

**MULTILATERAL TREATIES
DEPOSITED WITH THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Status as at 31 December 1999

**Volume I
Part I, Chapters I to XI**



UNITED NATIONS

**MULTILATERAL TREATIES
DEPOSITED WITH THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Status as at 31 December 1999

**Volume I
Part I, Chapters I to XI**



**UNITED NATIONS
New York, 2000**

ST/LEG/SER.E/18 (Vol. I)

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
Sales No. E. 00.V.2

ISBN 92-1-133624-4
ISSN 0082-8319

Copyright © United Nations, 2000
All rights reserved
Printed in United Nations, New York

INTRODUCTION

1. *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* comprises two volumes. Volume I contains information related to United Nations multilateral treaties included in part I, chapters I to XI. Volume II contains information related to United Nations multilateral treaties included in part I, chapters XII to XXVIII, and League of Nations multilateral treaties in part II.
2. The present publication continues that entitled *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions*, the last issue of which appeared in 1980 (ST/LEG/SER.13) with data up to 31 December 1979. This volume, the seventeenth of the Series *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* (ST/LEG/SER.E/ - a supplement to the second volume was issued to cover actions from 1 January to 31 December 1983 under reference ST/LEG/SER.E/2/add.1) consolidates the information (signatures, ratifications, accessions, miscellaneous notifications, reservations, declarations, objections, etc.) relating to all multilateral treaties (500) covered up to 31 December 1999.
2. The previous publication consisted of a main part (comprehensive list of signatures, ratifications, etc.) printed annually, and of an annex entitled *Final Clauses* (ST/LEG/SER.D/1. Annex and *Supplements*) in loose-leaf form providing for each treaty deposited with the Secretary-General the text of formal and participation clauses. The annex was updated by annual supplements as required.
3. The present publication corresponds to the main part of the previous one. Under paragraph 6 of resolution 36/112 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1981, the final clauses of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General are to be re-issued as part of a new publication entitled *Handbook of Final Clauses*.¹

A. Treaties covered by this publication

4. Like its predecessors, this publication covers (1) all multilateral treaties the original of which is deposited with the Secretary-General,² (2) the Charter of the United Nations, in respect of which certain depositary functions have been conferred upon the Secretary-General (although the original of the Charter itself is deposited with the Government of the United States of America) (3) multilateral treaties formerly deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to the extent that formalities or decisions affecting them have been taken within the framework of the United Nations, and (4) certain pre-United Nations treaties, other than those formerly deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, which were amended by protocols adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
5. Multilateral treaties formerly deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, by virtue of General Assembly resolution 24 (I) of 12 February 1946 and of a League of Nations Assembly resolution of 18 April 1946³, were transferred, upon dissolution of the League of Nations, to the custody of the United Nations. The Secretariat of the United Nations is now responsible for the performance of the functions formerly entrusted to the League of Nations; since those functions are of a *de facto* depositary nature, the treaties concerned have been included in the present publication.

B. Division into parts and chapters

6. The publication follows the order adopted in previous ones. Thus, the material is so arranged into two parts: Part I is devoted to United Nations multilateral treaties and Part II to League of Nations multilateral treaties. For ease of reference, those League of Nations treaties and other pre-United Nations treaties that were amended by protocols adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations are included in Part I, so that the lists of States which have become parties to the amending protocol and to the treaty as amended are followed immediately by a list showing the status of the treaty as at the time of its transfer to the custody of the United Nations.
7. Part I is divided into chapters related to given themes, and within each chapter the treaties are listed in the chronological order of their conclusion. Part II, which is not divided into chapters, lists the treaties in the order in which they first gave rise to formalities or decisions within the framework of the United Nations.⁴

C. Information provided in respect of each treaty

(a) United Nations treaties

8. After the full title, particulars are given in respect of each treaty regarding its entry into force and its registration under Article 102 of the Charter. References are also given concerning the publication of the text of the Treaty and its annexes, (as well as that of amendments and adjustments) in the United Nations *Treaty Series* or, if it has not yet been published in the *Treaty Series*, the reference to United Nations documentation where its text may be found. A note below the title briefly recounts how the treaty was adopted.

9. Participants are listed alphabetically, along with the dates of their signature and deposit of their instrument of ratification, accession, etc.⁵ The presentation for each treaty reflects the provisions in the final clauses of that treaty regarding methods of participation. The number, as at 31 December, of signatories and parties to each treaty appears at the beginning of each treaty, which number includes the participants which apply the treaty provisionally but does not include those States which have ceased to exist. The name of those participants, date of signature and date of the formality effected thereafter, appears in a footnote. Those participants having denounced the treaty are not included in that count either; their name and the date of the formality effected is placed in brackets and the information regarding the denunciation appears in a footnote as well.

10. The texts of declarations, reservations and objections are normally given in full, either in special sections or in footnotes, after the list of participants. The same applies to communications of a special nature such as declarations recognizing the competence of committees such as the Human Rights Committee or the Committee against Torture and notifications under article 4 (3) of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and also to notifications of territorial application. Related communications, *inter alia*, declarations with respect to objections, appear in footnotes, the corresponding indicator being inserted in the original communication. Unless shown in quotation marks, the text is a translation (by the Secretariat) and unless otherwise indicated the reservations or declarations were made upon accomplishment of the final formality (ratification, accession, etc.).

(b) League of Nations treaties

11. The information provided is essentially based on the official records of the League of Nations - in particular, on the last official League of Nations publication of the list of signatures, ratifications and accessions in respect of multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations.⁴ This accounts for the difference in format as compared with treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Due to the need to convert the manuscript into electronic format in keeping with the technological developments undertaken by the United Nations, the presentation of the League of Nations is, largely, similar to the presentation of other instruments deposited with the Secretary General but certain stylistic differences continue.

12. The list of signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., in respect of each of the League of Nations multilateral treaties covered by this publication is divided into two sections. The first section reflects the position as at the time of the transfer of those treaties to the custody of the United Nations, without implying a judgement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the current legal effect of the actions as to which information is provided, or on the status of any of the last official list of the League of Nations. The second section gives a list of actions subsequent to publication in respect of the United Nations multilateral treaties.

13. Detailed explanations concerning the content and arrangement of material in the last official list of the League of Nations are given in the introduction to the publication containing that list. It will be sufficient to note that the procedure of *signature ad referendum* (under which a signature is not considered to have been definitively affixed until it has been confirmed) was somewhat more frequent in League of Nations days.

D. Information of a general nature

14. On the occasion of treaty formalities, issues of a general character (mostly with regard to representation or territorial application) are sometimes raised. An effort has been made to regroup under chapter 1.1 and 2 (where a list of all States members of the United Nations is set out) all such issues as may pertain to the States concerned: thus General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 restoring all rights to the People's Republic of China is reproduced under the first mention of China, on page 3. Similarly, Part I, chapter 1.1 and 2 contains information transmitted by communications from Heads of States or Governments or Ministers for Foreign Affairs informing the Secretary-General of changes in the official denomination of States or territories, etc.. In the case of States that are not members of the United Nations or in the case of intergovernmental organizations, the information appears in notes corresponding to the formalities that gave rise to the issue. Cross-references are provided as required.

15. More detailed information regarding the previous publications is given in the Introduction to *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* (ST/LEG/SER.D/13).

Notes:

¹ For the time being, the texts of the final clauses in multilateral treaties covered by the last volume of *Multilateral Treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depositary Functions* (ST/LEG/SER.D/13) will be found in document ST/LEG/SER.D/1 Annex and Supplements 1 to 11.

² For reasons of economy and size, and in order to maintain this publication in its present format, it will no longer be possible to include the comprehensive status of superseded commodity agreements herein. For the complete status of the superseded agreements, see *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 December 1994* (ST/LEG/SER.E/13). In addition, for the same reasons as indicated with respect to the commodity agreements, and further to an understanding with the GATT Secretariat, the complete status of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with Annexes and Schedules of Tariffs Concessions of 30 October 1947, will no longer be published herein. For the last status of that Agreement published in this series, see *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 April 1999* (ST/LEG/SER.E/17).

³ League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 194*, p. 57.

⁴ The first 26 treaties are listed in the order in which they appear in the last League of Nations publication of signatures, ratifications and accessions: see League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 193*, Twenty-first List, Geneva, 1944 and *ibid.*, *Special Supplement No 195*, Supplement to the Twenty-first List, Geneva, 1946.

⁵ The following main symbols are used: *a*, accession; *A*, acceptance, *AA*, approval; *c*, formal confirmation; *d*, succession; *P*, participation or consent to be bound; *s*, definitive signature (entailing those rights and obligations provided for in the treaty); *n*, notification (of provisional application, of special undertaking, etc.). Unless otherwise indicated the date of effect is determined by the relevant provisions of the treaty concerned.

Suggestions for corrections or modifications should be communicated to:

Office of Legal Affairs
Treaty Section
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017
United States of America

e-mail: treaty@un.org
Fax: (212) 963-3693

For the regularly updated version of this publication, please visit our Internet site at:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/Treaty>

GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS
(SEE ALSO INDEX ON PAGE 697)

Part I. United Nations multilateral treaties	1
CHAPITRE I. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	3
CHAPITRE II. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES	37
CHAPITRE III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, ETC.,	39
CHAPITRE IV. HUMAN RIGHTS	91
CHAPITRE V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS	257
CHAPITRE VI. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES	289
CHAPITRE VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS	353
CHAPITRE VIII. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS	375
CHAPITRE IX. HEALTH	387
CHAPITRE X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	407
CHAPITRE XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	453

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(SEE ALSO INDEX ON PAGE 697)

Part I
United Nations multilateral treaties

CHAPTER I. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. Charter of the United Nations. San Francisco, 26 June 1945.....	3
2. Declarations of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations (Admission of States to membership in the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter).	5
3. Statute of the International Court of Justice.	12
4. Declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court	13
5. a). Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963. New York, 17 December 1963	32
5. b). Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2101 (XX) of 20 December 1965. New York, 20 December 1965	34
5. c). Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971. New York, 20 December 1971	35

CHAPTER II. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

1. Revised General Act for the Pacific settlement of International disputes. New York, 28 April 1949.....	37
---	----

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, ETC.,

1. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. 13 February 1946	39
2. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. New York, 21 November 1947.	45
3. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Vienna, 18 April 1961	56
4. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 18 April 1961	69
5. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 18 April 1961	71
6. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Vienna, 24 April 1963.....	73
7. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Vienna, 24 April 1963	81
8. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. Vienna, 24 April 1963	83
9. Convention on special missions. New York, on 8 December 1969.....	85
10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. New York, 8 December 1969.....	87
11. Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal-Character. Vienna, 14 March 1975	88
12. Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts. Vienna, 8 April 1983	90

CHAPTER IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. New York, 9 December 1948.....	91
2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 7 March 1966 .	101
2. a). Amendment to article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. New York, 15 January 1992	119
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. New York, 16 December 1966	120
4. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966	133
5. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 16 December 1966 ..	173
6. Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity. New York, 26 November 1968	180
7. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. New York, 30 November 1973	183

8.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 18 December 1979	186
8. a).	Amendment to article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Geneva, 22 May 1995	209
8. b).	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. New York, 6 October 1999	210
9.	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 10 December 1984	211
9. a).	Amendments to articles 17 (7) and 18 (5) of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. New York, 8 September 1992	226
10.	International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. New York, 10 December 1985	227
11.	Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, 20 November 1989	229
11. a).	Amendment to article 43 (2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, 12 December 1995	250
12.	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. New York, 15 December 1989	251
13.	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. New York, 18 December 1990	253
14.	Agreement establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Madrid, 24 July 1992	255

CHAPTER V. REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

1.	Constitution of the International Refugee Organization. New York, 15 December 1946	257
2.	Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Geneva, 28 July 1951	259
3.	Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. New York, 28 September 1954	274
4.	Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. New York, 30 August 1961	281
5.	Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. New York, 31 January 1967	283

CHAPTER VI. NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1.	Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936. Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	289
2.	International Opium Convention. The Hague, 23 January 1912	291
3.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium. Geneva, 11 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	294
4.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium. Geneva, 11 February 1925	295
5.	International Opium Convention. Geneva, 19 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	296
6. a).	International Opium Convention. Geneva, 19 February 1925	298
6. b).	Protocol. Geneva, 19 February 1925	299
7.	Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Geneva, 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	301
8. a).	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Geneva, 13 July 1931	303
8. b).	Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 13 July 1931	305
9.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking. Bangkok, 27 November 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	307
10.	Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking. Bangkok, 27 November 1931	308
11.	Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. Geneva, 26 June 1936 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946	309
12. a).	Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. Geneva, 26 June 1936	311
12. b).	Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 26 June 1936	311
13.	Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946. Paris, 19 November 1948	313
14.	Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and use of Opium. New York, 23 June 1953	316
15.	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954. New York, 30 March 1954	318

16. Convention on psychotropic substances. Vienna, 21 February 1971.....	325
17. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. Geneva, 25 March 1972	333
18. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. New York, 8 August 1975.....	337
19. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Vienna, 20 December 1988	341

CHAPTER VII. TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933. Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947.....	353
2. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947. Lake Success, 12 November 1947	356
3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children. Geneva, 30 September 1921	357
4. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947. Lake Success, 12 November 1947	359
5. International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age. Geneva, 11 October 1933 ..	360
6. Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris, on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris, on 4 May 1910. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949	361
7. International Agreement for the suppression of the white slave traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949	363
8. International Agreement for the suppression of the "White Slave Traffic". Paris, 18 May 1904	365
9. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, and as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949. Lake Success, 4 May 1949	367
10. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. Paris, 4 May 1910	369
11. a). Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950	371
11. b). Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950	374

CHAPTER VIII. OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

1. Protocol to amend the Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923. Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947.....	375
2. Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947.	377
3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications. Geneva, 12 September 1923	379
4. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris, on 4 May 1910. Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949	381
5. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949.	382
6. Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications. Paris, 4 May 1910	384

CHAPTER IX. HEALTH

1. Constitution of the World Health Organization. New York, 22 July 1946	387
1. a). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 28 May 1959	390
1. b). Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 20 May 1965	392
1. c). Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 23 May 1967	393
1. d). Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 22 May 1973	395

1. e).	Amendments to articles 24 et 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 17 May 1976	397
1. f).	Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 18 May 1978. . . .	399
1. g).	Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 12 May 1986	400
1. h).	Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. Geneva, 16 May 1998	402
2.	Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique. New York, 22 July 1946	405
3.	Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute. New York, 28 October 1996	406

CHAPTER X. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (SEE NOTE 2 IN "INTRODUCTION")

1. a).	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Geneva, 30 October 1947	407
1. b).	Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Havana, 24 March 1948.	407
1. c).	Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Geneva, 14 September 1948.	407
1. d).	Memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany under military occupation. Annecy, 13 August 1949.	407
2.	Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. Khartoum, 4 August 1963.	408
2. a).	Amendments to the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank. 17 May 1979	410
2. b).	Agreement establishing the African Development Bank done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963, as amended by resolution 05-79 adopted by the Board of Governors on 17 May 1979. Lusaka, 7 May 1982	411
3.	Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States. New York, 8 July 1965	415
4.	Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. Manila, 4 December 1965	418
5.	Articles of Association for the establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa. Accra, 4 May 1967 .	422
6.	Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank, with Protocol to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement. Kingston, 18 October 1969	423
7.	Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. New York, 14 June 1974	426
7. a).	Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods. Vienna, 11 April 1980	427
7. b).	Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, concluded at New York on 14 June 1974, as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980. New York, 14 June 1974 and Vienna, 11 April 1980. .	428
8.	Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Rome, 13 June 1976	429
9.	Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Vienna, 8 April 1979	435
10.	United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Vienna, 11 April 1980	444
11.	Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre. Bangkok, 1 April 1982.	447
12.	United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes. New York, 9 December 1988	448
13.	United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade. Vienna 19 April 1991	449
14.	Agreement to establish the South Centre. Geneva, 1 September 1994	450
15.	United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit. New York, 11 December 1995	451
16.	Agreement Establishing the Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa. 28 August 1996	452

CHAPTER XI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. CUSTOMS MATTERS

1.	Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 16 June 1949. . .	453
2.	Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 16 June 1949	456
3.	Additional Protocol to the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road,	

relating to the International Transport of goods by container under the T.I.R. Carnet Régime. Geneva, 11 March 1950	457
4. Additional Protocol amending certain provisions of the Agreement providing for the provisional application of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring, on Commercial Road Vehicles and on the International Transport of Goods by Road. Geneva, 28 November 1952	458
5. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material. Geneva, 7 November 1952	459
6. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring. New York, 4 June 1954	462
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	467
8. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles. New York, 4 June 1954	470
9. Customs Convention on Containers. Geneva, 18 May 1956	474
10. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles. Geneva, 18 May 1956	476
11. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats. Geneva, 18 May 1956	478
12. Customs Convention concerning spare parts used for repairing EUROP wagons. Geneva, 15 January 1958	480
13. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Geneva, 15 January 1959	481
14. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport. Geneva, 9 December 1960	484
15. Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. Geneva, 2 December 1972	486
16. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). Geneva, 14 November 1975	489
17. International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Control of Goods. Geneva, 21 October 1982	494
18. Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers used in International Transport. Geneva, 21 January 1994	496

