State must be enforced in another Member State without any declaration of enforceability being required. It also provides for two forms; the certificate concerning a judgment and the certificate concerning an authentic instrument or court settlement.

In addition, the EU has an internally well-developed system regulating the cross-border service of judicial and extrajudicial documents between the Member States. The service of documents system, which has applied since May 2001, provides a procedure for the serving documents via designated ‘transmitting agencies’ and ‘receiving agencies’ without recourse to consular and diplomatic channels, and other methods of serving documents. The system of judicial cooperation in serving documents has been modernised by the adoption Regulation (EU) 2020/1784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2020 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters<sup>(17)</sup>. This Regulation introduces new rules seeking to improve the efficiency and speed of cross-border judicial proceedings by taking advantage of digitalisation and the use of modern technology, aiming to ultimately advance access to justice and a fair trial for the parties.

At the international level, matters concerning international jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters are addressed by the following multilateral agreements to which the EU is a party: The Hague Convention of 2005 on Choice of Court Agreements<sup>(18)</sup>; the 2007 Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters; the parallel agreement concluded with Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters<sup>(19)</sup>; and The Hague Convention of 2019 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments<sup>(20)</sup>.

At present, there is no specific international framework for the judicial sales of ships, and particularly on the recognition of foreign judicial sales of ships and their effects. This situation creates legal uncertainty which hinder international trade or commerce.

On the issue of rights over ships, several attempts were made, with no success, to harmonise the rules of judicial sales of ships through the adoption of the International Conventions for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Maritime Liens and Mortgages of 1926<sup>(21)</sup> and 1967<sup>(22)</sup> and the 1993 Arrest Convention<sup>(23)</sup>. Although these three Conventions contained provisions on the judicial sale of ships, they have not been widely accepted.

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<sup>(16)</sup> OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1.

<sup>(17)</sup> OJ L 405, 2.12.2020, p. 40.

<sup>(18)</sup> OJ L 133, 29.5.2009 (Annex I).

<sup>(19)</sup> OJ L 339, 21.12.2007, p. 3.

<sup>(20)</sup> OJ L 187, 14.7.2022, p. 4–15.

<sup>(21)</sup> Concluded on 10 April 1926 in Brussels.

<sup>(22)</sup> Concluded on 27 May 1967 in Brussels.



Beyond these unsuccessful Conventions, many jurisdictions already recognised the effects of foreign judicial sales including the clean title afforded by them, for instance on the basis of comity. However, no global multilateral framework exist for the recognition of effects of foreign judicial sales of ships.

The Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships would thus complement the existing EU framework upon ratification by Member States, and on the international scene on the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, ensuring that the effects of judicial sales of ships are recognised internationally.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

This proposal for a Council Decision is consistent with the general policy of the EU to take action to ensure that the EU's exclusive external competence is respected in the international framework, by joining international conventions that include provisions under EU exclusive external competence, when this is permitted by the presence of a REIO clause in the convention.

As in this present case, the REIO clause allows a Regional Economic Integration Organisations to sign, accept, approve or accede to an international instrument, or to authorise EU Member States to do so on behalf of the EU.

The disconnection clause in Article 18(4) of the Beijing Convention will ensure a smooth link between the instruments of EU law and the convention and, as far as possible and where appropriate, safeguard the application of current or future Union instruments, in particular the rules contained in the Brussels Ia Regulation and the Service of Documents Regulation.

Notably, the disconnection clause will ensure that the EU jurisdictional rules on proceedings concerned with the enforcement of judgments as between Member States will not be affected. The disconnection clause should also ensure that where a service of a document has to take place between Member States and the addressee is domiciled within the EU, the EU rules on service of documents apply between the transmitting and receiving states.

## **2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY**

- **Legal basis**

This proposal for a Council Decision is based on Article 81(2) points (b) and (c), in conjunction with Article 218(6), second subparagraph, point (a)(v) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) because the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships is an international instrument that falls within judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters.

