11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR)

Geneva, 19 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 July 1961, in accordance with article 43.

REGISTRATION: 2 July 1961, No. 5742.

STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 58.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 399, p. 189.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)*
Afghanistan		7 Oct 2020 a
Albania		20 Jul 2006 a
Armenia		9 Jun 2006 a
Austria	19 May 1956	18 Jul 1960
Azerbaijan		18 Sep 2006 a
Belarus		5 Apr 1993 a
Belgium	19 May 1956	18 Sep 1962
Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]		1 Sep 1993 d
Bulgaria		20 Oct 1977 a
Croatia[1]		3 Aug 1992 d
Cyprus		2 Jul 2003 a
Czech Republic[2]		2 Jun 1993 d
Denmark		28 Jun 1965 a
Estonia		3 May 1993 a
Finland		27 Jun 1973 a
France	19 May 1956	20 May 1959
Georgia		4 Aug 1999 a
Germany[3,4]	19 May 1956	7 Nov 1961
Greece		24 May 1977 a
Hungary		29 Apr 1970 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		17 Sep 1998 a
Ireland		31 Jan 1991 a
Italy		3 Apr 1961 a
Jordan		13 Nov 2008 a
Kazakhstan		17 Jul 1995 a
Kyrgyzstan		2 Apr 1998 a
Latvia		14 Jan 1994 a
Lebanon		22 Mar 2006 a
Lithuania		17 Mar 1993 a
Luxembourg	19 May 1956	20 Apr 1964
Malta		21 Dec 2007 a
Mongolia		18 Sep 2003 a
Montenegro[5]		23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco		23 Feb 1995 a
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[6]	19 May 1956	27 Sep 1960
North Macedonia[1]		20 Jun 1997 d
Norway		1 Jul 1969 a
Oman		23 Sep 2020 a
Pakistan		30 May 2019 a
Poland	19 May 1956	13 Jun 1962
Portugal		22 Sep 1969 a
Republic of Moldova		26 May 1993 a
Romania		23 Jan 1973 a
Russian Federation		2 Sep 1983 a
Serbia[1]		12 Mar 2001 d
Slovakia[2]		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia[1]		6 Jul 1992 d
Spain		12 Feb 1974 a
Sweden	19 May 1956	2 Apr 1969
Switzerland	19 May 1956	27 Feb 1970
Syrian Arab Republic		10 Sep 2008 a
Tajikistan		11 Sep 1996 a
Tunisia		24 Jan 1994 a
Türkiye		2 Aug 1995 a
Turkmenistan		18 Sep 1996 a
Ukraine		16 Feb 2007 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		21 Jul 1967 a
Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a

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

BULGARIA[7]

CZECH REPUBLIC[2]

HUNGARY[8]

Declaration:

"1. The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to call attention to the discriminative character of article 42 of the Convention by which a number of States are debarred from accession to the Convention. The matters regulated by the Convention concern the interests of all States, and therefore, in conformity with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no State should be prevented from becoming a Party to such a Convention.

"2. The Hungarian People's Republic points out that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention are contrary to the principle of international law recording the self-determination of peoples as well as to United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

IRELAND

Declaration:

"Accession does not imply acceptance of the term `Republic of' used in the first paragraph [of the Protocol of Signature to the Convention]."

MOROCCO

Reservation:

Pursuant to article 48 of the said Convention, the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 47 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation or other means may, at the request of anyone of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred for settlement to the International Court of Justice.

The Kingdom of Morocco declares that in order for a dispute between two or more Parties to be referred to the International Court of Justice, it is necessary to have the consent of all States Parties to the dispute in each individual case.

OMAN

… [the Government of Oman makes] a reservation to Article 47 [of the Convention].

PAKISTAN

"[T]he Government of Pakistan declares, in terms of article 48 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, which the parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means, may, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice."

POLAND[9]

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, pursuant to article 48 of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), done at Geneva on 19 May 1956, that it does not consider itself as bound by article 47 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or other means may, at the request of any one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

Declaration:

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 42, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention are not in keeping with the principle that multilateral international treaties must be open for participation by all States for which the aim and purpose of such treaties are of concern.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the maintenance of the dependent status of certain territories to which reference is made in article 46 of the Convention is not in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted in 1970 by the General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV), which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Declaration:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, 1956, to the effect that Contracting Parties may extend the Convention to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly [resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960].

Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 47 of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, 1956, to the effect that disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, and states that the referral of such a dispute to the International Court of Justice must be subject to the agreement of all the parties to the dispute in each specific case.

SLOVAKIA[2]

TÜRKIYE

Reservation:

"The Republic of Turkey does not consider itself bound by article 47 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or other means may, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice."

UKRAINE

"Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 48 of the Convention Ukraine does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 47 of the Convention."

Territorial Application

Participant	*Date of receipt of the notification*	*Territories*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[10]	31 Oct 1968	Gibraltar
	12 Nov 1969	Isle of Man

Notes:

[1] The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 19 May 1956 and 22 October 1958, respectively (See, C.N.172.1958 TREATIES-1 of 7 November 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.

[2] Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 4 September 1974, with a reservation. Subsequently, on 26 April 1991, the Govern- ment of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 47 made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 948, p. 525. See also note 1 under “Czech Republic” and note 1 under “Slovakia” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[3] The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention, with a reservation, on 27 December 1973. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 905, p. 78. See also note 2 under “Germany” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

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

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

[6] For the Kingdom in Europe.

[7] In a notification received on 6 May 1994, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made upon accession with respect to article 47. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 1057, p. 328.

[8] In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with respect to article 47 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 725, p. 375.

[9] On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 47 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 430, p. 501.

[10] The Government of Spain declared in its instrument of accession to the Convention that Spain did not consider itself bound by the United Kingdom communication notifying the extension of the Convention to Gibraltar, since it would not apply the Convention to Gibraltar by reason of the fact that article X of the Treaty of Utrecht signed on 13 July 1713 did not grant Gibraltar communication by land with Spain. In a subsequent communication, received on 12 February 1974, the Government of Spain stated that in making the above-quoted declaration its intention was not to formulate a reservation that might be covered by article 48 (3) of the Convention, but to place on record the fact that Spain did not consider itself bound by the communication from the Government of the United Kingdom, a communication which had no legal force whatever inasmuch as it was contrary to article X of the Treaty of Utrecht.

Subsequently, on 11 September 1974, a communication was received from the Government of the United Kingdom to the effect that that Gov ernment did not accept the statements made by the Government of Spain in its instrument of accession and in the letter received by the Secretary-General on 12 February 1974, concerning the effect of article X of the Treaty of Utrecht and the legal force of the notification by the Government of the United Kingdom of the extension of the Convention to Gibraltar.