B. ROAD TRAFFIC

1. Convention on Road Traffic. Geneva, 19 September 1949	497
2. Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied. Geneva, 19 September 1949	507
3. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals. Geneva, 19 September 1949	508
4. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on road traffic and the 1949 Protocol on road signs and signals. Geneva, 16 September 1950	510
5. European Agreement on the application of article 3 of annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic Concerning the Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles Permitted to Travel on Certain Roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950	511
6. European Agreement on the application of article 23 of the 1949 Convention on road traffic, concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties. Geneva, 16 September 1950	512
7. Declaration on the construction of main international traffic arteries. Geneva, 16 September 1950	513
8. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport (a) Additional Protocol. (b) Protocol of Signature. Geneva, 17 March 1954	514
8. c). Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C.1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport. Geneva, 1 July 1954	514
9. Agreement on Signs for Road Works, amending the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals ¹ . Geneva, 16 December 1955	515
10. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic. Geneva, 18 May 1956	516
11. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 19 May 1956	518
11. a). Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR). Geneva, 5 July 1978	521
12. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956	523
13. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport. Geneva, 14 December 1956	524
14. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Geneva, 30 September 1957	526
14. a). Protocol amending article 14 (3) of the above-mentioned Agreement. Concluded at New York on 21 August 1975. New York, 21 August 1975	528

14. b).	Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Geneva, 28 October 1993	529
15.	European Agreement on Road Markings. Geneva, 13 December 1957	530
16.	Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approvals for motor vehicle equipment and parts. Geneva, 20 March 1958	532
	Regulations annexed to the Agreement of 20 March 1958 concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts which can be fitted and/or be used on wheeled vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions.	
16. 1).	Regulation No. 1. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2 and/or HS1. 8 August 1960	535
16. 2).	Regulation No. 2. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 8 August 1960	536
16. 3).	Regulation No. 3. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1963	537
16. 4).	Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 April 1964	538
16. 5).	Regulation No. 5. Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 30 September 1967	539
16. 6).	Regulation No. 6. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1967	540
16. 7).	Regulation No. 7. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers. 15 October 1967	541
16. 8).	Regulation No. 8. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8 and/or HIR1). 15 November 1967	542
16. 9).	Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise. 1 March 1969	543
16. 10).	Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to radio interference suppression. 1 April 1969	544
16. 11).	Regulation No. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components. 1 June 1969	545
16. 12).	Regulation No. 12. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact. 1 July 1969	546
16. 13).	Regulation No. 13. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking. 1 June 1970	547
16. 13H).	Regulation No. 13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking. 11 May 1998	548
16. 14).	Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages. 1 April 1970	549
16. 15).	Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines - method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles. 1 August 1970	550
16. 16).	Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety-belts and restraint systems for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles. 1 December 1970	551
16. 17).	Regulation No. 17. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints. 1 December 1970	552
16. 18).	Regulation No. 18. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 March 1971	553
16. 19).	Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps. 1 March 1971	554
16. 20).	Regulation No. 20. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps). 1 May 1971	555

16. 21).	Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings. 1 December 1971	556
16. 22).	Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds. 1 June 1972	557
16. 23).	Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 December 1971.	558
16. 24).	Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning: I. The approval of compression regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine. 15 September 1972	559
16. 25).	Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats. 1 March 1972.	560
16. 26).	Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections. 1 July 1972.	561
16. 27).	Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles. 15 September 1972	562
16. 28).	Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals. 15 January 1973.	563
16. 29).	Regulation No. 29. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle. 15 June 1974	564
16. 30).	Regulations No. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers. 1 April 1975	565
16. 31).	Regulation No. 31. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both. 1 May 1975 . .	566
16. 32).	Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision. 1 July 1975	567
16. 33).	Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision. 1 July 1975.	568
16. 34).	Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks. 1 July 1975.	569
16. 35).	Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls. 10 November 1975	570
16. 36).	Regulation No. 36. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 1 March 1976	571
16. 37).	Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers. 1 February 1978.	572
16. 38).	Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 August 1978	573
16. 39).	Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation. 20 November 1978	574
16. 40).	Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 September 1979	575
16. 41).	Regulation No. 41. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise. 1 June 1980.	576
16. 42).	Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc). 1 June 1980	577
16. 43).	Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials. 15 February 1981.	578
16. 44).	Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system"). 1 February 1981	579
16. 45).	Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners. 1 July 1981	580
16. 46).	Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors. 1 September 1981	581
16. 47).	Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine. 1 November 1981	582
16. 48).	Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 January 1982.	583

16. 49). Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) and vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 April 1982	584
16. 50). Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 1 June 1982	585
16. 51). Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions. 15 July 1982.	586
16. 52). Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles. 1 November 1982	587
16. 53). Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 February 1983	588
16. 54). Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers. 1 March 1983	589
16. 55). Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles. 1 March 1983	590
16. 56). Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983	591
16. 57). Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such. 15 June 1983	592
16. 58). Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP). 1 July 1983	593
16. 59). Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems. 1 October 1983.	594
16. 60). Regulation No. 60. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators. 1 July 1984.	595
16. 61). Regulation No. 61. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel. 15 July 1984.	596
16. 62). Regulation No. 62. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use. 1 September 1984.	597
16. 63). Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to noise. 15 August 1985	598
16. 64). Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres. 1 October 1985	599
16. 65). Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles. 15 June 1986	600
16. 66). Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure. 1 December 1986.	601
16. 67). Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system. 1 June 1987	602
16. 68). Regulation No. 68. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed. 1 May 1987	603
16. 69). Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers. 15 May 1987	604
16. 70). Regulation No. 70. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles. 15 May 1987	605
16. 71). Regulation No. 71. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision. 1 August 1987	606
16. 72). Regulation No. 72. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps). 15 February 1988.	607
16. 73). Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection. 1 January 1988.	608
16. 74). Regulation No. 74. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 15 June 1988	609
16. 75). Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and	

	mopeds. 1 April 1988	610
16. 76).	Regulation No. 76. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving beam and a passing beam. 1 July 1988	611
16. 77).	Regulation No. 77. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles. 30 September 1988	612
16. 78).	Regulation No. 78. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of category L with regard to braking. 15 October 1988	613
16. 79).	Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment. 1 December 1988	614
16. 80).	Regulation No. 80. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages. 23 February 1989	615
16. 81).	Regulation No. 81. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars. 1 March 1989	616
16. 82).	Regulation No. 82. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2). 17 March 1989	617
16. 83).	Regulation No. 83. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements. 5 November 1989	618
16. 84).	Regulation No. 84. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption. 15 July 1990	619
16. 85).	Regulation No. 85. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power. 15 September 1990	620
16. 86).	Regulation No. 86. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices. 1 August 1990	621
16. 87).	Regulation No. 87. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles. 1 November 1990	622
16. 88).	Regulation No. 88. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles. 10 April 1991	623
16. 89).	Regulation No. 89. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type; III. Speed limitation devices (SLD). 1 October 1992	624
16. 90).	Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers. 1 November 1992	625
16. 91).	Regulation No. 91. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers. 15 October 1993	626
16. 92).	Regulation No. 92. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles. 1 November 1993	627
16. 93).	Regulation No. 93. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP). 27 February 1994	628
16. 94).	Regulation No. 94. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision. 1 October 1995	629
16. 95).	Regulation No. 95. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision. 6 July 1995	630
16. 96).	Regulation No. 96. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine. 15 December 1995	631
16. 97).	Regulation No. 97. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS). 1 January 1996	632
16. 98).	Regulation No. 98. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources. 15 April 1996	633
16. 99).	Regulation No. 99. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles. 15 April 1996	634
16. 100).	Regulation No. 100. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety. 23 August 1996	635
16. 101).	Regulation No. 101. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an	

	internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range. 1 January 1997.....	635
16.	102). Regulation No. 102. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. A close-coupling device (CCD) II. Vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD. 13 December 1996.....	635
16.	103). Regulation No. 103. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles. 23 February 1997.....	636
16.	104). Amendments to Regulation No. 104. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers. 13 January 2000.....	636
16.	105). Regulation No. 105. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles intended for the carriage of dangerous goods with regard to their specific constructional features. 7 May 1998.....	636
16.	106). Regulation No. 106. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers. 7 May 1998.....	637
16.	107). Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction. 18 June 1998.....	637
16.	108). Regulation No. 108: "Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers". Geneva, 23 June 1998.....	637
16.	109). Regulation No. 109: "Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers". Geneva, 23 June 1998.....	637
17.	Agreement on Special Equipment for the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Use of such Equipment for the International Transport of some of those Foodstuffs. Geneva, 15 January 19621.....	641
18.	European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). Geneva, 19 January 1962.....	642
19.	Convention on Road Traffic. Vienna, 8 November 1968.....	643
20.	Convention on road signs and signals. Vienna, 8 November 19681.....	651
21.	European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR). Geneva, 1 July 1970.....	657
22.	Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be used for such Carriage (ATP)1. Geneva, 1 September 1970.....	660
23.	European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971.....	663
24.	European Agreement supplementing the Convention on road signs and signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 May 1971.....	666
25.	Protocol on Road Markings, additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968. Geneva, 1 March 1973.....	669
26.	Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 1 March 1973.....	671
26.	A). Protocol to the Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR). Geneva, 5 July 1978.....	672
27.	Agreement on minimum requirements for the issue and validity of driving permits (APC). Geneva, 1 April 1975.....	673
28.	European Agreement on main international traffic arteries (AGR). Geneva, 15 November 1975.....	674
29.	Intergovernmental Agreement on the Establishment of an Inter-African Motor Vehicle Third Party Liability Insurance Card. New York, 1 October 1978.....	677
30.	Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (CRTD)1. Geneva, 10 October 1989.....	678
31.	Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodical Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of such Inspections. Vienna, 13 November 1997.....	679
32.	Agreement concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles. Geneva, 25 June 1998.....	680

C. TRANSPORT BY RAIL

1.	International Convention to facilitate the crossing of frontiers for passengers and baggage carried by rail. Geneva, 10 January 1952.....	681
2.	International Convention to facilitate the crossing of frontiers for goods carried by rail. Geneva, 10 January 1952.....	682
3.	European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC). Geneva, 31 May 1985.....	683

D. WATER TRANSPORT

1. Convention relating to the limitation of the liability of owners of inland navigation vessels (CLN). Geneva, 1 March 1973 685
1. a). Protocol to the Convention relating to the Limitation of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN). Geneva, 5 July 1978..... 686
2. Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by inland waterway (CVN). Geneva, 6 February 1976 687
2. A). Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN). Geneva, 5 July 1978..... 688
3. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978. Hamburg, 31 March 1978 689
4. International Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages, 1993. Geneva, 6 May 1993..... 691
5. European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN). Geneva, 19 January 1996 692

E. MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

1. United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods¹. Geneva, 24 May 1980 693
2. European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC). Geneva, 1 February 1991 694
2. a). Protocol on Combined Transport on Inland Waterways to the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) of 1991. Geneva, 17 January 1997 696

Part I

UNITED NATIONS MULTILATERAL TREATIES

Chapters I to XI

CHAPTER I
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STATUTE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

San Francisco, 26 June 1945

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 October 1945, in accordance with article 110¹.
STATUS: 188¹ [51 original Members appearing in list below and 138 Members having been admitted in accordance with Article 4 (see list under chapter I.2. hereinafter).]

Original Members of the United Nations which, having signed the Charter², deposited their instruments of ratification with the Government of the United States of America on the dates indicated

<i>Participants</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Argentina.....	24 Sep 1945	Iraq	21 Dec 1945
Australia	1 Nov 1945	Lebanon.....	15 Oct 1945
Belarus ³	24 Oct 1945	Liberia.....	2 Nov 1945
Belgium.....	27 Dec 1945	Luxembourg	17 Oct 1945
Bolivia.....		Mexico.....	7 Nov 1945
Brazil.....	21 Sep 1945	Netherlands ⁸	10 Dec 1945
Canada.....	9 Nov 1945	New Zealand.....	19 Sep 1945
Chile.....	11 Oct 1945	Nicaragua	6 Sep 1945
China ⁴	28 Sep 1945	Norway.....	27 Nov 1945
Colombia.....	5 Nov 1945	Panama.....	13 Nov 1945
Costa Rica.....	2 Nov 1945	Paraguay.....	12 Oct 1945
Cuba.....	15 Oct 1945	Peru.....	31 Oct 1945
Czechoslovakia ¹	19 Oct 1945	Philippines.....	11 Oct 1945
Denmark.....	9 Oct 1945	Poland.....	24 Oct 1945
Dominican Republic.....	4 Sep 1945	Russian Federation ⁹	24 Oct 1945
Ecuador.....	21 Dec 1945	Saudi Arabia.....	18 Oct 1945
Egypt ⁵	22 Oct 1945	South Africa ¹⁰	7 Nov 1945
El Salvador.....	26 Sep 1945	Syrian Arab Republic ⁵	19 Oct 1945
Ethiopia.....	13 Nov 1945	Turkey.....	28 Sep 1945
France.....	31 Aug 1945	Ukraine ¹¹	24 Oct 1945
Greece ⁶	25 Oct 1945	United Kingdom of Great Britain and North- ern Ireland.....	20 Oct 1945
Guatemala.....	21 Nov 1945	United States of America.....	8 Aug 1945
Haiti.....	27 Sep 1945	Uruguay.....	18 Dec 1945
Honduras.....	17 Dec 1945	Venezuela.....	15 Nov 1945
India.....	30 Oct 1945	Yugoslavia.....	19 Oct 1945
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ⁷	16 Oct 1945		

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed and ratified on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and 19 October 1945, respectively, until its dissolution on 31 December 1992. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² All States listed herein signed the Charter on 26 June 1945, with the exception of Poland on behalf of which it was signed on 15 October 1945.

³ Formerly: "Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic" until 18 September 1991.

⁴ *Signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China.*

China is an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed and ratified on its behalf, on 26 June and 28 September 1945, respectively, by the Government of the Republic of China, which continued to represent China in the United Nations until 25 October 1971.

On 25 October 1971, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted its resolution 2758 (XXVI), reading as follows:

"The General Assembly.

"Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

"Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

"Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

The United Nations had been notified on 18 November 1949 of the formation, on 1 October 1949, of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. Proposals to effect a change in the representation of China in the United Nations subsequent to that time were not approved until the resolution quoted above was adopted.

On 29 September 1972, a communication was received by the Secretary-General from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China stating:

"1. With regard to the multilateral treaties signed, ratified or acceded to by the defunct Chinese government before the establishment of the Government of the People's Republic of China, my Government will examine their contents before making a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be recognized.

"2. As from October 1, 1949, the day of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chiang Kai-shek clique has no right at all to represent China. Its signature and ratification of, or accession to, any multilateral treaties by usurping the name of 'China' are all illegal and null and void. My Government will study these multilateral treaties before making a decision in the light of the circumstances as to whether or not they should be acceded to."

All entries recorded throughout this publication in respect of China refer to actions taken by the authorities representing China in the United Nations at the time of those actions.

⁵ By a communication dated 24 February 1958, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the establishment by Egypt and Syria of a single State, the United Arab Republic. Subsequently, in a note dated 1 March 1958, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General of the following: "... It is to be noted that the Government of the United Arab Republic declares that the Union henceforth is a single Member of the United Nations, bound by the provisions of the Charter and that all international treaties and agreements concluded by Egypt or Syria with other countries will remain valid within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law."

In a cable dated 8 October 1961, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic informed the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations that Syria had resumed her former status as an independent State and requested that the United Nations take note of the resumed membership in the United Nations of the Syrian Arab Republic. This request was brought to the attention of Member States by the President of the General Assembly at its 1035th plenary meeting on 13 October 1961. At the 1036th plenary meeting which took place on the same date, the President of the General Assembly stated that no objection having been received on the part of

any Member State the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic has taken its seat in the Assembly as a Member of the United Nations with all the obligations and rights that go with that status. In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 19 July 1962, the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations communicated to him the text of *decret-loi* No. 25 promulgated by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic on 13 June 1962 and stated the following:

"It follows from article 2 of the text in question that obligations contracted by the Syrian Arab Republic under multilateral agreements and conventions during the period of the Union with Egypt remain in force in Syria. The period of the Union between Syria and Egypt extends from 22 February 1958 to 27 September 1961."

Finally, in a communication dated 2 September 1971, the Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the United Arab Republic had assumed the name of Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt), and, in a communication dated 13 September 1971, the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the official name of Syria was "Syrian Arab Republic".

Accordingly, in so far as concerns any action taken by Egypt or subsequently by the United Arab Republic in respect of any instrument concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, the date of such action is shown in the list of States opposite the name of Egypt. The dates of actions taken by Syria prior to the formation of the United Arab Republic are shown opposite the name of the Syrian Arab Republic, as also are the dates of receipt of instrument of accession or notification of application to the Syrian Province deposited on behalf of the United Arab Republic during the time when the Syrian Arab Republic formed part of the United Arab Republic.