Based on Article 3(2) TFEU, some provisions of the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships fall within the scope of the EU's exclusive external competence because they 'may affect common rules or alter their scope'. The Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships contains provisions on jurisdiction which may affect the application of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgment in civil and commercial matters (i.e. Article 9 of the Beijing Convention on judicial sale of ships 'Jurisdiction to avoid and suspend judicial sale'). This Convention also contains provisions on serving notice of judicial sale of ships which may affect the application of Regulation (EU) 2020/1784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2020 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil and commercial

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<sup>(23)</sup> Adopted on 12 March 1999 by the United Nations/International Maritime Organization Diplomatic Conference ("UN/IMO Diplomatic Conference").

matters (i.e. Article 4 of the Beijing Convention on judicial sale of ship ‘Notice of judicial sale’).

- **Declarations on matters falling under the scope of European Union’s exclusive competence**

Article 18(2) (Participation by regional economic integration organisations) of the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships requires that the European Union, when signing the Convention, makes a declaration to Depository specifying the matters governed by this Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to the European Union by its Member States. At the time of signing the Convention on 14 March 2024, the EU has made that declaration indicating its competence in the matters governed by the Convention<sup>(24)</sup>.

That declaration is attached to this proposal.

- **Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)**

Not Applicable

- **Proportionality**

This proposal seeks to (i) increase access to justice for EU parties by ensuring the recognition of the effects of foreign judicial sales of ships and (ii) enhance legal certainty for business and citizens involved in international transactions. At the same time, this Convention has the potential to decrease the costs and length of proceedings in cross-border court litigation.

These objectives could only be achieved by adhering to a system providing a set of uniform rules which give international effects to judicial sales of ships sold free and clear of any mortgage or *hypothèque* and of any charge, including for ship registration purposes, and that promote the dissemination of information on prospective judicial sales to interested parties, such as the one adopted in the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships.

Unilateral action at EU level would not achieve these objectives because it could not ensure that the effects of judicial sales of ships carried out in the EU would be recognised in countries outside the EU, where the ship sold by a judicial sale could be registered. This situation would not avoid the problems resulting from the *status quo* in the international arena, i.e. the absence of agreed rules on recognising a clean title over ships following judicial sales and the resulting lack of legal certainty.

The conclusion of a multilateral framework such as the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships would be more efficient than entering into bilateral negotiations with non-EU States. It would ensure a common legal framework for dealing with the recognition of the effects of judicial sale of ships, wherever such a sale occurs. It would also ensure one common legal framework for EU citizens and companies seeking the recognition of the clean title over a ship acquired by a judicial sale both in non-EU States and within the EU.

Finally, this proposal does not go beyond the aim of ensuring that the EU’s exclusive external competence on certain provisions of the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships is respected and that this Convention does not impede the application of EU law between EU Member States.

- **Choice of the instrument**

Not Applicable

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<sup>(24)</sup> <https://uncitral.un.org/en/judicialsaleofships/status>



### 3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- **Ex-post evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation**

Not Applicable

- **Stakeholder consultations**

Since UNCITRAL convened a first exploratory meeting on a draft instrument on judicial sale of ships in May 2019, Member States were regularly informed and consulted in the Council Working Party on Civil Law Matters (General Questions) about the different options and the coordinated lines to take in relation to the EU position in the framework of the discussions of UNCITRAL's Working Group VI (Judicial Sale of Ships). In addition, the delegates of the Member States were regularly consulted on the spot in either Vienna or New York during the sessions of the Working Group. The Commission reported on the outcome of the meetings of Working Group VI after each UNCITRAL session in the Council Working Party on Civil Law Matters (General Questions).

From the time of the adoption of the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ship on 7 December 2022, the Commission, presenting the EU position, has been invited to provide updates on the process of signature and conclusion of the Convention at various conferences, seminars and lectures<sup>(25)</sup> organised by Member States, their Maritime Law Associations and Universities. At these activities, the Commission takes the opportunity to engage with Member States' competent authorities and experts to gather updates and developments at domestic level on the work undertaken to ensuring the proper implementation of the Convention at the time of its ratification. Periodically, the Commission reports the salient outcomes of these activities at the Council Working Party on Civil Law Matters (General Questions).

