7. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material

New York, 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 June 1956, in accordance with article 10.

REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992.

STATUS: Signatories: 25. Parties: 74.[1]

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 276, p. 191.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 11 May to 4 June 1954. It also adopted the Additional Protocol to the said Convention, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, and the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 468 F (XV)[2] adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 15 April 1953. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 276, p. 191.

Participant[3,4]	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)*
Albania		9 Aug 2010 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Argentina	4 Jun 1954	19 Dec 1986
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a
Austria	4 Jun 1954	30 Mar 1956
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d
Belgium	4 Jun 1954	21 Feb 1955
Bulgaria		7 Oct 1959 a
Cambodia	4 Jun 1954	
Central African Republic		15 Oct 1962 a
Chile		15 Aug 1974 a
Costa Rica	20 Jul 1954	4 Sep 1963
Cuba	4 Jun 1954	29 Jun 1964
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d
Czech Republic[5]		2 Jun 1993 d
Denmark		13 Oct 1955 a
Ecuador	4 Jun 1954	30 Aug 1962
Egypt	4 Jun 1954	4 Apr 1957
El Salvador		18 Jun 1958 a
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 a
Finland		21 Jun 1962 a
France	4 Jun 1954	24 Apr 1959
Germany[6,7]	4 Jun 1954	16 Sep 1957
Ghana		16 Jun 1958 a
Greece[8]		15 Jan 1974 a
Haiti	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Holy See	4 Jun 1954	
Honduras	15 Jun 1954	
Hungary		29 Oct 1963 a
India		15 Feb 1957 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		3 Apr 1968 a
Ireland		14 Aug 1967 a
Israel		1 Aug 1957 a
Italy	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d
Japan	2 Dec 1954	7 Sep 1955
Jordan		18 Dec 1957 a
Lebanon		16 Mar 1971 a
Liberia		16 Sep 2005 a
Lithuania		1 Dec 2005 a
Luxembourg	6 Dec 1954	21 Nov 1956
Malaysia		7 May 1958 d
Mali		11 Jun 1974 a
Malta		29 Jul 1968 d
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico	4 Jun 1954	13 Jun 1957
Monaco	4 Jun 1954	
Montenegro[9]		23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco		25 Sep 1957 a
Nepal		21 Sep 1960 a

Participant[3,4]	*Signature*		*Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)*	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[10]	4 Jun	1954	7 Mar	1958
New Zealand[11]			17 Aug	1962 a
Nigeria			26 Jun	1961 d
Norway			10 Oct	1961 a
Panama	4 Jun	1954		
Peru			16 Jan	1959 a
Philippines	4 Jun	1954	19 Feb	1960
Poland			16 Mar	1960 a
Portugal			18 Sep	1958 a
Romania			26 Jan	1961 a
Russian Federation			17 Aug	1959 a
Rwanda			1 Dec	1964 d
Senegal			19 Apr	1972 a
Serbia[12]			12 Mar	2001 d
Sierra Leone			13 Mar	1962 d
Singapore			22 Nov	1966 d
Slovakia[5]			28 May	1993 d
Solomon Islands			3 Sep	1981 d
Spain			5 Sep	1958 a
Sweden	4 Jun	1954	11 Jun	1957
Switzerland[1]	4 Jun	1954	23 May	1956
Syrian Arab Republic[13]			26 Mar	1959
Tonga			11 Nov	1977 d
Trinidad and Tobago			11 Apr	1966 d
Tunisia			20 Jun	1974 a
Türkiye			26 Apr	1983 a
Uganda			15 Apr	1965 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[3,14]	4 Jun	1954	27 Feb	1956
United Republic of Tanzania			22 Jun	1964 a
Uruguay	4 Jun	1954		

Declarations and Reservations[15]

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15 of the Protocol concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the sub mission of each individual dispute to arbitration.

BULGARIA[16,17]

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15 of the Protocol.

CZECH REPUBLIC[5]

FIJI

"Fiji shall not be bound by Article 2 of the Additional Proto- col in so far as it refers to unframed photographs and unframed photographic enlargements; but undertakes to allow the tempor- ary duty and tax free admission of these articles under the provi- sions applicable to Article 3 of the Protocol."