⁶ On 25 January 1995, the Secretary-General received a communication dated 20 January 1995 from the Government of Greece which reads as follows:

The Government of the Hellenic Republic declares that the accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Conventions deposited with the Secretary-General to which the Hellenic Republic is also a contracting party does not imply recognition of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the Hellenic Republic.

This statement shall apply to all Conventions or other international Agreements deposited with the Secretary-General to which the Hellenic Republic and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are parties.

⁷ By a communication received on 14 November 1982, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran notified the Secretary-General that the designation "Iran (Islamic Republic of)" should henceforth be used.

⁸ By a communication received on 30 December 1985, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General that "the island of Aruba which was a part of the Netherlands Antilles would obtain internal autonomy as a separate country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands as of 1 January 1986". The said change would have no consequence in international law. The treaties concluded by the Kingdom which applied to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba, would continue, after 1 January 1986 to apply to the Netherlands Antilles (of which Aruba is no longer a part) and to Aruba.

⁹ By a communication dated 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation notified the Secretary-General that membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in the United Nations is being continued by the Russian Federation.

The Government of the Russian Federation subsequently informed the Secretary-General that as at 24 December 1991, the Russian Federation maintains full responsibility for all the rights and obligations of the USSR under the Charter of the United Nations and multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General and requested that the name "Russian Federation" be used in the United Nations in place of the name "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

¹⁰ Formerly: "Union of South Africa" until 31 May 1961.

¹¹ Formerly: "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" until 23 August 1991.

**2. DECLARATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE OBLIGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (ADMISSION OF STATES TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE
UNITED NATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF THE CHARTER)¹**

STATUS: See STATUS under chapter I.1.

<i>Decision of the General Assembly</i>			<i>Registration and publication of the Declarations²</i>			
<i>Participant</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Registration</i>		<i>United Nations Treaty Series</i>	
			<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Page</i>
Afghanistan ¹	34 (I)	9 Nov 1946	14 Dec 1946	7	1	39
Albania	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3043	223	23
Algeria	1745 (XVII)	8 Oct 1962	11 Oct 1962	6336	442	37
Andorra	47/232	28 Jul 1993	28 Jul 1993	30158	1728	
Angola ³	31/44	1 Dec 1976	1 Sep 1978	16920	1102	205
Antigua and Barbuda	36/26	11 Nov 1981	11 Nov 1981	20564	1256	47
Armenia	46/227	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28686	1668	201
Austria	995 (X)	14 Dec 1995	14 Dec 1995	3044	223	27
Azerbaijan	46/230	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28691	1668	221
Bahamas	3051 (XXVII)	18 Sep 1973	18 Sep 1973	12760	891	109
Bahrain	2752 (XXVI)	21 Sep 1971	21 Sep 1971	11351	797	77
Bangladesh	3203 (XXIX)	17 Sep 1974	17 Sep 1974	13543	950	3
Barbados	21 75 (XXI)	9 Dec 1966	9 Dec 1966	8437	581	131
Belize	36/3	25 Sep 1981	25 Sep 1981	20408	1252	59
Benin ⁴	1481 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5357	375	91
Bhutan	2751 (XXVI)	21 Sep 1971	21 Sep 1971	11340	796	295
Bosnia and Herzegovina	46/237	22 May 1992	22 May 1992	28937	1675	
Botswana	2136 (XXI)	17 Oct 1966	17 Oct 1966	8357	575	151
Brunei Darussalam	39/1	21 Sep 1984	21 Sep 1984	23093	1369	81
Bulgaria	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3045	223	31
Burkina Faso ⁵	1483 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5359	375	99
Burundi	1749 (XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6303	437	149
Cambodia ⁶	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3046	223	35
Cameroon ⁷	1467 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5354	375	79
Cape Verde	3363 (XXX)	16 Sep 1975	16 Sep 1975	14309	981	345
Central African Republic ⁸	1488 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5363	375	115
Chad	1485 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5361	375	107
Comoros	3385 (XXX)	12 Nov 1975	12 Nov 1975	14414	986	239
Congo ⁹	1486 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5362	375	111
Côte d'Ivoire ¹⁰	1484 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5360	375	103
Croatia	46/238	22 May 1992	22 May 1992	28935	1675	
Cyprus	1489 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	9 Jun 1961	5711	397	283
Czech Republic ¹¹	47/221	19 Jan 1993	19 Jan 1993	29466	1703	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	46/1	17 Sep 1991	17 Sep 1991	28363	1649	297

*Decision of the General Assembly**Registration and publication of the Declarations²*

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Registration</i>		<i>United Nations Treaty Series</i>	
			<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Page</i>
Democratic Republic of the Congo ²	1480 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	2 Jan 1960	6022	418	157
Djibouti	32/1	20 Sep 1977	1 Sep 1978	16922	1102	213
Dominica	33/107	18 Dec 1978	18 Dec 1978	17409	1120	111
Equatorial Guinea	2384 (XXIII)	12 Nov 1968	12 Nov 1968	9295	649	197
Eritrea	47/230	28 May 1993	28 May 1993	30068	1723	
Estonia ¹³	46/4	17 Sep 1991	17 Sep 1991	28368	1649	317
Fiji	2622 (XXV)	13 Oct 1970	13 Oct 1970	10789	752	207
Finland	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	19 Dec 1955	3055	223	69
Gabon	1487 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	7 Nov 1960	5436	379	99
Gambia	2008 (XX)	21 Sep 1965	21 Sep 1965	7928	545	143
Georgia	46/241	31 Jul 1992	31 Jul 1992	29076	1684	
Germany ¹⁴	3050 (XXVIII)	18 Sep 1973	18 Sep 1973	12759	891	105
Ghana	1118 (XI)	8 Mar 1957	8 Mar 1957	3727	261	113
Grenada	3204 (XXIX)	17 Sep 1974	7 Sep 1974	13544	950	7
Guinea	1325 (XIII)	12 Dec 1958	12 Dec 1958	4595	317	77
Guinea-Bissau	3205 (XXIX)	17 Sep 1974	17 Sep 1974	13545	950	11
Guyana	2133 (XXI)	20 Sep 1966	20 Sep 1966	8316	572	225
Hungary	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	15 Dec 1955	3054	223	65
Iceland ¹	34 (I)	9 Nov 1946	14 Dec 1946	8	1	41
Indonesia ¹⁵	491 (V)	28 Sep 1950	28 Sep 1950	916	71	153
Ireland	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	29 Nov 1956	3594	254	223
Israel	273 (III)	11 May 1949	11 May 1949	448	30	53
Italy	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	9 Apr 1956	3217	231	175
Jamaica	1750 (XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6304	437	153
Japan	1113 (XI)	18 Dec 1956	18 Dec 1956	3626	256	167
Jordan	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3048	223	43
Kazakhstan	46/224	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28687	1668	205
Kenya	1976 (XVIII)	16 Dec 1963	16 Dec 1963	7015	483	233
Kiribati	54/1	14 Sep 1999	14 Sep 1999			
Kuwait	1872 (S-IV)	14 May 1963	14 May 1963	6705	463	213
Kyrgyzstan	46/225	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28688	1668	209
Lao People's Democratic Republic ¹⁶	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3049	223	47
Latvia ¹⁷	46/5	17 Sep 1991	17 Sep 1991	28369	1649	321
Lesotho	2137 (XXI)	17 Oct 1966	17 Oct 1966	8358	575	155
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ¹⁸	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3050	223	51
Liechtenstein	45/1	18 Sep 1990	18 Sep 1990	27554	1578	319
Lithuania ¹⁹	46/6	17 Sep 1991	17 Sep 1991	28367	1649	313
Madagascar	1478 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5356	375	87
Malawi ²⁰		1 Dec 1964	1 Dec 1964	7496	519	3
Malaysia ²¹	1134 (XII)	17 Sep 1957	17 Sep 1957	3995	277	3
Maldives ²²	2009 (XX)	21 Sep 1965	21 Sep 1965	7929	545	147
Mali	1491 (XV)	28 Sep 1960	28 Oct 1960	5412	377	361

*Decision of the General Assembly**Registration and publication of the Declarations²*

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Registration</i>		<i>United Nations Treaty Series</i>	
			<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Page</i>
Malta ²⁰		1 Dec 1964	1 Dec 1964	7497	519	7
Marshall Islands	46/3	17 Sep 1991	17 Sep 1991	28366	1649	309
Mauritania	1631 (XVI)	27 Oct 1961	26 Mar 1963	6576	457	59
Mauritius	2371 (XXII)	24 Apr 1968	24 Apr 1968	9064	634	217
Micronesia (Federated States of) ²³	46/2	17 Sep 1991	17 Sep 1991	28364	1649	301
Monaco	47/231	28 May 1993	28 May 1993	30067	1723	
Mongolia	1630 (XVI)	27 Oct 1961	17 Jul 1962	6261	434	141
Morocco	1111 (XI)	12 Nov 1956	12 Nov 1956	3575	253	77
Mozambique	3365 (XXX)	16 Sep 1975	16 Sep 1975	14310	981	349
Myanmar ²⁴	188 (S-II)	19 Apr 1948	19 Apr 1948	225	15	3
Namibia ²⁵	S-18/1	23 Apr 1990	23 Apr 1990	27200	1564	69
Nauru	54/2	14 Sep 1999	14 Sep 1999			
Nepal	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3051	223	55
Niger	1482 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5358	375	95
Nigeria	1492 (XV)	7 Oct 1960	8 May 1961	5688	395	237
Oman	2754 (XXVI)	7 Oct 1971	7 Oct 1971	11359	797	225
Pakistan ¹	108 (II)	30 Sep 1947	30 Sep 1947	112	8	57
Palau ²⁶	49/163	15 Dec 1994	15 Dec 1994	31428	1843	
Papua New Guinea	3368 (XXX)	10 Oct 1975	10 Oct 1975	14377	985	51
Portugal	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	21 Feb 1956	3155	229	3
Qatar	2753 (XXVI)	21 Sep 1971	21 Sep 1971	11352	797	81
Republic of Korea	46/1	17 Sep 1991	17 Sep 1991	28365	1649	305
Republic of Moldova	46/223	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28692	1668	225
Romania	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3052	223	59
Rwanda	1748 (XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6302	437	145
Saint Kitts and Nevis ²⁷	38/1	23 Sep 1983	23 Sep 1983	22359	1332	261
Saint Lucia	34/1	18 Sep 1979	18 Sep 1979	17969	1145	201
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	35/1	16 Sep 1980	16 Sep 1980	19076	1198	185
Samoa	31/104	15 Dec 1976	15 Dec 1976	15164	1031	3
San Marino	46/231	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28694	1668	231
Sao Tome and Principe	3364 (XXX)	16 Sep 1975	16 Sep 1975	14311	981	353
Senegal	1490 (XV)	28 Sep 1960	28 Sep 1960	5374	376	79
Seychelles	31/1	21 Sep 1976	21 Sep 1976	15022	1023	107
Sierra Leone	1623 (XVI)	27 Sep 1961	27 Sep 1961	5876	409	43
Singapore	2010 (XX)	21 Sep 1965	21 Sep 1965	7930	545	151
Slovakia ¹¹	47/222	19 Jan 1993	19 Jan 1993	29465	1703	
Slovenia	46/236	22 May 1992	22 May 1992	28936	1675	
Solomon Islands	33/1	19 Sep 1978	19 Sep 1978	17087	1106	137
Somalia	1479 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	23 Feb 1961	5577	388	179
Spain	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3053	223	63
Sri Lanka ²⁸	995 (X)	14 Dec 1955	14 Dec 1955	3047	223	39
Sudan	1110 (XI)	12 Nov 1956	12 Nov 1956	3576	253	81

Participant	Resolution	Date of adoption	Registration		United Nations Treaty Series	
			Date	Number	Volume	Page
Suriname ²⁹	3413 (XXX)	4 Dec 1975	1 Jun 1976	14784	1007	343
Swaziland	2376 (XXIII)	24 Sep 1968	24 Sep 1968	9252	646	177
Sweden ¹	34 (I)	9 Nov 1946	14 Dec 1946	9	1	43
Tajikistan	46/228	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28690	1668	217
Thailand ¹	101 (I)	15 Dec 1946	16 Dec 1946	11	1	47
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ³⁰	47/225	8 Apr 1993	8 Apr 1993	29892	1719	
Togo	1477 (XV)	20 Sep 1960	20 Sep 1960	5355	375	83
Tonga	54/3	14 Sep 1999	14 Sep 1999			
Trinidad and Tobago	1751 (XVII)	18 Sep 1962	18 Sep 1962	6305	437	157
Tunisia	1112 (XI)	12 Nov 1956	12 Nov 1956	3577	253	85
Turkmenistan	46/229	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28693	1668	227
Uganda	1758 (XVII)	25 Oct 1962	25 Oct 1962	6357	443	47
United Arab Emirates	2794 (XXVI)	9 Dec 1971	9 Dec 1971	11424	802	101
United Republic of Tanzania ³¹	1667 (XVI)	14 Dec 1961	14 Dec 1961	6000	416	147
Uzbekistan	46/226	2 Mar 1992	2 Mar 1992	28689	1668	213
Vanuatu	36/1	15 Sep 1981	15 Sep 1981	20385	1249	167
Viet Nam ³²	32/2	20 Sep 1977	1 Sep 1978	16921	1102	209
Yemen ^{1,33}	108 (II)	30 Sep 1947	30 Sep 1947	113	8	59
Zambia ²⁰		1 Dec 1964	1 Dec 1964	7498	519	11
Zimbabwe	11/1 (S-XI)	25 Aug 1980	25 Aug 1980	19058	1197	323

Notes:

¹ The Provisional Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (rules 113-116), under which the first six new Members were admitted to membership in the United Nations, namely, Afghanistan, Iceland, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand and Yemen, stipulated that the membership, in case of a favourable decision of the General Assembly, shall become effective on the date on which the applicant State presented to the Secretary-General an instrument of adherence. Accordingly, the membership of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden became effective on 19 November 1946, that of Thailand on 16 December 1946 and that of Pakistan and Yemen on 30 September 1947.

By resolution 116 (II) of 21 November 1947, the General Assembly adopted new rules governing the admission of new Members. Under these rules (135-139), a declaration, made in a formal instrument accepting the obligations contained in the Charter, shall be submitted to the Secretary-General by an applicant State at the same time as the application for membership. The membership becomes effective, if the application is approved, on the date on which the General Assembly takes its decision on the application. Accordingly, for all Members other than the six mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the membership became effective on the respective dates of adoption as indicated in the third column of the table.

² The declarations are registered *ex officio* with the Secretariat on the effective dates of membership. However, since the registration did not start until 14 December 1946, when the General Assembly, by resolution 97 (I), adopted the regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the declarations of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden were registered on that date. Furthermore, in some instances, where the declaration accepting the obligations contained in the Charter was submitted to the Secretary-General together with the application in cabled form or emanated from a representative other

than the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the registration was not effected until the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the confirmation of the declaration in the formal instrument bearing the signature of one of those authorities. (For the text of the Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by General Assembly resolution 97 (I) of 14 December 1946 and modified by resolutions 364 B(IV), 482 (V) and 33/141 A of 1 December 1949, 12 December 1950 and 18 December 1978, respectively, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 859, p. VIII.)

³ The non registration of the declaration by Angola on 1 December 1976, the date of its membership, results from an administrative oversight.

⁴ Formerly: "Dahomey" until 2 December 1975.

⁵ Formerly: "Upper Volta" until 4 August 1984.

⁶ As from 3 February 1990, "Cambodia". Formerly, as follows: as from 6 April 1976 to 3 February 1990 "Democratic Kampuchea"; as from 30 April to 6 April 1976 "Cambodia"; as from 28 December 1970 to 30 April 1975 "Khmer Republic".

⁷ As from 4 February 1984 Cameroon (from 10 March 1975 to 4 February 1984 known as "the United Republic of Cameroon" and prior to 10 March 1975 known as "Cameroon").

⁸ In a communication dated 20 December 1976, the Permanent Mission of the Central African Empire to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, by a decision of the extraordinary Congress of the Movement for the Social Development of Black Africa (MESAN), held at Bangui from 10 November to 4 December 1976, the Central African Republic had been constituted into the Central African Empire.

informed the Secretary-General that their country would henceforth be known as the "Congo".

¹⁰ Formerly: "Ivory Coast" until 31 December 1985.

¹¹ In a letter dated 16 February 1993, received by the Secretary-General on 22 February 1993 and accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the Government of the Czech Republic notified that :

"In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound, as of 1 January 1993, i.e., the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

The Government of the Czech Republic have examined multilateral treaties the list of which is attached to this letter. [The Government of the Czech Republic] considers to be bound by these treaties as well as by all reservations and declarations to them by virtue of succession as of 1 January 1993.

The Czech Republic, in accordance with the well established principles of international law, recognizes signatures made by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in respect of all signed treaties as if they were made by itself."

Subsequently, in a letter dated 19 May 1993 and also accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, received by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1993, the Government of the Slovak Republic notified that:

"In accordance with the relevant principles and rules of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Slovak Republic, as a successor State, born from the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound, as of January 1, 1993, i.e., the date on which the Slovak Republic assumed responsibility for its international relations, by multilateral treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party as of 31 December 1992, including reservations and declarations made earlier by Czechoslovakia, as well as objections by Czechoslovakia to reservations formulated by other treaty-parties.