- **Collection and use of expertise**

In the process of negotiating the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships, the Commission has consistency and in full transparency consulted with and relied on the expertise provided by experts in the field from the Member States.

In addition, the Commission has relied in its work on the expertise gathered from the Colloquium dedicated to the issues connected with the work on the future international instrument on judicial sale of ships organised under the patronage of the Croatian Presidency on 7 September 2020. The Colloquium panel was composed of various international experts in maritime law and specifically in judicial sales of ships, and attracted the participation of a wide-range of specialists from the maritime, international trade and finance industries. The feedback received from stakeholders in response to an invitation to provide views on the Commission's understanding of the problem and possible solutions as suggested in the UNCITRAL project, has been very useful to the Commission's work.

In the work undertaken on this Convention, the Member States' delegations at UNCITRAL Working Group VI were composed of experts, including academics and government officials. Consultations with the world-wide maritime industry carried out by the Commission's active participation at the 2022 Comité Maritime International (CMI) Conference (18-21 October 2022 in Antwerp, Belgium) showed general interest and strong support for the Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships.

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<sup>(25)</sup> Listed under 'Collection and use of expertise'.

Similarly, the Malta Symposium on the Beijing Convention organised by the Government of Malta in collaboration with UNCITRAL and the Comité Maritime International (CMI) which took place on 26 April 2023 provided a first opportunity to discuss with the main international and European legislators, stakeholders in the maritime and banking industry and the European Commission, the various consequences related to judicial sales of ships as well as the implications and repercussions of Convention. The opinions and exchanges during this event helped the European Commission to better understand the issues at stake and to shape its future policy decisions leading to the swift adoption of the proposal for a Council Decision on the signing of the Convention on 30 June 2023.

On 23–24 October 2023, the Commission organised, with the Spanish Presidency, a Workshop which the objective of providing a platform for EU Member States to assess the potential benefits of the Beijing Convention, engage in meaningful discussions, share expertise, and foster cooperation to enhance maritime trade and investment. This workshop brought together 24 Member States' experts (including representatives from the judiciary, Ship Registries and officials from national administrations), representatives from Maritime Law Associations (Italian, Spanish, Croatian, Belgium, the Netherlands, Malta), the UNCITRAL Secretariat, the Comité Maritime International (CMI), the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF Global), the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS), the International Bar Association (IBA), BIMCO and academics. Experts provided guidance and assisted in exploring in detail the Beijing Convention's content, and to assess the challenges and advantages of signing and ratifying the Convention. The active participation of Member States and experts from the industry confirmed that once the Convention is signed and ratified by EU Member States, EU stakeholders, including prospective purchasers of ships, will be adequately protected. And for EU investors – who often provide financing for ship purchases against the ship itself – they will be able to do so with greater confidence. This will certainly strengthen international maritime trade – the backbone of many local and national economies across the Union. This allowed the Commission to conclude that the workshop not only provided a forum for participants to familiarise with the key provisions and principles of the Convention, discuss the benefits of ratification and implementation at the national level but most importantly provided an opportunity to address potential challenges and possibilities to overcome them. Member States were encouraged to start collaborating and exchange of information to facilitate smooth ratification of the Beijing Convention, and allow an early entry into force of the Convention. As a result of this, and following the signature by certain Member States, the Commission is updated regularly on the implementation progress at national level towards the future ratification of the Convention.

Finally, the Commission has relied on the extensive expertise at EU level on the recognition and enforcement of judgments at EU level under Regulation No 1215/2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters and its predecessor Regulation No 44/2001 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, which itself was the successor of the 1968 Brussels Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters on the same subject. Extensive guidance by the Court of Justice of the European Union exists in relation to the interpretation and application of these instruments.

