2. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity

Bangkok, 27 March 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 February 1979, in accordance with article 18.

REGISTRATION: 25 February 1979, No. 17583.

STATUS: Signatories: 18. Parties: 41.[1]

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series* , vol. 1129, p. 3.

Note: The Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity was adopted on 27 March 1976 by resolution 163 (XXXII)[2] of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its thirty-second session, which took place at Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 March 1976 to 2 April 1976. The Constitution was open for signature at Bangkok from 1 April 1976 to 31 October 1976 and at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 1 November 1976 to 24 February 1979.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a)*
Afghanistan	12 Jan 1977	17 May 1977
Australia	26 Jul 1977	26 Jul 1977
Bangladesh	1 Apr 1976	22 Oct 1976
Bhutan		23 Jun 1998 a
Brunei Darussalam[3]		27 Mar 1986 a
Cambodia		5 Apr 2007 a
China[1,4]	25 Oct 1976	2 Jun 1977 A
Cook Islands		21 Jul 1987 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		22 Feb 1994 a
Fiji		29 Nov 1999 a
India	28 Oct 1976	26 Nov 1976
Indonesia		29 Apr 1985 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 Sep 1976	3 Mar 1980
Japan	22 Mar 1977	25 Nov 1977 A
Kiribati		7 Oct 2011 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		20 Oct 1989 a
Malaysia	23 Jun 1977	23 Jun 1977
Maldives		17 Mar 1980 a
Marshall Islands		25 Jan 2005 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		28 Dec 1993 a
Mongolia		14 Aug 1991 a
Myanmar	20 Oct 1976	9 Dec 1976
Naoero	1 Apr 1976	22 Nov 1976
Nepal	15 Sep 1976	12 May 1977
New Zealand[5]		13 Jan 1993 a
Niue[6]		14 Nov 1994 a
Pakistan	25 Jan 1977	1 Jul 1977
Palau		19 Jun 1996 a
Papua New Guinea	29 Sep 1976	17 Dec 1992
Philippines	28 Oct 1976	17 Jun 1977
Republic of Korea	8 Jul 1977	8 Jul 1977
Samoa		6 Nov 2000 a
Singapore	23 Jun 1977	6 Oct 1977
Solomon Islands		17 May 2010 a
Sri Lanka		3 Oct 1979 a
Thailand	15 Sep 1976	26 Jan 1979
Tonga		14 Feb 1992 a
Tuvalu		13 Sep 2011 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[4]	31 Aug 1977	31 Aug 1977
Vanuatu		11 Oct 2010 a
Viet Nam		11 Sep 1979 a

Notes:

[1] In addition, Macau is an associate Member. The deposit of the instrument of accession on 9 February 1993 was accompanied by a declaration made by the Government of Portugal in accordance with article 20 of the Constitution to the effect that:

...The Government of the Portuguese Republic confirms that Macau, as an associate member of ESCAP, is authorized to be a party to the Constitution of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity and to assume the rights and obligations contained therein. ... In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Macau signed in Beijing on April 13, 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau from December 20 1999, while the Government of the Portuguese Republic remains responsible for the external relations of Macau until December 19, 1999.

Also, on 9 February 1993, and in relation to the said deposit, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Republic of China, the following communication:

In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macau signed in Beijing on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau as of 20 December 1999. Macau, as a part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, will thereupon become a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China and its foreign affairs will be the responsibility of the People's Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China is one of the founding members of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity.

The Government of the People's Republic of China hereby declares that as of 20 December 1999, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China may continue to stay in the Asia Pacific Telecommunity as an associate member in the name o "Macau, China" as it still meets the essential requirements for such a membership."

See also note 3 under “China” and note 1 under “Portugal” regarding Macao in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 9* (E/5786) p. 40.

[3] Brunei Darussalam had been admitted as an associate Member from 2 March 1981. Upon becoming an associate Member, it had declared that it wished to be regarded as having been an associate member of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity with effect from 1 January 1980, the date upon which it became a financial contributor.

[4] See note 2 under “China” and note 2 under “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” regarding Hong Kong in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

[5] With a declaration of non-application to Niue and Tokelau.

[6] As an associate member.