The Slovak Republic wishes further to maintain its status as a contracting State of the treaties to which Czechoslovakia was a contracting State and which were not yet in force at the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, as well as the status of a signatory State of the treaties which were previously signed but not ratified by Czechoslovakia as listed in the Annex to this letter."

In view of the information above, entries in status lists pertaining to formalities (i.e., signatures, ratifications, accessions, declarations and reservations, etc.) effected by the former Czechoslovakia prior to dissolution, in respect of treaties to which the Czech Republic and/or Slovakia have succeeded, will be replaced by the name of "Czech Republic" and/or "Slovakia" with the corresponding date of deposit of the notification of succession. A footnote will indicate the date and type of formality effected by the former Czechoslovakia, the corresponding indicator being inserted next to "Czech Republic" and "Slovakia" as the case may be.

As regards treaties in respect of which formalities were effected by the former Czechoslovakia and not listed in the notification of succession by either the Czech Republic or Slovakia, a footnote indicating the date and type of formality effected by the former Czechoslovakia will be included in the status of the treaties concerned, the corresponding footnote indicator being inserted next to the heading "Participant". See also note 1 in chapter I.1.

¹² As from 17 May 1997. Formerly: "Zaire" until 16 May 1997 and "Democratic Republic of the Congo" until 27 October 1971.

¹³ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 8 October 1991, the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia informed the Secretary-General that "Estonia does not regard itself as party by virtue of the doctrine of treaty succession to any bilateral or multilateral treaties entered into by the U.S.S.R. The Republic of Estonia has begun careful review of multilateral treaties in order to determine those to which it wishes to become a party. In this regard it will

act on a case-by-case basis in exercise of its own sovereign right in the name of the Republic of Estonia."

¹⁴ In a communication dated 3 October 1990, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"... Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State, which as a single Member of the United Nations remains bound by the provisions of the Charter in accordance with the solemn declaration of 12 June 1973. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany will act in the United Nations under the designation 'Germany'."

The former German Democratic Republic was admitted to the Organization on 18 September 1973 by Resolution No. 3050 (XXVIII). For the text of the declaration of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter dated 12 June 1973 made by the German Democratic Republic (registered under No. 12758), see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 891, p. 103.

Consequently, and in the light of articles 11 and 12 of the Treaty of 31 August 1990 (Unification Treaty) between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, entries in status lists pertaining to formalities (i.e., signatures, ratifications, accessions, declarations and reservations, etc.) effected by the Federal Republic of Germany will now appear under "Germany" and indicate the dates of such formalities.

As regards treaties in respect of which formalities had been effected by both the Federal Republic of Germany and the former German Democratic Republic prior to unification, the entry will similarly indicate in the corresponding table the type of formality effected by the Federal Republic of Germany and the date on which it took place, while the type of formality effected by the former German Democratic Republic and the date thereof will appear in a footnote.

Finally, as regards the treatment of treaties in respect of which formalities were effected by the former German Democratic Republic alone, article 12, para. 3 of the Unification Treaty contains the following provision: "Should the united Germany intend to accede to international organizations or other multilateral treaties of which the German Democratic Republic but not the Federal Republic of Germany is a member, agreement shall be reached with the respective contracting parties and with the European Communities where the latter's competence is affected". Accordingly, a footnote indicating the date and type of formality effected by the former German Democratic Republic will be included in the status of the treaties concerned, the corresponding footnote indicator being inserted next to the heading "Participant".

¹⁵ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 20 January 1965, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that "Indonesia has decided at this stage and under the present circumstances to withdraw from the United Nations". In his reply of 26 February 1965, after noting the contents of the letter from the Government of Indonesia, the Secretary-General expressed "the earnest hope that in due time [Indonesia] will resume full co-operation with the United Nations". For the text of the letter from Indonesia and the Secretary-General's reply, see document A/5857 and Corr.1 and A/5899.

In a telegram of 19 September 1966, the Government of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General that it "has decided to resume full co-operation with the United Nations and to resume participation in its activities starting with the twenty-first session of the General Assembly". For the text of that telegram, see document A/6419.

At the 1420th plenary meeting of the General Assembly held on 28 September 1966, the President of the General Assembly, referring to the above-mentioned correspondence and to the decision of the Government of Indonesia "to resume full co-operation with the United Nations", stated, *inter alia*, that "it would appear, therefore, that the Government of Indonesia considers that its recent absence from the Organization was based not upon a withdrawal from the United Nations but upon a cessation of co-operation. The action so far taken by the United Nations on this matter would not appear to preclude this view. If this is also the general view of the membership, the Secretary-General would give instructions for the necessary administrative action

to be taken for Indonesia to participate again in the proceedings of the Organization . . . Unless I hear any objection, I would assume that it is the will of the membership that Indonesia should resume full participation in the activities of the United Nations and the Secretary-General may proceed in the manner I have outlined." There having been no objection, the President invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the General Assembly (See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 1420th meeting.*)

¹⁶ Formerly: "Laos" until 22 December 1975.

¹⁷ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 26 February 1993, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Latvia informed the Secretary-General that "Latvia does not regard itself as party by virtue of the doctrine of treaty succession to any bilateral or multilateral treaties entered into by the former USSR."

¹⁸ By two communications dated 1 and 18 April 1977, respectively, the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya informed the Secretary-General that the official designation "Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" (short title: "Libyan Arab Jamahiriya") should be substituted for "Libyan Arab Republic". (Before 6 January 1971: "Libya".)

¹⁹ On 23 June 1995, the Secretary-General received a letter, dated 22 June 1995 and signed by the Permanent Representative of the Government of Lithuania to the United Nations, transmitting a note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declaring the following:

"... The Republic of Lithuania was occupied by the USSR on the 15th of June 1940. Many Western countries did not recognize the incorporation of the Republic of Lithuania into the USSR.

Having restored its independence on the 11th of March 1990, the Republic of Lithuania neither is nor can be the successor state of the former USSR. The Republic of Lithuania can not take the responsibility for the treaties concluded by the former USSR, for it neither participated in making those treaties nor influenced them. Therefore the Republic of Lithuania can not take the responsibility for the past treaties concluded by the USSR ... "

²⁰ The decision to admit Malawi, Malta and Zambia to membership in the United Nations was taken by the General Assembly during its nineteenth session at the 1286th meeting held on 1 December 1964.

²¹ On 16 September 1963, the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General the following communication:

"By the Constitutional process of Amendment provided for in Article 159 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya carried out recently in both Houses of Parliament with the requisite two-thirds majorities, the name of the State as set out in Article 1 thereof has been changed from 'Federation of Malaya' to 'Malaysia'.

"This Mission has therefore from this date assumed the name of 'Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations'.

"I shall be grateful for your having this change noted and also for your bringing it to the notice of all Missions accredited to the United Nations."

Subsequently, the Government of Malaysia confirmed to the Secretary-General that all multilateral treaties, in respect of which he acts as depositary and to which the Federation of Malaysia has become a party either by succession or by ratification or accession, continue to be binding on Malaysia, and that henceforth Malaysia should be listed in the relevant United Nations publications as a party to those treaties.

²² In a letter of 14 April 1969, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that "after the change from a Sultanate to a Republican Administration, the Maldivian Government has decided that the country be known as 'Maldives' instead of 'Maldivé Islands' and that the full title of the State be called 'Republic of Maldives'".

²³ On 11 August 1992, the Secretary-General transmitted the following declaration dated 22 May 1992 emanating from the Secretary of External Affairs of the Federated States of Micronesia to the Secretary-General containing a declaration setting out the position of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) with regard to international agreements entered into by the United States of Amer-

ica and made applicable to the FSM pursuant to the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese Mandated islands:

"On November 3, 1986, the application of treaties and international agreements to the Federated States of Micronesia by virtue of the application of treaties by the United States of America to the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, ceased. With regard to all bilateral treaties validly concluded by the United States on behalf of the Federated States of Micronesia, or validly applied or extended by the former to the latter before November 3, 1986, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia declares that it will examine each such treaty and communicate its view to the other State Party concerned. In the meantime, the Federated States of Micronesia will continue to observe the terms of each treaty which validly so applies and is not inconsistent with the letter or the spirit of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, provisionally and on a basis of reciprocity. The period of examination will extend until November 3, 1995, except in the case of any treaty in respect of which an earlier statement of views is or has been made. At the expiration of that period, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia will consider such of these treaties that could not by the application of the rules of customary international law be regarded as otherwise surviving, as having terminated.

It is the earnest hope of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia that during the afore-mentioned period of examination, the normal processes of diplomatic negotiations will enable it to reach satisfactory accord with the States Parties concerned upon the possibility of the continuance or modification of such treaties.

With regard to multilateral treaties previously applied, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia intends to review each of them individually and to communicate to the depositary in each case what steps it wishes to take, whether by way of confirmation or termination, confirmation of succession or accession. During such period of review, any party to a multilateral treaty that has, prior to November 3, 1986, been validly applied or extended to the Federated States of Micronesia and is not inconsistent with the letter or spirit of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia may, on a basis of reciprocity, rely as against the Federated States of Micronesia on the terms of such treaty."

Further, on 15 November 1995, the Secretary-General circulated a communication dated 2 November 1995 from the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia indicating that it had decided to extend the period of examination of the bilateral treaties indicated in its letter of 22 May 1992 for two additional years or until 3 November 1997.

²⁴ Formerly: "Burma" until 17 June 1989.

²⁵ Formerly: "Namibia (United Nations Council for Namibia)" until independence (21 March 1990).

²⁶ In a letter dated 10 November 1994, the President of the Republic of Palau stated, *inter alia*:

"... With regard to multilateral treaties previously applied, the Government of the Republic of Palau intends to review each of them individually and to communicate to the depositary in each case what steps it wishes to take, whether by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession or accession. During such period of review, any party to a multilateral treaty that has, prior to termination of the Trusteeship Agreement with respect to the Republic of Palau may, on a basis of reciprocity, rely as against the Republic of Palau on the terms of such treaty."

²⁷ Formerly: "Saint Christopher and Nevis" until 28 December 1986.

²⁸ Formerly: "Ceylon" until 29 August 1972.

²⁹ Formerly: "Surinam" until 23 January 1978.

³⁰ See note 6 in chapter I.1.

³¹ The People's Republic of Zanzibar was admitted to membership on 16 December 1963 by Resolution No. 1975 (XVIII). For the text of the Declaration of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter dated 10 December 1963 made by Zanzibar (registered under No. 7016), see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 483, p. 237.

In a note addressed to the Secretary General on 6 May 1964, the Ministry of External Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania

informed him that, following the signature and ratification of the Articles of Union between the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar, the two countries had been united on 26 April 1964, as one sovereign State under the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The Ministry further asked the Secretary-General "to note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar declares that it is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provisions of the Charter, and that all international treaties and agreements in force between the Republic of Tanganyika or the People's Republic of Zanzibar and other States or international organizations will, to the extent that their implementation is consistent with the constitutional position established by the Articles of the Union, remain in force within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law".

In communicating the above-mentioned note, in accordance with the request contained therein, to all States Members of the United Nations, to the principal organs of the United Nations and to the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to which Tanganyika and Zanzibar had been appointed, and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General stated that he "is taking action, within the limits of his administrative responsibilities, to give effect to the declaration in the attached note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provisions of the Charter. This action is undertaken without prejudice to and pending such action as other organs of the United Nations may take on the basis of the notification of the establishment of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar." No objection was raised in this regard in any of the organs concerned.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General on 2 November 1964, the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar informed him that "the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar shall, with immediate effect, be known as the United Republic of Tanzania".

Subsequently, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania confirmed to the Secretary-General that the United Republic of Tanzania continues to be bound by multilateral treaties in respect of which the Secretary-General acts as depositary and which had been signed, ratified or acceded to on behalf of Tanganyika.

³² The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam (the latter of which replaced the Republic of Viet Nam) united on 2 July 1976 to constitute a new State, the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam).

³³ In a letter dated 19 May 1990, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"... The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic will merge in a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen' (short form: Yemen) with Sana'a as its capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Tuesday, 22 May 1990. The Republic of Yemen will have single membership in the United Nations and be bound by the provisions of the Charter. All treaties and agreements concluded between either the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other States and international organizations in accordance with international law which are in force on 22 May 1990 will remain in effect, and international relations existing on 22 May 1990 between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic and other States will continue."

As concerns the treaties concluded prior to their union by the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Republic of Yemen (as now united) is accordingly to be considered as a party to those treaties as from the date when one of these States first became a party to those treaties. Accordingly the tables showing the status of treaties will now indicate under the designation "Yemen" the date of the formalities (signatures, ratifications, accessions, declarations and reservations, etc.) effected by the State which first became a party, those eventually effected by the other being described in a footnote.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was admitted to the United Nations by Resolution No. 2310 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 registered under No. 8861. For the text of the declaration of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations made by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 614, p. 21. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was successively listed in the previous editions as "Southern Yemen", "People's Republic of Southern Yemen", "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen" and "Democratic Republic of Yemen".

3. STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

PARTIES: All members of the United Nations.¹
Switzerland as from 28 July 1948.²
Nauru as from 29 January 1988.³

[For the declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, see chapter I.4.]

Notes:

¹ See chapter I.1 and I.2. Before becoming Members of the United Nations, Japan, Liechtenstein and San Marino were parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice from 2 April 1954 to 18 December 1956, from 29 March 1950 to 18 September 1990 and from 18 February 1954 to 2 March 1992, respectively; for the text of the declaration by the Government of Japan accepting the conditions determined to that effect, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, by the General Assembly in resolution 805 (VIII) of 9 December 1953 (registered under No. 2524), see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 188, p. 137; for that made by Liechtenstein accepting the conditions determined, upon recommendation of the Security Council, by the General Assembly in resolution 363 (IV) adopted on 1 December 1949 (registered under No. 758), see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 51, p. 115, and for that made by San Marino accepting the conditions determined, upon recommendation of the Security Council, by the General Assembly in resolution 806 (VIII) of 9 December 1953 (registered under No. 2495), see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 186, p. 295.

² Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 15 November 1946, the General Assembly by resolution 91 (I) adopted

on 11 December 1946, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions upon which Switzerland could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 28 July 1948, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Switzerland (registered under No. 271, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 17, p. 111) and accordingly on that date Switzerland became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

³ Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted on 19 October 1987, the General Assembly by resolution 42/21 adopted on 18 November 1987, and in pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, determined the conditions upon which Nauru could become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. On 29 January 1988, a declaration accepting these conditions was deposited with the Secretary-General on behalf of Nauru (registered under No. 25639, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1491, p. 199) and accordingly on that date Nauru became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

**4. DECLARATIONS RECOGNIZING AS COMPULSORY THE JURISDICTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE UNDER ARTICLE 36, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE
STATUTE OF THE COURT**

Declarations under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court as implemented by Security Council Resolution 9 (1946) of 15 October 1946 are deposited with the Registrar of the Court. For those declarations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, or the Yearbooks of the Court.

Note: The declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice deposited with the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Thailand and Turkey were made for specified periods of time which expired. For the text of those declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 49 (Guatemala); vol. 15, p. 221 (Brazil); vol. 16, p. 207 (Bolivia); vol. 65, p. 157 (Thailand), and vol. 191, p. 357; vol. 308, p. 301; vol. 491, p. 385, and vol. 604, p. 349 (Turkey).

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 April 1967, the Government of South Africa gave notice of withdrawal and termination, with effect from that date, of the declaration of 12 September 1955. For the text of the said declaration, which was deposited with the Secretary-General on 13 September 1955, and for the notice of termination, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 216, p. 115, and vol. 595, p. 363, respectively.

A declaration recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice had been deposited on 26 October 1946 with the Secretary-General on behalf of the Republic of China (for the text of that declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 35). In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 5 December 1972, the Government of the People's Republic of China indicated that it does not recognize the statement made by the defunct Chinese government on 26 October 1946 in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice concerning the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 10 January 1974, the Government of France gave notice of the termination of the declaration of 20 May 1966. For the text of that declaration and for the notice of termination, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 562, p. 71 and vol. 907, p. 129, respectively.

In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 7 October 1985, the Government of the United States of America gave notice of the termination of its declaration of 26 August 1946.¹ For the text of the declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 9.

In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 21 November 1985, the Government of Israel gave notice of the termination of the declaration of 17 October 1956.² For the text of the declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 252, p. 301.