- **Impact assessment**

This proposal is not supported by an impact assessment. However, as also indicated above, intensive consultations were held with the Member States' experts and the maritime industry at large before the work on the draft convention commenced, throughout the negotiations in UNCITRAL and after its adoption.

As early as 2018, a high-level Colloquium was also held in Valletta, Malta, on 27 February 2018 where the original draft proposal for a convention on judicial sales of ships received support from a cross-section of the international maritime industry<sup>(26)</sup>, including as well as ship financiers, ship-owners, bunker suppliers, ship repairers, harbour authorities and ship registries. The Government of Switzerland also prepared a detailed paper<sup>(27)</sup> which included the outcomes and conclusions of the high-level Colloquium, and which was discussed and duly considered by the UNCITRAL Commission at its fifty-first session (New York, 25 June–13 July 2018). These consultations and work continued throughout the course of the negotiation process in UNCITRAL both at EU level and internationally and are still on-going as explained above.

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

Not Applicable

- **Fundamental rights**

This proposal aims at facilitating and improving access to justice for EU businesses and citizens because having a legal framework for the international recognition of the effects of the judicial sale of ships will contribute to due process with respect to judicial sale and ensure that all affected parties have the opportunity to assert their rights.

Moreover, the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships will improve protection and judicial remedies to good faith creditors, who typically aim to maximise their claims and this to a certain extent reflects the internal EU rules governing the recognition and enforcement of judgments set out in the Brussels Ia Regulation, and those on serving of documents that are laid down in the Service of Documents Regulation and its recast.

The possibilities in the Convention bring a claim or application to avoid a judicial sale of ships that confers clean title to the ship or to suspend its effects (Article 9 ‘Jurisdiction to avoid and suspend judicial sale’) and a provision on public policy (Article 10 ‘Circumstances in which judicial sale has no international effect’) in the Convention are in line with EU fundamental rights and principles of procedural fairness and with the public policy of the State where the recognition of the effects of the judicial sale is being sought. Consequently, this will help to ensure, that fundamental rights such as the right of the defence or the right to a fair trial have been duly observed in a non-EU country.

#### **4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS**

Not Applicable

#### **5. OTHER ELEMENTS**

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

Not Applicable

- **Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal**

Not Applicable

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<sup>(26)</sup> Including representatives of the Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO), the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) and the Federation of National Associations of Ship Brokers and Agents (FONASBA).

<sup>(27)</sup> <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltd/v19/008/27/pdf/v1900827.pdf?OpenElement>

Proposal for a

## COUNCIL DECISION

**on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 7 December 2022 (the “Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships”)**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(2), points (b) and (c), in conjunction with Article 218(6), second subparagraph, point, (a)(v), thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament<sup>(1)</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2024/414<sup>(2)</sup>, the Convention was signed on 14 March 2024 on behalf of the Union with regard to matters falling under its exclusive competence, subject to its conclusion at a later date.
- (2) The Convention is the first international instrument which establishes a harmonised regime for giving international effect to judicial sales, while preserving domestic law governing the procedure of judicial sales and the circumstances in which judicial sales confer clean title. It strengthens the existing international legal framework on shipping and navigation and makes a useful contribution to the development of harmonious international economic relations. By ensuring legal certainty as to the title that the purchaser acquires in the ship as it navigates internationally, the Convention is designed to maximise the price that the ship is able to attract in the market and the proceeds available for distribution among creditors, and to promote international trade. It is therefore desirable that the Convention be applied as soon as possible.
- (3) The conclusion of the Convention on behalf of the Union will contribute to ensuring legal certainty and predictability at international and European level by creating a uniform regime for the international effects of judicial sales of ships, which are core objectives of the Union to be realised in its activities in accordance with Article 3(5) of the Treaty of the European Union.
- (4) The Union is developing judicial cooperation in civil matters with cross-border implications based on the principle of mutual recognition of judgments and of decisions in extrajudicial cases. In that context, the Union legislator has adopted,

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C, p. ...