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 15 of the Protocol."

MALTA

"Notwithstanding article 3 of the Additional Protocol the duty-free temporary importation into Malta of display material (e.g., showcases, stands and similar articles), sound recordings and flags, shall be subject to the making of a deposit with the Comptroller of Customs equivalent to the amount of duty payable on the goods allowed to be temporarily imported or to the giving of a security for such duty."

POLAND[17,18]

ROMANIA[17]

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the additional Protocol. The position of the Romanian People's Re- public is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring can be decided by arbitration, declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute and only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

SLOVAKIA[5]

TUNISIA

A dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties in dispute.

UGANDA

"Notwithstanding Articles 2, 3 and 4, the Government of Uganda reserves the right to require temporary importation per- mits in respect of any item specified therein which may be or be come dutiable at any time."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA[19]

"Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Proto- col, the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [Tanzania] reserves the right to require temporary im- portation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable."

Territorial Application

Participant	*Date of receipt of the notification*	*Territories*
Belgium	21 Feb 1955	Belgian Congo and Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[10]	7 Mar 1958	Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea and Suriname
New Zealand[11]	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue)
Portugal[4]	18 Sep 1958	Overseas Provinces
	30 Mar 1983	Macau
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[3,14,20]	7 Aug 1957	Cyprus, Federation of Malaya, Jamaica, Malta, North Borneo, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalian Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar
	14 Jan 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, St. Vincent, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Helena and Dominica; and Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika with reservations
	16 Jun 1959	Barbados
	12 Sep 1960	British Honduras
	11 Nov 1960	Hong Kong
	9 Jan 1961	St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
	15 Sep 1961	Trinidad and Tobago
	5 Feb 1962	British Guiana

Notes:

[1] On 16 June 1975, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session,* Supplement No. 1 (E/2419), p. 9

[3] The Secretary-General, received on 6 and 10 June 1997 communications regarding the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom of Great Brtiain and Northern Ireland (see also note 2 under “China” and note 2 under “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

[4] On 29 September and on 19 October 1999, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Macao from China and Portugal (see also note 3 under “China” and note 1 under “Portgual” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will continue to apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

[5] Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Protocol on 8 March 1967, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 596, p. 544. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[6] See note 1 under “Germany” regarding Berlin (West) in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[7] See note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[8] In a notification received on 4 April 1974, the Government of Greece stated that it accepted the decisions, recommendations and dec- larations contained in the Final Act of the Conference.

[9] See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

[10] See note 1 under “Netherlands” regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[11] See note 1 under “New Zealand” regarding Tokelau in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[12] The former Yugoslavia had acceeded to the Additional Protocol on 10 July 1958. See also note 1 under “Bosnia and Herzegovina”, “Croatia”, “former Yugoslavia”, “Slovenia”, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and “Yugoslavia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[13] Notification by the United Arab Republic. See also note 1 under ”United Arab Republic” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[14] In a notification received on 4 March 1959, the Government of the United Kingdom gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation to article 2 and informed the Secretary-General that "the United Kingdom has been giving full effect to article 2 of the Additional Protocol since the 1st of January 1959 . . .". For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 276, p. 204.

[15] In a communication received on 16 September 1968, the Government of Japan notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 14 of the Protocol, it "reserves the right of not extending to the States making reservations the benefit of the provisions to which such reservations apply".

[16] Subsequently, in a communication received on 6 May 1994, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made upon accession to article 15 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 348, p. 358. See also note 16 in this chapter.

[17] The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation.

[18] On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 15 of the Additional Protocol made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 367, p. 334. See also note 16 in this chapter.

[19] In a communication received on 2 August 1965, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 20 and paragraph 7 of article 14, respectively, of the Convention and Additional Protocol, Portugal reserves the right of not extending to the United Republic of Tanzania the benefit of those provisions of the Convention and the Additional Protocol to which apply the reservations made upon accession by the United Republic of Tanzania.

[20] With the following reservation: "Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika reserve the right to require temporary importation permits in respect of any item specified therein which may at any time be dutiable."