States which have made declarations under Article 36, paragraph, ² of the Statute of the International Court of Justice or whose declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice are deemed to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice³

Australia	Guinea
Austria	Guinea-Bissau
Barbados	Haiti ⁴
Belgium	Hungary
Botswana	India
Bulgaria	Japan
Cambodia	Kenya
Cameroon	Liberia
Canada	Liechtenstein
Colombia ⁴	Luxembourg ⁴
Costa Rica	Madagascar
Cyprus	Malawi
Democratic Republic of the Congo ⁵	Malta
Denmark	Mauritius
Dominican Republic ⁴	Mexico
Estonia	Nauru
Finland	Netherlands
Gambia	New Zealand
Georgia	Nicaragua ⁴
Greece	Nigeria
	Norway

Pakistan
Panama⁴
Paraguay
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Senegal
Somalia
Spain
Sudan

Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Uruguay⁴
Yugoslavia

Texts of the declarations

(The date shown after the name of the State indicates the date of deposit of the declaration.)

a) Declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice

AUSTRALIA⁶

17 March 1975

"Whereas on the first day of November one thousand nine hundred and forty-five Australia ratified the Charter of the United Nations of which the Statute of the International Court of Justice is an integral part; and

"Whereas Australia made a declaration under paragraph 2 of Article 36, of the said Statute on the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four; and

"Whereas Australia desires to withdraw the said declaration;

"The Government of Australia hereby *withdraws* the said declaration and *declares* for and on behalf of Australia that it recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to withdraw this declaration.

"The Government of Australia further *declares* that this declaration does not apply to any dispute in regard to which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

"In witness whereof, I, Edward Gough Whitlam, Prime Minister acting for and on behalf of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Australia, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

"Dated this thirteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) Edward Gough Whitlam
Prime Minister acting for and on behalf of
the Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs of Australia"

AUSTRIA⁷

19 May 1971

I hereby declare that the Republic of Austria recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State which accepts or has accepted the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

This Declaration does not apply to any dispute in respect of which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to other means of peaceful settlement for its final and binding decision.

This Declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until it will be terminated or modified by a written declaration.

Done at Vienna on 28 April 1971.

(Signed) Franz Jonas
The Federal President

BARBADOS⁸

1 August 1980

"I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of Barbados that -

"The Government of Barbados accepts as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 [of the Statute] of the Court until such time as notice might be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the declaration is made, other than:

(a) disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(b) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(c) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Barbados;

(d) disputes arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by Barbados in respect of the conservation, management or exploitation of the living resources of the Sea, or in respect of the prevention or control of pollution or contamination of the marine environment in marine areas adjacent to the coast of Barbados.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) H.deB. Forde
Minister of External Affairs"

BELGIUM^{9, 10}

17 June 1958

I declare on behalf of the Belgian Government that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, in legal disputes arising after 13 July 1948 concerning situations or facts subsequent to that date, except those in regard to which the par-

ties have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

This declaration is made subject to ratification. It shall take effect on the day of deposit of the instrument of ratification for a period of five years. Upon the expiry of that period, it shall continue to have effect until notice of its termination is given. Brussels, 3 April 1958

(Signed) V. Larock
Minister of Foreign Affairs

BOTSWANA¹¹

16 March 1970

"I, Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Botswana, that it recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"This Declaration does not extend:

"(a) to disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement; or

"(b) to disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Botswana."

"The Government of the Republic of Botswana also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.

"Done at Gaborone this 14th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy.

(Signed) Seretse M. Khama
President"

BULGARIA¹²

24 June 1992

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria, I have the honour to declare that in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice the Republic of Bulgaria recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes arising out of facts and situations subsequent to or continuing to exist after the entry into force of the present Declaration, concerning:

1. the interpretation of a treaty;
2. any question of international law;
3. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
4. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation,

except for disputes with any State which has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute less than twelve months prior to filing an application bringing the dispute before the Court or where such acceptance has been made only for the purpose of a particular dispute.

The Republic of Bulgaria also reserves the right at any time to modify the present Declaration, the modifications taking effect six months after the deposit of the notification thereof.

The present Declaration shall be in force for a period of five years from the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It shall continue in force thereafter until six

months after a notice of its denunciation is given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Sofia, 26 May 1992

(Signed) S. Ganev
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria

CAMBODIA¹³

19 September 1957

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia I have the honour to declare that, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State Member of the United Nations, accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all legal disputes, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

2. Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

3. Disputes relating to any matter excluded from judicial settlement or compulsory arbitration by virtue of any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

This declaration is valid for ten years from the date of its deposit. It shall remain in force thereafter until notice to the contrary has been given by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Phnom-Penh, 9 September 1957

(Signed) Sim Var

CAMEROON¹⁴

3 March 1994

By order of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, I have the honour to declare that:

The Government of Cameroon, in accordance with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes.

This declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years. It shall then continue to have effect unless the Government of the Republic of Cameroon makes a statement to the contrary or submits a written amendment hereto.

(Signed) Ferdinand Léopold OYONO
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

CANADA¹⁵

10 May 1994

"On behalf of the Government of Canada,

(1) I give notice that I hereby terminate the acceptance by Canada of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice hitherto effective by virtue of the declaration made on 10 September 1985 in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

(2) I declare that the Government of Canada accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this declaration, other than:

(a) disputes in regard to which parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(b) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a member of the Commonwealth, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(c) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Canada; and

(d) disputes arising out of or concerning conservation and management measures taken by Canada with respect to vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area, as defined in the Convention on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, 1978, and the enforcement of such measures.

(3) The Government of Canada also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added."

New York, May 10, 1994

(Signed) Louise Fréchette
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

COSTA RICA¹⁶

20 February 1973

The Government of Costa Rica recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes of the kinds referred to in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. This Declaration shall be valid for a period of five years and shall be understood to be tacitly renewed for like periods, unless denounced before the expiration of the said period.

(Signed) Gonzalo J. Facio
Minister for Foreign Affairs

CYPRUS¹⁷

29 April 1988

I have the honour on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to declare, in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that the Republic of Cyprus accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, over all legal disputes concerning:

a) the interpretation of any treaty

-I. to which the Republic of Cyprus became a Party on or after 16 August 1960 or

II. which the Republic of Cyprus recognises as binding on it by succession;

b) any question of international law;

c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

Provided that this declaration shall not apply:

a) to disputes relating to questions which fall within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus;

b) where the declaration recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations less than six months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the

Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw this Declaration or any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added.

(Signed) George Iacovou
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Nicosia, 19th April, 1988

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO⁵

8 February 1989

By order of the State Commissioner (Minister) for Foreign Affairs of Zaire, I have the honour to make the following declaration on behalf of the National Executive Council (Government) of the Republic of Zaire, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

The Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

(a) The interpretation of a treaty;

(b) Any question of international law;

(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

It is understood further that this declaration will remain in force until notice of its revocation is given.

(Signed) Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zaire
to the United Nations

DENMARK¹⁸

10 December 1956

In conformity with the Royal Decree of 3 December 1956, I have the honour, on behalf of the Danish Government, to make the following declaration:

Pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Kingdom of Denmark recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, for a period of five years from 10 December 1956 and thereafter for further periods of five years, if this declaration is not denounced by notice of not less than six months before the expiration of any five-year period.

New York, 10 December 1956

(Signed) Karl I. Eskelund
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

EGYPT^{19, 20}

2 July 1957

"I, Mahmouds Fawzi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Egypt, declare on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Egypt, that, in accordance with Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and in pursuance and for the purposes of paragraph 9 (b) of the Declaration of the Government of the Republic of Egypt dated April 24, 1957 on the 'Suez Canal and the arrangements for its operation', the Government of the Republic of Egypt accept as compulsory, *ipso facto*, on condition of reciprocity and without special agreement, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes that may arise under the said paragraph 9 (b) of the above Declaration dated April 24, 1957, with effect as from that date.

18th July, 1957

(Signed) Mahmoud Fawzi"

EL SALVADOR^{21, 22}

26 November 1973

In my capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of El Salvador,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that a declaration made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice makes the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice compulsory in accordance with the terms of the original declaration,

Considering that the Government of El Salvador, in accordance with the Agreement of the Executive Authority of 26 May 1930, ratified by the Legislative Authority in accordance with Decree No. 110 of 3 July 1930, made a declaration recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with the reservations set forth in the same document and on the basis of the Political Constitution of the Republic which, at the time, was that promulgated on 24 August 1886,

Considering that, after the notification of that declaration, other Political Constitutions of the Republic have been promulgated, the latest being that currently in effect as from 24 January 1962, and that moreover, after that declaration, the United Nations Charter was adopted on 26 June 1945 and the Charter of the Organization of American States on 30 April 1948, revised by the Protocol of Buenos Aires in 1967;

Considering that consequently, the terms of the declaration must be adapted to accord with those postulated in the Political Constitution currently in effect, and with the present circumstances; bearing in mind, furthermore, the texts of similar declarations made by other States Members of the United Nations,

I therefore:

Make the following declaration:

In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, El Salvador recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration shall apply solely to situations or facts that may arise after this date; it is made on condition of reciprocity in relation to any other State party to any dispute with El Salvador and is subject to the following exceptions, on which El Salvador does not accept the Court's compulsory jurisdiction:

- (I) Disputes which the parties have agreed or may agree to submit to other means of peaceful settlement;
- (II) Disputes which, under International law, fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of El Salvador;
- (III) Disputes with El Salvador concerning or relating to:
 - (1) The status of its territory or the modification or delimitation of its frontiers or any other matter concerning boundaries;
 - (2) The territorial sea and the corresponding continental slope or continental shelf and the resources thereof, unless El Salvador accepts the jurisdiction in that particular case;
 - (3) The condition of its islands, bays and gulfs and that of the bays and gulfs that for historical reasons belong to it or are under a system of joint ownership, whether or not recognized by

rulings of international tribunals;

(4) The airspace superjacent to its land and maritime territory;

(IV) Disputes relating to or connected with facts or situations of hostilities, armed conflicts, individual or collective actions taken in self-defence, resistance to aggression, fulfilment of obligations imposed by international bodies, and other similar or related acts, measures or situations in which El Salvador is, has been or may at some time be involved;

(V) Pre-existing disputes, it being understood that this includes any dispute the foundations, reasons, facts, causes, origins, definitions, allegations or bases of which existed prior to this date, even if they are submitted or brought to the knowledge of the Court hereafter; and

(VI) Disputes that may arise over the interpretation or implementation of a multilateral treaty unless (i) all the parties to the treaty are also parties in the case before the Court, or (ii) El Salvador expressly accepts the Court's jurisdiction in that particular case.

This declaration revokes and replaces the previous declaration made before the Permanent Court of International Justice and will remain in effect for a period of five years from this date. The above shall not prejudice the right which El Salvador reserves to be able at any time to modify, add to, clarify or derogate from the exceptions presented in it.

This declaration is made in compliance with Executive Agreement No. 826 of 24 November 1973, ratified by the Legislative Authority under Decree No. 488 of 26 November 1973.

(Signed) Mauricio A. Borgonovo Pohl
Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador

ESTONIA²³

21 October 1991

"I, Arnold Rüütel, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia, declare on behalf of the Republic of Estonia and in accordance with the Resolution of September 26, 1991 of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia, that the Republic of Estonia recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, provided that this declaration shall not apply to disputes, the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Tallinn

10 October 1991

(Signed) A. Rüütel

FINLAND²⁴

21 June 1958

On behalf of the Finnish Government, I hereby declare that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years from 25 June 1958. This declaration shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration, unless it is denounced not later than six months before the expiry of any such period. This declaration shall apply only to disputes arising in regard to situations or facts subsequent to 25 June 1958.

New York, 25 June 1958

(Signed) G. A. Gripenberg
Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations

GAMBIA²⁵

22 June 1966

"In accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I declare, on behalf of the Government of Gambia, that the Gambia recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising in the future concerning:

- "(a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- "(b) Any question of international law;
- "(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- "(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation; "with the reservation, however, that this declaration does not apply to
 - "(a) Disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed to a settlement other than by recourse to the International Court of Justice;
 - "(b) Disputes with any country in the Commonwealth;
 - "(c) Disputes which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Gambia.

Bathurst, The Gambia

14th June, 1966

(Signed) A.B. N'jie
Minister of State for External Affairs"

GEORGIA²⁶

20 June 1995

I have the honour on behalf of the Republic of Georgia to declare that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Republic of Georgia recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Please, accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Tbilisi, June 16, 1995

(Signed) Alexander Chikvaidze
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Georgia

GREECE²⁷

10 January 1994

I declare, on behalf of the Greek Government, that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes referred to in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court. However, the Greek Government excludes from the competence of the Court any dispute relating to defensive military action taken by the Hellenic Republic for reasons of national defence.

This declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years. Upon the expiry of that period, it shall continue to have effect until notice of its termination is given.

Athens, 20 December 1993

(Signed) Karolos PAPOULIAS
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

GUINEA⁷²

4 December 1998

I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Guinea, to declare that, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, it accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes born since 12 December 1958 and subsequently to the present declaration concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) Existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The Republic of Guinea makes this declaration on condition of reciprocity on the part of all States. However, Guinea may waive the competence of the Court in regard to:

- (a) Disputes for which the parties have agreed to have recourse to some other method of settlement;
- (b) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall within the exclusive competence of the Republic of Guinea.

Lastly, the Government of the Republic of Guinea reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to withdraw or to amend the present declaration.

Conakry, 11 November 1998

(Signed) LAMINE KAMARA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

GUINEA-BISSAU²⁸

7 August 1989

On behalf of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, I have the honour to declare that, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes referred to in Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute thereof.

This declaration will remain in force until six months following the date on which the Government of Guinea-Bissau makes known its intention of terminating it.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Raul A. de Melo Cabral
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

HONDURAS²⁹

6 June 1986

The Government of the Republic of Honduras, duly authorized by the National Congress, under Decree No. 75-86 of 21 May 1986, to modify the Declaration made on 20 February 1960 concerning Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Hereby declares: That it modifies the Declaration made by it on 20 February 1960 as follows:

- 1. That it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

2. This Declaration shall not apply, however, to the following disputes to which the Republic of Honduras may be a party:

(a) Disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed or may agree to resort to other means for the pacific settlement of disputes;

(b) Disputes concerning matters subject to the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Honduras under international law;

(c) Disputes relating to facts or situations originating in armed conflicts or acts of a similar nature which may affect the territory of the Republic of Honduras, and in which it may find itself involved directly or indirectly;

(d) Disputes referring to:

(i) Territorial questions with regard to sovereignty over islands, shoals and keys; internal waters, bays, the territorial sea and the legal status and limits thereof;

(ii) All rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction concerning the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf and the legal status and limits thereof;

(iii) The airspace over the territories, waters and zones referred to in this sub-paragraph.

3. The Government of Honduras also reserves the right at any time to supplement, modify or withdraw this Declaration or the reservations contained therein by giving notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. This Declaration replaces the Declaration made by the Government of Honduras on 20 February 1960.

National Palace, Tegucigalpa, D.C., 22 May 1986.

(Signed) José Azcona H.
President of the Republic

(Signed) Carlos López Contreras
Secretary of the State for Foreign Affairs

HUNGARY³⁰

22 October 1992

"The Republic of Hungary hereby recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court in all disputes which may arise in respect of facts or situations subsequent to this declaration, other than:

a) disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

b) disputes in regard to matters which by international law fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Hungary;

c) disputes relating to, or connected with, facts or situations of hostilities, war, armed conflicts, individual or collective actions taken in self-defence or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any resolution or recommendation of the United Nations, and other similar or related acts, measures or situations in which the Republic of Hungary is, has been or may in the future be involved;

d) disputes in respect of which any other party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to or for the purpose of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other party to the dispute was deposited less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect of six months of such notification to amend, add to or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added.

This declaration shall remain in force until the expiration of six months after notification has been given of its termination.
Budapest, October 7, 1992

(Signed) Géza Jeszenszky
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hungary"

INDIA³¹

18 September 1974

I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of India, that they accept, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over all disputes other than:

(1) disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement;

(2) disputes with the Government of any State which is or has been a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations;

(3) disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of India;

(4) disputes relating to or connected with facts or situations of hostilities, armed conflicts, individual or collective actions taken in self-defence, resistance to aggression, fulfilment of obligations imposed by international bodies, and other similar or related acts, measures or situations in which India is, has been or may in future be involved;

(5) disputes with regard to which any other party to a dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice exclusively for or in relation to the purposes of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of a party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court;

(6) disputes where the jurisdiction of the Court is or may be founded on the basis of a treaty concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, unless the Government of India specially agree to jurisdiction in each case;

(7) disputes concerning the interpretation or application of a multilateral treaty unless all the parties to the treaty are also parties to the case before the Court or Government of India specially agree to jurisdiction;

(8) disputes with the government of any State with which, on the date of an application to bring a dispute before the Court, the Government of India has no diplomatic relations or which has not been recognized by the Government of India;

(9) disputes with non-sovereign States or territories;

(10) disputes with India concerning or relating to:

(a) The status of its territory or the modification or delimitation of its frontiers or any other matter concerning boundaries;

(b) the territorial sea, the continental shelf and the margins, the exclusive fishery zone, the exclusive economic zone, and other zones of national maritime jurisdiction including for the regulation and control of marine pollution and the conduct of scientific research by foreign vessels;

(c) the condition and status of its islands, bays and gulfs and that of the bays and gulfs that for historical reasons belong to it;

(d) the airspace superjacent to its land and maritime territory; and

(e) the determination and delimitation of its maritime

boundaries.

(11) disputes prior to the date of this declaration, including any dispute the foundations, reasons, facts, causes, origins, definitions, allegations or bases of which existed prior to this date, even if they are submitted or brought to the knowledge of the Court hereafter.