<sup>(2)</sup> The signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 7 December 2022 (OJ L. 29.1.2024)

amongst others, Regulations (EU) No 1215/2012<sup>(3)</sup> and (EU) 2020/1784<sup>(4)</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council. The Union therefore has exclusive competence over the matters covered by those Regulations, while the other matters covered by the Convention do not fall under that competence.

- (5) The Union should become a party to the Convention only as regards the matters falling within the exclusive competence of the Union, namely insofar as the relevant provisions of the Convention may affect common rules or alter their scope. As things stand at present, this applies, in particular, to certain provisions of the Convention relating to matters related to judicial cooperation in civil matters. The Member States retain their competence insofar as the Convention does not affect common rules or alter the scope thereof. The Union's accession to the Convention as regards matters falling within its exclusive competence is without prejudice to the Member States' competence as regards the ratification of the Convention, on matters falling within their national competences.
- (6) Article 18(2) of the Convention provides that the Regional Economic Integration Organisation is to make a declaration specifying the matters governed by that Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to that organisation by its Member States. Article 20(1) of the Convention provides that that declaration be made at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. At time of signing, the Union made that declaration indicating its competence in the matters governed by the Convention.
- (7) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (8) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on the European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (9) The Convention and the attached Declaration concerning the competence of the Union should be approved,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

The United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships, ('the Convention') is hereby approved. <sup>(5)</sup>

#### *Article 2*

The attached Declaration concerning the competence of the Union is hereby approved. <sup>(6)</sup>

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<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1).

<sup>(4)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2020/1784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2020 on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (OJ L 405, 2.12.2020, p. 40)

<sup>(5)</sup> The text of the Convention is published in OJ L, XXXXX.

### *Article 3*

This Decision shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Council*

*The President*

[...]

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<sup>(6)</sup> The Declaration concerning the competence of the Union is published in OJ L, XXXXX



## LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL AND DIGITAL STATEMENT

### 1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

#### 1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 7 December 2022 (the “Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships”)

#### 1.2. Policy area(s) concerned

Justice

#### 1.3. Objective(s)

##### 1.3.1. General objective(s)

The present proposal has as main objective of proposing the conclusion of the Convention on behalf of the Union which will contribute to ensuring legal certainty and predictability at international and European level by creating a uniform regime for the international effects of judicial sales of ships.

##### 1.3.2. Specific objective(s)

To propose that the Beijing Convention on Judicial Sale of Ships is concluded on behalf of the Union.

##### 1.3.3. Expected result(s) and impact

*Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.*

Its conclusion on behalf of the Union and subsequent ratification by Member States could enhance trade growth by providing greater legal certainty, thereby fostering a more robust Europe on the global stage. Additionally, it will help maintain a trade policy that remains transparent and inclusive.

##### 1.3.4. Indicators of performance

*Specify the indicators for monitoring progress and achievements.*

N/A

#### 1.4. The proposal/initiative relates to:

☒ **a new action**

☐ **a new action following a pilot project/preparatory action** <sup>(1)</sup>

☐ **the extension of an existing action**

☐ **a merger or redirection of one or more actions towards another/a new action**

#### 1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative

##### 1.5.1. Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative

N/A

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<sup>(1)</sup> As referred to in Article 58(2), point (a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

- 1.5.2. Added value of EU involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this section 'added value of EU involvement' is the value resulting from EU action, that is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.

Reasons for action at EU level (ex-ante)

The conclusion of the Convention on behalf of the Union and later its ratification by Member States can only be done by the Council on a proposal from the Commission and is thus an exclusive competence by nature, which is not subject to the principle of subsidiarity.

Expected generated EU added value (ex-post)

By the conclusion of the Convention on behalf of the Union and later its ratification by the Member States could enhance trade growth by providing greater legal certainty, thereby fostering a more robust Europe on the global stage. Additionally, it will help maintain a trade policy that remains transparent and inclusive.

- 1.5.3. Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past

N/A

- 1.5.4. Compatibility with the multiannual financial framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments

This proposal has no budgetary implications.

- 1.5.5. Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment

This proposal has no budgetary implications.

- 1.6. Duration of the proposal/initiative and of its financial impact

☐ **limited duration**

☐ in effect from [DD/MM]YYYY to [DD/MM]YYYY

☐ financial impact from YYYY to YYYY for commitment appropriations and from YYYY to YYYY for payment appropriations.

☐ **unlimited duration**

Implementation with a start-up period from YYYY to YYYY, followed by full-scale operation.

- 1.7. Method(s) of budget implementation planned<sup>(2)</sup>

☐ **Direct management** by the Commission

☐ by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;

☐ by the executive agencies

☐ **Shared management** with the Member States

☐ **Indirect management** by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

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<sup>(2)</sup> Details of budget implementation methods and references to the Financial Regulation may be found on the BUDGpedia site: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/corp/budget/financial-rules/budget-implementation/Pages/implementation-methods.aspx>.

- ☐ third countries or the bodies they have designated;
- ☐ international organisations and their agencies (to be specified);
- ☐ the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund;
- ☐ bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation;
- ☐ public law bodies;
- ☐ bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
- ☐ bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
- ☐ bodies or persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the common foreign and security policy pursuant to Title V of the Treaty on European Union, and identified in the relevant basic act
- ☐ bodies established in a Member State, governed by the private law of a Member State or Union law and eligible to be entrusted, in accordance with sector-specific rules, with the implementation of Union funds or budgetary guarantees, to the extent that such bodies are controlled by public law bodies or by bodies governed by private law with a public service mission, and are provided with adequate financial guarantees in the form of joint and several liability by the controlling bodies or equivalent financial guarantees and which may be, for each action, limited to the maximum amount of the Union support.

#### Comments

[...]

## 2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

### 2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

N/A

### 2.2. Management and control system(s)

#### 2.2.1. Justification of the budget implementation method(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed

N/A

#### 2.2.2. Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them

N/A

#### 2.2.3. Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio between the control costs and the value of the related funds managed), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)

### 2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

[...]

### 3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

- 3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected  
Existing budget lines

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
			from EFTA countries <sup>(4)</sup>	from candidate countries and potential candidates <sup>(5)</sup>	from other third countries	other assigned revenue
	Number	Diff./Non-diff. <sup>(3)</sup>				
		N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO
		N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO
		N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO

New budget lines requested

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution
------------	-------------	---------------------	--------------

<sup>(3)</sup> Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.

<sup>(4)</sup> EFTA: European Free Trade Association.

<sup>(5)</sup> Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidates from the Western Balkans.

multiannual financial framework	Number	e				
			from EFTA countries	from candidate countries and potential candidates	from other third countries	other assigned revenue
		N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO
		N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO
		N/A	NO	NO	NO	NO

3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations

3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations

- ☒ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations  
☐ The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below:

3.2.1.1. Appropriations from voted budget

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number				
DG: <.....>		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations						
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)				0.000





Budget line		(3)							0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027		
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <....> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Heading of multiannual financial framework			Number						
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027		
Operational appropriations									
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)							0.000
	Payments	(2a)							0.000



TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b +3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <....> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
TOTAL operational appropriations (all operational headings)	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes (all operational headings)		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Under Heading 1 to 6 of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)		Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Heading of multiannual financial framework		7		'Administrative expenditure' <sup>(10)</sup>				
DG: <.....>				Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Human resources				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL DG <.....>	Appropriations			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DG: <.....>				Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Human resources				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure				0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL DG <.....>	Appropriations			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework			(Total commitmen ts = Total payments)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

EUR million (to three decimal places)

<sup>(10)</sup> The necessary appropriations should be determined using the annual average cost figures available on the appropriate BUDGpedia webpage.