2. This declaration revokes and replaces the previous declaration made by the Government of India on 14th September 1959.

(Signed) Swaran Singh
Minister of External Affairs

JAPAN³²

15 September 1958

"I have the honour, by direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of Japan, that in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, Japan recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, over all disputes which arise on and after the date of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date and which are not settled by other means of peaceful settlement.

"This declaration does not apply to disputes which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to refer for final and binding decision to arbitration or judicial settlement.

"This declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until it may be terminated by a written notice.

New York, 15 September 1958

(Signed) Koto Matsudaira
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations"

KENYA³³

19 April 1965

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya, that it accepts, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice until such time as notice may be given to terminate such acceptance, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, and on the basis and condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction over all disputes arising after 12th December, 1963, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date, other than:

1. Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method or methods of settlement;

2. Disputes with the Government of any State which, on the date of this Declaration, is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations or may so become subsequently;

3. Disputes with regard to questions which by general rules of International Law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Kenya;

4. Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of the Republic of Kenya have accepted obligations.

The Government of the Republic of Kenya reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secre-

tary-General of the United Nations to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations. Such notifications shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

12th April, 1965

(Signed) Joseph Murumbi
Minister for External Affairs"

LIBERIA^{34, 35}

20 March 1952

"On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Liberia, I, Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia, subject to ratification declare that the Republic of Liberia recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State, also a party to the Statute pursuant to Article 93 of the United Nations Charter, which accepts the same obligation (i.e., subject to reciprocity), the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after ratification concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty;

"(b) Any question of international law;

"(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

"This declaration does not apply:

"(a) To any dispute which the Republic of Liberia considers essentially within its domestic jurisdiction;

"(b) To any dispute in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to bring before other tribunals as a result of agreements already existing or which may be made in the future.

"The present declaration has been made for a period of 5 years as from the date of deposit of the ratification and thereafter until notice of termination is given.

"Done at Monrovia this 3rd day of March 1952.

(Signed) Gabriel L. Dennis
Secretary of State"

LIECHTENSTEIN^{36, 37}

29 March 1950

The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein, duly authorized by His Serene Highness, the Reigning Prince François Joseph II, in accordance with the Order of the Diet of the Principality of Liechtenstein dated 9 March 1950, which came into force on 10 March 1950,

Declares by these presents that the Principality of Liechtenstein recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

(a) The interpretation of a treaty;

(b) Any question of international law;

(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The present Declaration, which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, shall take effect from the date on which the Principality becomes a party to the Statute and shall have effect as long as the Declaration has not been revoked subject to one year's notice.

Done at Vaduz, 10 March 1950.

On behalf of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein

(Signed) A. Frick
The Head of the Government

MADAGASCAR³⁸

2 July 1992

On behalf of the Government of Madagascar, I declare, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that Madagascar accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and until such time as notification is given of the withdrawal of this acceptance, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- the interpretation of a treaty;
- any question of international law;
- the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration does not apply:

- to disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed to have recourse to another means of settlement;
- to disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are within the exclusive jurisdiction of Madagascar.

The Government of Madagascar also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the date of receipt of said notification by the Secretary-General, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations.

Done at Antananarivo on 12 May 1992.

(Signed) Césaire Rabenoro
Minister for Foreign Affairs

MALAWI³⁹

12 December 1966

"On behalf of the Government of Malawi, I declare under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice that I recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes which may arise in respect of facts or situations subsequent to this declaration concerning-

- "(a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- "(b) Any question of international law;
- "(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- "(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of international obligation;

"Provided that this declaration shall not apply to-

- (i) Disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Malawi as determined by the Government of Malawi;
- (ii) Disputes in regard to which the parties of the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; or
- (iii) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation.

"The Government of Malawi also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to add to, amend, or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added. Such notifications shall be effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"Given under my hand in Zomba this 22nd day of November 1966.

(Signed) H. Kamuzu Banda
President and Minister for External Affairs"

MALTA⁴⁰

6 December 1966

The Government of Malta accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes other than:

(i) disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(ii) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(iii) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Malta;

(iv) disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of Malta have accepted obligations;

(v) disputes arising under a multilateral treaty unless (1) all Parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also Parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the Government of Malta specially agrees to jurisdiction;

(vi) disputes relating to any matter excluded from compulsory adjudication or arbitration under any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which Malta is a party;

(vii) disputes in respect of which arbitral or judicial proceedings are taking, or have taken place with any State which, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings, had not itself accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

(viii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

The Government of Malta also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added.

29 November 1966.

(Signed) G. Felice
Minister *ad interim*
2 September 1983

I have the honour to refer to the Declaration made by the Government of Malta on 29 November 1966, and notified on 6 December 1966, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and to give notice that, with effect from the moment this notification is received by Your Excellency, the acceptance of the Government of Malta of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be limited to all disputes with Malta other than -

- (1) the disputes mentioned in paragraphs (i) to (viii), both inclusive, of the Declaration; and
- (2) the following categories of disputes, that is to say:

"disputes with Malta concerning or relating to:

(a) its territory, including the territorial sea, and the status thereof;

(b) the continental shelf or any other zone of maritime jurisdiction, and the resources thereof;

(c) the determination or delimitation of any of the above;

(d) the prevention or control of pollution or contamination of the marine environment in marine areas adjacent to the coast of Malta."

The Government of Malta also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added.

(Signed) Alex Sceberras Trigona

Minister of Foreign Affairs

MAURITIUS⁴¹

23 September 1968

"I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Government of Mauritius, that Mauritius accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, or condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes other than:

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the Parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

"(iii) Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Mauritius;

"(iv) Disputes concerning any question relating to or arising out of belligerent or military occupation or the discharge of any functions pursuant to any recommendation or decision of an organ of the United Nations, in accordance with which the Government of Mauritius has accepted obligations;

"(v) Disputes relating to any matter excluded from compulsory adjudication or arbitration under any treaty, convention or other international agreement or instrument to which Mauritius is a party;

"(vi) Disputes in respect of which arbitral or judicial proceedings are taking, or have taken place with any State which, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings, had not itself accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

"(vii) Disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Government of Mauritius also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added.

Port Louis, 4 September 1968

(Signed) S. Ramgoolam
Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs"

MEXICO⁴²

28 October 1947

In regard to any legal dispute that may in future arise between the United States of Mexico and any other State out of events subsequent to the date of this Declaration, the Mexican Government recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without any special agreement being required therefore, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is, on condition of strict reciprocity. This Declaration which does not apply to disputes arising from matters that, in the opinion of the Mexican Government, are within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of Mexico, shall be binding for a period of five years as from 1 March 1947 and after that date shall continue in force until six months after the Mexican Government gives notice of denunciation.

Mexico, D.F., 23 October 1947

(Signed) Jaime Torres Bodet
Secretary of State for External Relations

NAURU⁴³

29 January 1988

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nauru I declare that it accepts as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the international Court of Justice, in accordance with article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court, and stipulate that the acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction shall extend to all disputes to which the Republic is or may be a party, other than any dispute with respect to which there exists a dispute settlement mechanism under an agreement between the Republic of Nauru and another State.

I further declare that the present Declaration shall be in force for a period of five years from the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In witness whereof under my hand and the Common Seal of the Republic of Nauru, dated this thirtieth day of the month of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Seven.

(Signed) Hammer Deroburt
President and Minister for External Affairs
Republic of Nauru

NETHERLANDS^{44, 45}

1 August 1956

I hereby declare that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands recognizes, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, with effect from 6 August 1956, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after 5 August 1921, with the exception of disputes in respect of which the parties, excluding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, may have agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.

The aforesaid obligation is accepted for a period of five years and will be renewed by tacit agreement for additional periods of five years, unless notice is given, not less than six months before the expiry of any such period, that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands does not wish to renew it.

The acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court founded on the declaration of 5 August 1946 is terminated with effect from 6 August 1956.

New York, 1 August 1956

(Signed) E. L. C. Schiff
Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the
Netherlands to the United Nations

NEW ZEALAND⁴⁶

22 September 1977

"(I) The acceptance by the Government of New Zealand of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of the Declaration made on 1 April 1940 under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and made applicable to the International Court of Justice by paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of that Court, is hereby terminated:

"(II) The Government of New Zealand accepts as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Court over all disputes other than:

"1 Disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement:

"2 Disputes in respect of which any other party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute: or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court:

"3 Disputes arising out of or concerning the jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by New Zealand in respect of the exploration, exploitation, conservation or management of the living resources in marine areas beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of New Zealand but within 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

"This Declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years from 22 September 1977 and thereafter until the expiration of six months after notice has been given of the termination of this Declaration provided that the Government of New Zealand reserves the right at any time to amend this Declaration in the light of the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in respect of the settlement of disputes.

(Signed) M.J.C. Templeton
Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the
United Nations"

NIGERIA⁴⁷

30 April 1998

"I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to declare that the acceptance by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of the Declaration made on 14th August, 1965 under Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, is hereby amended so as to read as set out in the following paragraph;

In conformity with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute, the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court over all legal disputes referred to in that paragraph of the Statute other than;

(i) disputes in respect of which any party to the dispute has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court by a Declaration deposited less than Twelve Months prior to the filing of an Application bringing the dispute before the Court after the date of this amended Declaration;

(ii) disputes in respect of which any party has filed an Application in substitution for or in lieu of all or any part of any Application to which sub-paragraph (i) refers;

(iii) disputes relating to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

(iv) disputes in respect of which any other party to the dispute has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute;

(v) disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed or agree to have recourse to any other method of peaceful settlement;

(vi) disputes relating to or connected with facts or situations of hostilities or armed conflict, whether internal or international in character;

(vii) disputes with any State with which the Government of Nigeria does not have diplomatic relations;

(viii) disputes concerning the allocation, delimitation or demarcation of territory (whether land, maritime, lacustrine or superjacent air space) unless the Government of Nigeria specially agrees to such jurisdiction and within the limits of any such special agreement.

(ix) disputes in relation to matters which arose prior to the date of Nigeria's independence, including any dispute the causes, origins or bases of which arose prior to that date.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria further reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect from the moment of such notification, to add to, amend or withdraw this Declaration or the reservations contained therein or any that may hereafter be added.

Done at Abuja, this 29th day of April 1998

(Signed) CHIEF TOM IKIMI,
HON. MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA"

30 April 1998

"I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to declare that the acceptance by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of the Declaration made on 14th August, 1965 under Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, is hereby amended so as to read as set out in the following paragraph;

In conformity with paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute, the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court over all legal disputes referred to in that paragraph of the Statute other than;

(i) disputes in respect of which any party to the dispute has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court by a Declaration deposited less than Twelve Months prior to the filing of an Application bringing the dispute before the Court after the date of this amended Declaration;

(ii) disputes in respect of which any party has filed an Application in substitution for or in lieu of all or any part of any Application to which sub-paragraph (i) refers;

(iii) disputes relating to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

(iv) disputes in respect of which any other party to the dispute has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute;

(v) disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed or agree to have recourse to any other method of peaceful settlement;

(vi) disputes relating to or connected with facts or situations of hostilities or armed conflict, whether internal or international in character;

(vii) disputes with any State with which the Government of Nigeria does not have diplomatic relations;

(viii) disputes concerning the allocation, delimitation or demarcation of territory (whether land, maritime, lacustrine or superjacent air space) unless the Government of Nigeria specially agrees to such jurisdiction and within the limits of any such special agreement.

(ix) disputes in relation to matters which arose prior to the date of Nigeria's independence, including any dispute the causes, origins or bases of which arose prior to that date.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria further reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect from the moment of such notification, to add to, amend or withdraw this Declaration or the reservations contained therein or any that may hereafter be added.

Done at Abuja, this 29th day of April 1998

(Signed) Chief Tom Ikimi
Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs
Federal Republic of Nigeria"

NORWAY⁴⁸

24 June 1996

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Royal Norwegian Government that Norway recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for a period of five years as from 3 October 1976. This declaration shall thereafter be tacitly renewed for additional periods of five years, unless notice of termination is given not less than six months before the expiration of the current period; provided, however, that the limitations and exceptions relating to the settlement of disputes pursuant to the provisions of, and the Norwegian declarations applicable at any given time to, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and the Agreement of 4 December 1995 for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, shall apply to all disputes concerning the law of the sea."

(Signed) Hans Jacob Biørn Løn
Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations"

PAKISTAN⁴⁹

13 September 1960

"I have the honour, by direction of the President of Pakistan, to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of Pakistan under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

"The Government of Pakistan recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes after the 24th June, 1948, arising, concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty;

"(b) Any question of international law;

"(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

"Provided, that the declaration shall not apply to:

"(a) Disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future; or

"(b) Disputes relating to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan;

"(c) Disputes arising under a multilateral treaty unless

"(i) All parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or

"(ii) The Government of Pakistan specially agree to jurisdiction; and

"provided further, that this Declaration shall remain in force till such time as notice may be given to terminate it."

Pakistan Mission to the United Nations New York,
September 12th, 1960

(Signed) Said Hasan
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent
Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations"

PARAGUAY⁵⁰

25 September 1996

I HEREBY ACCEPT on behalf of the Government of Paraguay the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, with headquarters at The Hague, reciprocally in relation to other States accepting the same obligation in respect of all disputes as provided for in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court. The present declaration shall apply only to disputes arising subsequent to the date of this declaration.

(Signed) Rubén MELGAREJO LANZONI

Minister for Foreign Affairs

(Signed) Juan Carlos WASMOSY
President

PHILIPPINES⁵¹

18 January 1972

"I, Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, hereby declare, under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that the Republic of the Philippines recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising hereafter concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty;

"(b) Any question of international law;

"(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;

Provided, that this declaration shall not apply to any dispute:

"(a) In regard to which the parties thereto have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement; or

"(b) Which the Republic of the Philippines considers to be essentially within its domestic jurisdiction; or

"(c) In respect of which the other party has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of such dispute; or where the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction was deposited or ratified less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court; or

"(d) Arising under a multilateral treaty, unless (1) all parties to the treaty are also parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the Republic of the Philippines specially agrees to jurisdiction; or

"(e) Arising out of or concerning jurisdiction or rights claimed or exercised by the Philippines:

"(i) In respect of the natural resources, including living organisms belonging to sedentary species, of the sea-bed and subsoil of the continental shelf of the Philippines, or its analogue in an archipelago, as described in Proclamation No. 370 dated 20 March 1968 of the President of the Republic of the Philippines; or

"(ii) In respect of the territory of the Republic of the Philippines, including its territorial seas and inland waters; and

"Provided further, that this declaration shall remain in force until notice is given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its termination.

Done at Manila this 23rd day of December 1971.

(Signed) Carlos Pi Romulo
Secretary of Foreign Affairs"

POLAND⁵²

25 March 1996

"The Republic of Poland shall recognize with the effect as of 25 September 1996, in accordance with the provisions of [article 36] as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation and subject to the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes other than:

- a) disputes prior to 25 September 1990 or disputes arising out of facts or situations prior to the same date;
- b) disputes with regard to the territory or State boundaries;
- c) disputes with regard to environmental protection;
- d) disputes with regard to foreign liabilities or debts;
- e) disputes with regard to any State which has made a declaration accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court;
- f) disputes in respect whereof parties have agreed, or shall agree, to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;
- g) disputes relating to matters which, by international law, fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of Poland.

The Government of the Republic of Poland also reserves its right to withdraw or modify the present Declaration at any time and by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, taking effect after six months from the moment whereof.

25 March 1996.

(Signed) Dariusz ROSATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

PORTUGAL⁵³

19 December 1955

"Under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I declare on behalf of the Portuguese Government that Portugal recognizes the jurisdiction of this Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, as provided for in the said paragraph 2 of Article 36 and under the following conditions:

"1) The present declaration covers disputes arising out of events both prior and subsequent to the declaration of acceptance of the 'optional clause' which Portugal made on December 16, 1920, as a party to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"2) The present declaration enters into force at the moment it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; it shall be valid for a period of one year, and thereafter until notice of its denunciation is given to the said Secretary-General.

"3) The Portuguese Government reserves the right to exclude from the scope of the present declaration, at any time during its validity, any given category or categories of disputes, by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with effect from the moment of such notification."

Portuguese Embassy,
Washington, D.C., 19 December 1955

(Signed) L. Esteves Fernandes"

SENEGAL⁵⁴

2 December 1985

I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Senegal, to declare that, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, it accepts on condition of reciprocity as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes born subsequently to the present declaration concerning:

- the interpretation of a treaty;
- any question of international law;
- existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration is made on condition of reciprocity on the part of all States. However, Senegal may waive the competence of the Court in regard to:

- disputes concerning which the parties have agreed to have recourse to some other method of settlement;
- disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall within the exclusive competence of Senegal.

Lastly, the Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to add, to amend or to withdraw the foregoing reservations.

Such notification shall be effective on the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

(Signed) Ibrahim FALL
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal"

SOMALIA⁵⁵

11 April 1963

"I have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Somali Republic that the Somali Republic accepts as compulsory *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such times as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all legal disputes arising other than disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"The Somali Republic also reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.