		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
<b>TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 7</b>	Commitments	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
of the multiannual financial framework	Payments	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

3.2.1.2. Appropriations from external assigned revenues

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number				
DG: <.....>		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations						
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)				0.000
	Payments	(2a)				0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)				0.000

	Payments	(2b)								0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes <sup>(11)</sup>										
Budget line		(3)								0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations										
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)								0.000
	Payments	(2a)								0.000
Budget line		(1b)								0.000

(11) Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.



	Commitments									
	Payments	(2b)								0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes <sup>(12)</sup>										
Budget line		(3)								0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027			
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

(12) Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <....>		=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
of the multiannual financial framework		=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number					
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					0.000
	Payments	(2a)					0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					0.000
		(2b)					0.000

	Payments							
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes <sup>(13)</sup>								
Budget line		(3)						0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027	
Operational appropriations								
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)						0.000
	Payments	(2a)						0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)						0.000

<sup>(13)</sup> Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

	ments									
	Payments	(2b)								0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes <sup>(14)</sup>										
Budget line		(3)								0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027			
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

<sup>(14)</sup> Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

envelope for specific programmes									
<b>TOTAL appropriations under HEADING &lt;...&gt;</b>	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027		
TOTAL appropriations (all operational headings)	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes (all operational headings)		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>TOTAL appropriations under Headings 1 to 6</b> of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Heading of multiannual financial</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>‘Administrative expenditure’<sup>(15)</sup></b>						

<sup>(15)</sup> The necessary appropriations should be determined using the annual average cost figures available on the appropriate BUDGpedia webpage.

framework	
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EUR million (to three decimal places)						
DG: <.....>	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027	
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
TOTAL DG <.....>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
DG: <.....>	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027	
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
TOTAL DG <.....>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework	Appropriations					
	(Total commitments = Total payments)					



		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
<b>TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 7</b>						
Commitments		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
of the multiannual financial framework		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

3.2.2. Estimated output funded from operational appropriations (not to be completed for decentralised agencies)

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Indicate objective s and outputs ↓		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see Section 1.6)						TOTAL		
OUTPUTS														
	Type (16)	Average cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	Total No	Total Cost
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 1 (17); [...]														
- Output														

(16) Outputs are products and services to be supplied (e.g.: number of student exchanges financed, number of km of roads built, etc.).  
 (17) As described in point 1.4.2. 'Specific objective(s)...



<b>HEADING 7</b>						
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Subtotal HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Outside HEADING 7</b>						
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Subtotal outside HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

3.2.3.2. Appropriations from external assigned revenues

<b>EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES</b>	Year <b>2024</b>	Year <b>2025</b>	Year <b>2026</b>	Year <b>2027</b>	<b>TOTAL MFF 2021-2027</b>
<b>HEADING 7</b>					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Subtotal HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

Outside HEADING 7						
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Subtotal outside HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

3.2.3. Total appropriations

TOTAL VOTED APPROPRIATIONS + EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Subtotal HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Outside HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

<b>Subtotal outside HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

The appropriations required for human resources and other expenditure of an administrative nature will be met by appropriations from the DG that are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together, if necessary, with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

3.2.4. Estimated requirements of human resources

- ☒ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources  
☐ The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below

3.2.4.1. Financed from voted budget

Estimate to be expressed in full-time equivalent units (FTEs) <sup>(18)</sup>

<b>VOTED APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>Year 2024</b>	<b>Year 2025</b>	<b>Year 2026</b>	<b>Year 2027</b>
<b>Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)</b>				
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)	0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)	0	0	0	0

<sup>(18)</sup> Please specify below the table how many FTEs within the number indicated are already assigned to the management of the action and/or can be redeployed within your DG and what are your net needs.