Mogadishu

March 25, 1963.

(Signed) Abdullahi Issa
Minister for Foreign Affairs"

SPAIN⁵⁶

29 October 1990

The Kingdom of Spain accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, on condition of reciprocity, in legal disputes not included among the following situations and exceptions:

a) Disputes in regard to which the Kingdom of Spain and the other party or parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement of dispute;

b) Disputes in regard to which the other party or parties have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute in question;

c) Disputes in regard to which the other party or parties have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court;

d) Disputes arising prior to the date on which this Declaration was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or relating to events or situations which occurred prior to that date, even if such events or situations may continue to occur or to have effects thereafter.

2. The Kingdom of Spain may at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, add to, amend or withdraw, in whole or in part, the foregoing reservations or any that may hereafter be added. These amendments shall become effective on the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Declaration, which is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, shall remain in force until such time as it has been withdrawn by the Spanish Government or superseded by another declaration by the latter.

The withdrawal of the Declaration shall become effective after a period of six months has elapsed from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the relevant notification by the Spanish Government. However, in respect of States which have established a period of less than six months between notification of the withdrawal of their Declaration and its becoming effective, the withdrawal of the Spanish Declaration shall become effective after such shorter period has elapsed.

Done at Madrid on 15 October 1990.

(Signed) Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SUDAN⁵⁷

2 January 1958

"I have the honour by direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to declare, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, that in pursuance of paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice the Government of the Republic of the Sudan recognize as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, until such time as notice may be given to terminate this Declaration, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes arising after the first day of January 1956 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to that date concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty concluded or ratified by the Republic of the Sudan on or after the first day of January

1956;

"(b) Any question of International Law;

"(c) The existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; or

"(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation; "but excluding the following:

"(i) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

"(ii) Disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Republic of the Sudan as determined by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan;

"(iii) Disputes arising out of events occurring during any period in which the Republic of the Sudan is engaged in hostilities as a belligerent.

30 December, 1957

(Signed) Yacoub Osman
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
to the United Nations"

SURINAME⁵⁸

31 August 1987

"I have the honour by direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Suriname, to declare on behalf of the Government of Suriname:

The Government of the Republic of Suriname recognizes, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, with effect from the seventh September 1987, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all disputes, which have arisen prior to this Declaration or may arise after this Declaration, with the exception of:

A. disputes, which have arisen or may arise with respect to or in relation with the borders of the Republic of Suriname;

B. disputes in respect of which the parties, excluding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, have agreed to settlement by means of arbitration, mediation or other methods of conciliation and accommodation.

This declaration shall be binding for a period of five years and shall continue in force after that period until twelve months after the Government of the Republic of Suriname has given notice of its termination.

(Signed) W. H. Werner Vreedzaam
Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of
the Republic of Suriname to the United Nations"

SWAZILAND⁵⁹

26 May 1969

"I, Prince Makhosini Jameson Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland to whom His Majesty has delegated responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs, have the honour to declare on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, that it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

"This Declaration does not extend:

"(a) To disputes in respect of which the parties have agreed to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement; or

"(b) To disputes relating to matters which, by international law, are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

"The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland also reserves the right to add to, amend or withdraw this Declaration by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with effect as from the moment of such notification.

Mbabane, 9th May, 1969

(Signed) Makhosini Jameson Dlamini
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs"

SWEDEN⁶⁰

6 April 1957

On behalf of the Royal Swedish Government, I declare that it accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the said Court for a period of five years as from 6 April 1957. This obligation shall be renewed by tacit agreement for further periods of the same duration unless notice of abrogation is made at least six months before the expiration of any such period. The above-mentioned obligation is accepted only in respect of disputes which may arise with regard to situations or facts subsequent to 6 April 1957.

New York, 6 April 1957

(Signed) Claes Carbonnier
Permanent Representative *a. i.*
of Sweden to the United Nations

SWITZERLAND^{61, 62}

28 July 1948

The Swiss Federal Council

Duly authorized for that purpose by a Federal Order which was adopted on 12 March 1948 by the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation and entered into force on 17 June 1948,

Hereby declares

That the Swiss Confederation recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes concerning:

- a. The interpretation of a treaty;
- b. Any question of international law;
- c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This declaration which is made under Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall take effect from the date on which the Swiss Confederation becomes a party to that Statute and shall have effect as long as it has not been abrogated subject to one year's notice.

Done at Berne, 6 July 1948.

On behalf of the Swiss Federal Council,

(Signed) Celio
The President of the Confederation
(Signed) Leimgruber
The Chancellor of the Confederation

TOGO⁶³

25 October 1979

The Togolese Republic,
Represented by His Excellency Mr. Akanyi-Awunyo Kodjovi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations,

Acting pursuant to the provisions of Article 36, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, annexed to the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided by its constant concern to ensure the peaceful and equitable settlement of all international disputes, particularly those in which it might be involved, and desiring to contribute to the strengthening of the international legal order based on the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Declares that it recognizes as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is, subject to reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all disputes concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The present declaration has been made for an unlimited period subject to the power of denunciation and modification attached to any obligation assumed by a sovereign State in its international relations. It will enter into force on the day on which it is received by the United Nations Secretariat.

New York, 24 October 1979

(Signed) Akanyi-Awunyo Kodjovi

UGANDA⁶⁴

3 October 1963

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Government of Uganda that Uganda recognises as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, and on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

New York, 3rd October 1963

(Signed) Apollo K. Kironde
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Uganda to the United Nations"

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND⁶⁵

1 January 1969

"I have the honour, by direction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the 24th of October 1945, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:

- "(i) any dispute which the United Kingdom
"(a) has agreed with the other Party or Parties thereto to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement; or
"(b) has already submitted to arbitration by agreement with any State which had not at the time of submission accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

"(ii) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a Member of the Commonwealth with regard to situations or facts existing before the 1st of January, 1969.

"(iii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was de-

posited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

"2. The Government of the United Kingdom also reserve the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.

United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations.
New York, 1 January 1969

(Signed) L. C. Glass"

YUGOSLAVIA⁷³

26 April 1999

I hereby declare that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recognizes, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in re-

lation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after the signature of the present Declaration, with regard to the situations or facts subsequent to this signature except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present Declaration does not apply to disputes relating to questions which, under international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as to territorial disputes.

The aforesaid obligation is accepted until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance.

(Signed) Vladislav Jovanovic
Chargé d'affaires *a.i.* of
the Permanent Mission of
Yugoslavia to the United Nations

New York, 25 April 1999

(b) Declarations made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. which are deemed to be acceptances of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (All data and footnotes concerning these declarations are reprinted from the International Court of Justice Yearbook, 1971-1972.)

COLOMBIA⁶⁶

30.X.37

The Republic of Colombia recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special agreement, on condition of reciprocity, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in accordance with Article 36 of the Statute.

The present Declaration applies only to disputes arising out of facts subsequent to January 6th, 1932.
Geneva, 30 October 1937.

(Signed) J. M. Yepes
Legal Adviser of the Permanent Delegation
of Colombia to the League of Nations

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

30.IX.24

On behalf of the Government of the Dominican Republic and subject to ratification, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention.

Geneva, 30 September 1924.

(Signed)
Jacinto R. de Castro

The instrument of ratification was deposited on 4 February 1933.

HAITI

4.X.21

On behalf of the Republic of Haiti, I recognize the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice as compulsory.

(Signed) F. Addor
Consul

LUXEMBOURG⁶⁷

15.IX.30

The Government of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg recognizes as compulsory, *ipso facto*, and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same

obligation, that is to say on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, in any disputes arising after the signature of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or to another method of pacific settlement. The present declaration is made for a period of five years. Unless it is denounced six months before the expiration of that period, it shall be considered as renewed for a further period of five years and similarly thereafter.

Geneva, 15 September 1930

(Signed)
Bech

NICARAGUA⁶⁸

24.IX.29

On behalf of the Republic of Nicaragua, I recognize as compulsory unconditionally the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Geneva, 24 September 1929
(Signed) T. F. Medina

PANAMA⁶⁹

25.X.21

On behalf of the Government of Panama, I recognize, in relation to any other Member or State which accepts the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without any special convention.

Paris, 25 October 1921

(Signed) Ri A. Amador
Chargé d'Affaires

URUGUAY^{70, 71}

Prior to 28.I.21

On behalf of the Government of Uruguay, I recognize in relation to any Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on the sole condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction

tion of the Court as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without special convention.

(Signed) B. Fernandez Y. Medina

Notes:

¹ Registered under No. 3; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 9. A declaration of 6 April 1984 modifying the said declaration was registered on that date under No.3. For the text of the declaration as modified, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1354, p. 452.

On 7 October 1985, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United States of America a notification of termination of the said declaration of 26 August 1946. The notification of termination, dated 7 October 1985, was registered on that same date (see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1408, p. 270).

² The declaration of 17 October 1956 replaced that of 4 September 1950, which was published in the United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 108, p. 239.

An amending declaration was received on 28 February 1984 and registered on that date under No. 3571. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1349, p. 326.

The notification of termination of the declaration of 17 October 1956 received from the Government of Israel on 21 November 1985 (dated 19 November 1985), reads as follows:

"On behalf of the Government of Israel, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Israel has decided to terminate, with effect as of today, its declaration of 17 October 1956 as amended, concerning the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice."

Benjamin Netanyahu

Ambassador

³ See paragraph 5 of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

⁴ State having made a declaration under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

⁵ Registered under No. 26437; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1523.

⁶ Registered under No. 13809; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 961, p. 183. This declaration replaces that of 6 February 1954 registered under No. 2484; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 186, p. 77.

⁷ Registered under No. 11092; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 778, p. 301.

⁸ Registered under No. 19017; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1197, p. 7.

⁹ Registered under No. 4364; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 302, p. 251. The previous declaration, valid for a period of five years, was deposited by Belgium on 13 July 1948; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 16, p. 203.

¹⁰ The instrument of ratification was deposited on 17 June 1958.

¹¹ Registered under No. 10359; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 721, p. 121.

¹² Registered under No. 29000; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1678.

¹³ Registered under No. 3998; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 277, p. 77.

¹⁴ Registered under No. 30793; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1770.

¹⁵ This declaration replaces that one made on 10 September 1985, registered under No. 23508. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1406, p. 133 which replaced that one made on 7 April 1970, registered under No. 10415; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 724, p. 63. For the original declaration made on 20 September 1919, see *Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1968-1969*, p. 46.

¹⁶ Registered under No. 12294; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 857, p. 107.

¹⁷ Registered under No. 25909; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1502.

¹⁸ Registered under No. 3646; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 257, p. 35. This declaration replaces that of 10 December 1946; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 45.

¹⁹ Registered under No. 3940; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 272, p. 225.

²⁰ The declaration dated 24 April 1957 was registered under No. 3821; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 265, p. 299.

²¹ Registered under No. 12837; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 899, p. 99. With respect to this declaration the Secretary-General received on 3 July and 9 September 1974, respectively, a declaration from the Government of Honduras and a second declaration from the Government of El Salvador (those declarations also registered under No. 12837 on the respective dates of their receipt, and published in volumes 942 and 948 of the United Nations *Treaty Series*).

In a notification received on 27 November 1978 the Government of El Salvador informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to extend for a period of 10 years as from 26 November 1978 its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The said notification contains the following declaration: El Salvador still reserves the right at any time to modify, add to, explain or derogate from the exceptions under which it accepted such jurisdiction. The extension was registered on 27 November 1978 under No. 12837 and published in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1119, p. 382.

²² For the declaration recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, see *Yearbook of the International Court of Justice 1972-1973*, p. 39.

²³ Registered under No. 28436; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1653.

²⁴ Registered under No. 4376; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 303, p. 137.

²⁵ Registered under No. 8232; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 565, p. 21.

²⁶ Registered under No. 31938.

²⁷ Registered under No. 30624; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1761.

²⁸ Registered under No. 26756; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1543, p.39.

²⁹ Registered under No. 24126, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1427, p. 335. This declaration replaces that one made on 20 February 1960 and received by the Secretary-General on 10 March 1960. For the text of that declaration, registered under No. 236, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 353, p. 309. For the declaration of 19 April 1954, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, p. 17, and vol. 190, p. 377.

³⁰ Registered under No. 29191; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1692, p. 477.

³¹ Registered under No. 13546; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 950, p. 15. The declaration of 14 September 1959, deposited with the Secretary-General on the same date and superseded by the declaration reproduced herein, is reproduced in United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 340, p. 289.

³² Registered under No. 4517; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 312, p. 155.

³³ Registered under No. 7697; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 531, p. 113.

³⁴ Registered under No. 2145; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 163, p. 117.

³⁵ The instrument of ratification was deposited on 17 April 1953.

³⁶ Registered under No. 759; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 51, p. 119.

³⁷ Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 29 March 1950; see note 1 in chapter I.3.

³⁸ Registered under 29011; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1679.

³⁹ Registered under No. 8438; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 581, p. 135.

⁴⁰ The declaration of 2 September 1983 completes that one made on 6 December 1966 (registered under No. 8423 and published in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 580, p. 205) and replaces the one communicated on 23 January 1981. For the text of the declaration of 23 January 1981, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1211, p. 34.

⁴¹ Registered under No. 9251; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 646, p. 171.

⁴² Registered under No. 127; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 97.

⁴³ Registered under No. 25639; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1491, p. 199. Renewed and extended for a period of 5 years as from 29 January 1993.

⁴⁴ Registered under No. 3483; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 248, p. 33.

⁴⁵ The declaration of 5 August 1946 was registered under No. 2; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 7, and vol. 248, p. 357.

⁴⁶ Registered under No. 15931; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1055, p. 323. This declaration replaces the one of 8 April 1940, made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. For the text of that declaration, as well as the text of the notice of termination given on 30 March 1940 in respect of a previous declaration of 19 September 1929, see League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. CC, pp. 490 and 491. For the text of the declaration of 19 September 1929, see *ibid.*, vol. LXXXVIII, p. 277. For the text of a reservation formulated on 7 September 1939 in respect of the declaration of 19 September 1929, see *Permanent Court of International Justice*, Series E, No. 16, p. 342.

⁴⁷ The declaration deposited on 30 April 1998 (and registered on the same day under No. 7913) amends the declaration deposited on 3 September 1965 (registered under No. 7913; see United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 544, p. 113). In a communication received on 1 December 1998, the Government of Nigeria notified the Secretary-General of an error in its declaration of 30 April 1998 and requested that the word "only" appear after the words "the Court" and before the words "in relation to" in line 2 of paragraph (iv).

⁴⁸ Registered on 24 June 1996. This declaration amends the one made on 2 April 1976 and registered under No. 15035; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1024, p. 195. For the declaration of 19 December 1956 registered under No. 3642. See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 256, p. 315.

⁴⁹ Registered under No. 5332; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 374, p. 127. This declaration replaces that of 23 May 1957, in respect of which the Government of Pakistan gave notice of termination on 13 September 1960; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 269, p. 77, and vol. 374, p. 382. For the declaration of 22 June 1948 and the notice of its termination, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 16, p. 197, and vol. 257, p. 360.

⁵⁰ Registered under No. 33154.

⁵¹ Registered under No. 11523; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 808, p. 3. This declaration replaced that of 21 August 1947, in respect of which a notice of withdrawal was given on 23 December 1971; for the text of that declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 7, p. 229.

⁵² Registered on 25 March 1996. This declaration replaces a previous declaration which was received on 25 September 1990 and registered under No. 27566; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1579.

⁵³ Registered under No. 3079; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 224, p. 275.

⁵⁴ Registered under No. 23644. This declaration replaces a previous declaration which was received on 3 May 1985 and registered on that date under No. 23354, and published in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1397, p. 639, and which was identical in essence to the new declaration received on 2 December 1985, except that this last declaration applies only to disputes born subsequently to the said declaration.

⁵⁵ Registered under No. 6097; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 458, p. 43.

⁵⁶ Registered under No. 27600; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1581, p. 167.

⁵⁷ Registered under No. 4139; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 284, p. 215.

⁵⁸ Registered under No. 25246; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1480, p. 211.

⁵⁹ Registered under No. 9589; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 673, p. 155.

⁶⁰ Registered under No. 3794; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 264, p. 221. This declaration replaces that of 5 April 1947, which was made for a period of ten years; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2, p. 3.

⁶¹ Registered under No. 272; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 17, p. 115.

⁶² Switzerland became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 28 July 1948; see note 2 in chapter I.3.

⁶³ Registered under No. 18020; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1147, p. 189.

⁶⁴ Registered under No. 6946; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 479, p. 35.

⁶⁵ Registered under No. 9370; see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 654, p. 335. This declaration replaces that of 27 November 1963, in respect of which notice of withdrawal was given on 1 January 1969; for the text of that declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 482, p. 187. For declarations preceding that of 27 November 1963, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 211, p. 109; vol. 219, p. 179; vol. 265, p. 221, and vol. 316, p. 59.

⁶⁶ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 30 October 1937. Ratification was not required under the terms of the Optional Clause, the act of signature itself sufficing to make the undertaking binding except where the declaration had been made expressly subject to ratification. Nevertheless, certain States, which had signed without any such reservation, subsequently ratified their declaration.