Other budget lines (specify)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>External staff (inFTEs)</b>					
20 02 01 (AC, END from the 'global envelope')	0	0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	0	0	0	0	0
- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0
- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)	0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

3.2.4.2. Financed from external assigned revenues

<b>EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES</b>	Year <b>2024</b>	Year <b>2025</b>	Year <b>2026</b>	Year <b>2027</b>
<b>Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)</b>				
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commissions Representation Offices)	0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0

01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)	0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>External staff (in full time equivalent units)</b>					
20 02 01 (AC, END from the global envelope)	0	0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)	0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

3.2.4.3. Total requirements of human resources

<b>TOTAL</b> <b>VOTED APPROPRIATIONS</b> + <b>EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES</b>	Year <b>2024</b>	Year <b>2025</b>	Year <b>2026</b>	Year <b>2027</b>
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Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)						
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commissions Representation Offices)		0	0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)		0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)		0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)		0	0	0	0	0
External staff (in full time equivalent units)						
20 02 01 (AC, END from the global envelope)		0	0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)		0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7		0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7		0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The staff required to implement the proposal (in FTEs):



	To be covered by current staff available in the Commission services	Exceptional additional staff*		
		To be financed under Heading 7 or Research	To be financed from BA line	To be financed from fees
Establishment plan posts			N/A	
External staff (CA, SNEs, INT)				

Description of tasks to be carried out by:

Officials and temporary staff	
External staff	

- 3.2.5.
- Overview of estimated impact on digital technology-related investments

Compulsory: the best estimate of the digital technology-related investments entailed by the proposal/initiative should be included in the table below.

Exceptionally, when required for the implementation of the proposal/initiative, the appropriations under Heading 7 should be presented in the designated line.

The appropriations under Headings 1-6 should be reflected as "Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes". This expenditure refers to the operational budget to be used to re-use/ buy/ develop IT platforms/ tools directly linked to the implementation of the initiative and their associated investments (e.g. licences, studies, data storage etc). The information provided in this table should be consistent with details presented under Section 4 "Digital dimensions".

<b>TOTAL Digital and IT appropriations</b>	<b>Year 2024</b>	<b>Year 2025</b>	<b>Year 2026</b>	<b>Year 2027</b>	<b>TOTAL MFF 2021-2027</b>
<b>HEADING 7</b>					
IT expenditure (corporate)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Subtotal HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Outside HEADING 7</b>					
Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<b>0.000</b>
<b>Subtotal outside HEADING 7</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

### 3.2.6. Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework

The proposal/initiative:

- ☐ can be fully financed through redeployment within the relevant heading of the multiannual financial framework (MFF).
- ☐ requires use of the unallocated margin under the relevant heading of the MFF and/or use of the special instruments as defined in the MFF Regulation.
- ☐ requires a revision of the MFF.

3.2.7. Third-party contributions

The proposal/initiative:

- ☒ does not provide for co-financing by third parties
- ☐ provides for the co-financing by third parties estimated below:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year <b>2024</b>	Year <b>2025</b>	Year <b>2026</b>	Year <b>2027</b>	Total
Specify the co-financing body					
TOTAL appropriations co-financed					

3.3. Estimated impact on revenue

- ☒ The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.
- ☐ The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:
- ☐ on own resources
- ☐ on other revenue
- ☐ please indicate, if the revenue is assigned to expenditure lines

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget revenue line:	Appropriations available for the current financial year	Impact of the proposal/initiative <sup>(19)</sup>			
		Year <b>2024</b>	Year <b>2025</b>	Year <b>2026</b>	Year <b>2027</b>

<sup>(19)</sup> As regards traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 20% for collection costs.

Article .....					
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For assigned revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

[...]

Other remarks (e.g. method/formula used for calculating the impact on revenue or any other information).

[...]

#### 4. DIGITAL DIMENSIONS

##### 4.1. Requirements of digital relevance

This initiative is strictly limited to allow for the conclusion of an international convention ('the Beijing Convention on the Judicial Sale of Ships') by the Union which would in turn permit EU Member States which have signed or will sign the Convention in question to proceed with its ratification. This action has no digital relevance.

##### 4.2. **Data**

N/A

##### 4.3. Digital solutions

N/A

##### 4.4. Interoperability assessment

N/A

##### 4.5. Measures to support digital implementation

N/A