⁶⁷ The Government of Luxembourg had in 1921 signed the Optional Clause subject to ratification. That declaration was, however, never ratified.

⁶⁸ According to a telegram dated 29 November 1939, addressed to the League of Nations, Nicaragua had ratified the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the *Permanent Court of International Justice* (16 December 1920), and the instrument of ratification was to follow. It does not appear, however, that the instrument of ratification was ever received by the League of Nations.

⁶⁹ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 14 June 1929 (in this connection, see remark in note 67 above).

⁷⁰ An instrument of ratification was deposited on 27 September 1921 (in this connection, *mutatis mutandis*, see remark in note 67 above).

⁷¹ The date (prior to 28.I.21) is the date on which this declaration (undated) was first published in a League of Nations document.

⁷² Registered on 4 December 1998.

⁷³ Registered on 26 April 1999. In this regard, the Secretary-General received on 28 May 1999, the following communication from the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:

"[The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia

and the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] should like to refer to [...] the Declaration under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice made by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on 25 April 1999. [The Declaration] states that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) lodged the [declaration] by which it recognised the jurisdiction *ipso facto*, of the said Court in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court.

[The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] would like to express [their] disagreement with the content of the above-quoted [Declaration]. The [Declaration] can have no legal effect whatsoever, because the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is not a State Member of the United Nations, nor is it a State Party to the Statute of the Court, that could make a valid declaration under Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court. Consequently, there was no legal basis for acceptance or circulation of the invalid document in question.

In this connection, [The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia] would once again like to draw the attention to the Security Council's resolution 777 (1992) and the General Assembly's resolution 47/1 (1992). Both of these resolutions explicitly stated that the state known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had ceased to exist and that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) could not automatically continue the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations and that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations. Until the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has complied with the requirements of those resolutions, it could not be considered as a State Member of the United Nations.

Since a new application for membership in the United Nations, pursuant to Article 4 of the Charter, has not been made by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to date, and it has not been admitted to the United Nations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia therefore cannot be considered to be *ipso facto* a party to the Statute of the Court by virtue of Article 93, paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. Neither has the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) become a Contracting party of the Statute of the Court under Article 93, paragraph 2, which states that a non-member State can only become a Contracting Party of the International Court of Justice's Statute under conditions set by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council on a case by case basis. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has not accepted the jurisdiction of the Court under the conditions provided for in Security Council Resolution 9 of 15 October 1946, and adopted by the Security Council by virtue of powers conferred on it by Article 35, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the Court.

The reference to "Yugoslavia (Original member)" in the list of States Members of the United Nations entitled to appear before the Court pursuant to Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court and Article 93, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter (I.C.J. Yearbook 1996-1997) refers to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and not to one of its successor States. By using the abbreviated name "Yugoslavia" the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) deliberately manipulates the situation and tries to create an erroneous assumption that the State party to the Statute, namely Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is the same as one of the five successor States, namely the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), only.

Because the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which made the declaration under Article 32, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court is not the same legal entity under international law as a State which was the original Party to the Statute of the Court, namely, Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, it is the opinion of our Governments that the notification is null and void."

**5. a) Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations,
adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 1991 A and
B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963**

New York, 17 December 1963¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 31 August 1965, in accordance with article 108 for all Members of the United Nations².
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1966, No. 8132.
STATUS: Parties: 108.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 557, p. 143.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Afghanistan.....	25 Feb 1965	Japan.....	4 Jun 1965
Albania.....	7 Dec 1964	Jordan.....	7 Aug 1964
Algeria.....	26 Mar 1964	Kenya.....	28 Oct 1964
Argentina.....	15 Mar 1966	Kuwait.....	28 Dec 1964
Australia.....	9 Jun 1965	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	20 Apr 1965
Austria.....	7 Oct 1964	Lebanon.....	27 Sep 1965
Belarus.....	22 Jun 1965	Liberia.....	21 Sep 1964
Belgium.....	29 Apr 1965	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	27 Aug 1964
Benin.....	17 Sep 1965	Luxembourg.....	22 Oct 1965
Bolivia.....	19 Jan 1966	Madagascar.....	14 Dec 1964
Brazil.....	23 Dec 1964	Malawi.....	2 Jun 1965
Bulgaria.....	13 Jan 1965	Malaysia.....	26 May 1965
Burkina Faso.....	11 Aug 1964	Mali.....	23 Sep 1964
Burundi.....	23 Aug 1965	Malta.....	23 Jun 1965
Cambodia.....	20 Jan 1966	Mauritania.....	29 Jan 1965
Cameroon.....	25 Jun 1964	Mexico.....	5 May 1965
Canada.....	9 Sep 1964	Mongolia.....	10 Mar 1965
Central African Republic.....	6 Aug 1964	Morocco.....	9 Nov 1964
Chad.....	2 Nov 1964	Myanmar.....	3 Jun 1965
Chile.....	31 Aug 1965	Nepal.....	3 Dec 1964
China ⁴		Netherlands.....	14 Dec 1964
Colombia.....	10 Oct 1966	New Zealand.....	26 Aug 1964
Congo.....	7 Jul 1965	Niger.....	8 Sep 1964
Costa Rica.....	7 Oct 1964	Nigeria.....	5 Dec 1964
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2 Oct 1964	Norway.....	17 Dec 1964
Cuba.....	22 Dec 1964	Pakistan.....	25 Mar 1965
Cyprus.....	1 Sep 1965	Panama.....	27 Jul 1965
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	20 May 1966	Paraguay.....	17 Aug 1965
Denmark.....	12 Jan 1965	Peru.....	2 Dec 1966
Dominican Republic.....	4 Nov 1965	Philippines.....	9 Nov 1964
Ecuador.....	31 Aug 1965	Poland.....	8 Jan 1965
Egypt.....	16 Dec 1964	Romania.....	5 Feb 1965
El Salvador.....	1 Dec 1964	Russian Federation.....	10 Feb 1965
Ethiopia.....	22 Jul 1964	Rwanda.....	17 Nov 1964
Finland.....	18 Jan 1965	Saudi Arabia.....	17 Jun 1965
France.....	24 Aug 1965	Senegal.....	23 Apr 1965
Gabon.....	11 Aug 1964	Sierra Leone.....	25 Mar 1965
Ghana.....	4 May 1964	Somalia.....	6 Oct 1965
Greece.....	2 Aug 1965	Spain.....	5 Aug 1965
Guatemala.....	18 Aug 1965	Sri Lanka.....	13 Nov 1964
Guinea.....	19 Aug 1964	Sudan.....	7 May 1965
Honduras.....	9 Oct 1968	Sweden.....	18 Dec 1964
Hungary.....	23 Feb 1965	Syrian Arab Republ.....	24 Feb 1965
Iceland.....	6 Nov 1964	Thailand.....	23 Mar 1964
India.....	10 Sep 1964	Togo.....	19 Aug 1964
Indonesia.....	30 Mar 1973	Trinidad and Tobago.....	18 Aug 1964
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	12 Jan 1965	Tunisia.....	29 May 1964
Iraq.....	25 Nov 1964	Turkey.....	1 Jul 1965
Ireland.....	27 Oct 1964	Uganda.....	10 Feb 1965
Israel.....	13 May 1965	Ukraine.....	17 May 1965
Italy.....	25 Aug 1965	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	4 Jun 1965
Jamaica.....	12 Mar 1964		

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
United Republic of Tanzania.....	7 Oct 1964
United States of America.....	31 Aug 1965
Venezuela.....	1 Sep 1965
Yemen ⁵	7 Jul 1965

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Yugoslavia.....	9 Dec 1964
Zambia.....	28 Apr 1965

5. b) Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2101 (XX) of 20 December 1965

New York, 20 December 1965⁶

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 June 1968, in accordance with article 108 for all Members of the United Nations².
REGISTRATION: 12 June 1968, No. 8132.
STATUS: Parties: 93.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 638, p. 308.

<i>Participant</i> ³	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i> ³	<i>Ratification</i>
Afghanistan	16 Nov 1966	Lebanon	20 Mar 1969
Albania	12 Oct 1966	Liberia	1 Jul 1969
Algeria	30 Apr 1969	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 Aug 1967
Argentina	12 Apr 1967	Luxembourg	12 Dec 1967
Australia	27 Sep 1966	Madagascar	23 Jan 1968
Austria	29 Sep 1966	Malawi	11 Apr 1966
Belarus	21 Sep 1966	Malaysia	28 Apr 1966
Belgium	29 Jun 1966	Maldives	5 Sep 1968
Benin	29 Jun 1966	Malta	30 Jun 1966
Bolivia	28 Jul 1966	Mexico	18 Apr 1967
Botswana	12 Jun 1968	Mongolia	17 Apr 1969
Brazil	12 Jul 1966	Morocco	27 Dec 1966
Bulgaria	2 Jun 1966	Myanmar	8 Jun 1967
Burkina Faso	18 Jul 1966	Nepal	20 Jul 1966
Canada	11 Jul 1966	Netherlands	5 Jan 1967
Chile	22 Aug 1968	New Zealand	20 May 1966
China		Niger	28 Apr 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	15 Jan 1968	Nigeria	15 Jun 1967
Cuba	17 May 1976	Norway	29 Apr 1966
Cyprus	31 May 1966	Pakistan	10 Aug 1966
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9 Jun 1966	Paraguay	7 Aug 1967
Denmark	31 May 1967	Philippines	2 Oct 1967
Dominican Republic	4 May 1966	Poland	22 May 1967
Ecuador	5 May 1966	Romania	12 Jan 1967
Egypt	23 Jan 1967	Russian Federation	22 Sep 1966
Ethiopia	28 Jul 1966	Rwanda	9 Sep 1966
Finland	11 Jan 1967	Saudi Arabia	11 Dec 1968
France	18 Oct 1967	Sierra Leone	24 Jan 1968
Gabon	24 Dec 1968	Singapore	25 Jul 1966
Gambia	11 Jul 1966	Spain	28 Oct 1966
Ghana	8 Sep 1966	Sri Lanka	24 Aug 1966
Greece	17 Oct 1969	Sudan	24 Apr 1968
Guatemala	16 Jun 1966	Sweden	15 Jul 1966
Guyana	31 Jan 1968	Syrian Arab Republic	8 Dec 1967
Hungary	4 May 1967	Thailand	9 Jun 1966
Iceland	21 Jun 1966	Togo	14 May 1968
India	11 Jul 1966	Trinidad and Tobago	22 Apr 1966
Indonesia	30 Mar 1973	Tunisia	23 Aug 1966
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13 Jan 1967	Turkey	16 Mar 1967
Iraq	12 Jan 1967	Uganda	15 Apr 1969
Ireland	20 Sep 1966	Ukraine	1 Nov 1966
Israel	29 Aug 1966	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Oct 1966
Italy	4 Dec 1967	United Republic of Tanzania	20 Jun 1966
Jamaica	12 Jul 1966	United States of America	31 May 1967
Jordan	25 Mar 1966	Venezuela	9 Nov 1967
Kenya	16 Jun 1966	Yugoslavia	13 Mar 1967
Kuwait	26 Oct 1967		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21 Oct 1966		

**5. c) Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the
General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December
1971**

New York, 20 December 1971⁸

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 September 1973, in accordance with article 108 for all Members of the United Nations².
REGISTRATION: 24 September 1973, No. 8132.
STATUS: Parties: 107.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 892, p. 119.

<i>Participants³</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Afghanistan	20 Sep 1973	Kuwait	20 Jun 1972
Albania	22 Mar 1974	Lebanon	2 Jul 1973
Algeria	21 Jun 1972	Lesotho	30 May 1973
Argentina	19 Mar 1973	Liberia	4 Dec 1972
Australia	16 Nov 1972	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12 Apr 1973
Austria	12 Jan 1973	Luxembourg	5 Jun 1973
Bahrain	22 Aug 1972	Madagascar	19 Jul 1973
Barbados	12 Jun 1972	Malawi	15 Sep 1972
Belarus	15 Jun 1973	Malaysia	16 Jun 1972
Belgium	26 Mar 1973	Mali	30 Aug 1973
Benin	5 Feb 1973	Malta	22 Feb 1973
Bhutan	13 Sep 1972	Mauritius	29 Jun 1973
Bolivia	29 Jun 1973	Mexico	11 Apr 1973
Botswana	12 Feb 1973	Mongolia	18 May 1973
Brazil	7 Sep 1972	Morocco	26 Sep 1972
Bulgaria	5 Jun 1973	Nepal	24 Nov 1972
Cameroon	12 Dec 1972	Netherlands	31 Oct 1972
Canada	28 Sep 1972	New Zealand	19 Jul 1972
Chad	11 May 1973	Nicaragua	17 Jul 1973
Chile	23 Jul 1974	Niger	22 Aug 1972
China	15 Sep 1972	Nigeria	17 Oct 1973
Colombia	20 May 1975	Norway	14 Mar 1973
Costa Rica	14 Aug 1973	Oman	23 Jun 1972
Côte d'Ivoire	28 Feb 1973	Pakistan	21 Aug 1973
Cuba	17 May 1972	Panama	26 Sep 1972
Cyprus	26 Jun 1972	Paraguay	28 Dec 1973
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 Aug 1973	Peru	26 Jun 1973
Denmark	23 Jan 1973	Philippines	14 Nov 1972
Dominican Republic	29 Nov 1972	Poland	19 Sep 1973
Ecuador	20 Apr 1973	Qatar	15 Jun 1972
Egypt	28 Dec 1972	Romania	26 Feb 1973
Ethiopia	27 Feb 1974	Russian Federation	1 Jun 1973
Fiji	12 Jun 1972	Rwanda	6 Nov 1973
Finland	30 Mar 1972	Senegal	25 Jan 1973
France	1 Jun 1973	Sierra Leone	15 Oct 1973
Ghana	8 Jan 1973	Singapore	18 Apr 1972
Greece	15 Jan 1974	Spain	26 Jul 1973
Guatemala	3 Oct 1972	Sri Lanka	6 Dec 1972
Guinea	27 Jun 1973	Sudan	4 Oct 1972
Guyana	22 May 1973	Sweden	22 Dec 1972
Hungary	12 Jul 1973	Syrian Arab Republic	21 Aug 1974
Iceland	6 Ma. 1973	Thailand	19 Jul 1972
India	5 Jan 1973	Togo	29 Oct 1973
Indonesia	30 Mar 1973	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Sep 1972
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 Mar 1973	Tunisia	8 Nov 1972
Iraq	9 Aug 1972	Uganda	12 Jun 1972
Ireland	6 Oct 1972	Ukraine	16 May 1973
Italy	25 Jul 1973	United Arab Emirates	29 Sep 1972
Jamaica	6 Oct 1972	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Jun 1973
Japan	15 Jun 1973	United Republic of Tanzania	4 Apr 1973
Jordan	2 Jun 1972	United States of America	24 Sep 1973
Kenya	5 Oct 1972		

<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Venezuela	29 Oct 1974
Yemen	15 Jun 1972

<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Yugoslavia	23 Oct 1972
Zambia	13 Oct 1972

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5515), p. 21.*

² As depositary of the amendments to the Charter, the Secretary-General drew up a protocol of entry into force of these amendments and communicated it to all Member States.

³ Czechoslovakia had ratified the amendments of 17 December 1963 to articles 23, 27 and 61, on 19 January 1965; the amendment of 20 December 1965 to article 109, on 7 October 1966 and the amendment of 20 December 1971 to article 61, on 4 February 1972. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ Ratification on behalf of the Republic of China on 2 August 1965. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, pointing out that in the annex to the said protocol, which contains a list of States Members of the United Nations having deposited instruments of ratification of the amendments, there is a reference to an instrument of ratification by China, stated that their Governments did not recognize any authority other than the Government of the People's Republic of China as entitled to represent and act on behalf of China and that, therefore, they considered the said instrument as having no legal force whatsoever. They noted, however, the position in this matter of the Government of the People's Republic of China, which had announced that it would not object to the introduction of the amendments to the relevant Articles of the Charter even before the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the communication from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics mentioned above, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a permanent member of the Security Council, had ratified the amendments and deposited the instrument of ratification with the

Secretary-General on 2 August 1965 and that, therefore, there could be no question that the protocol of entry into force of the amendments was valid in its entirety. He further stated that the allegations made by the Soviet Union were untenable both in law and in fact and could in no way affect the validity of the protocol and the entry into force of the amendments.

⁵ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/6014), p. 90.*

⁷ Ratification on behalf of the Republic of China on 8 July 1966. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia stated that the only Government entitled to represent and to assume international obligations on behalf of China was the Government of the People's Republic of China and that, therefore, they did not recognize as valid the said ratification.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of China stated that the allegations contained in the above-mentioned communications are untenable both in law and in fact and could not in any way affect the requirements of Article 108 of the Charter or the validity of the amendments to the Charter duly ratified under the said Article.

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/8429), p. 67.*

⁹ The Yemen Arab Republic had ratified the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter on 7 July 1972. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

CHAPTER II
PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

1. REVISED GENERAL ACT FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

New York, 28 April 1949¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 September 1950, in accordance with article 44.
REGISTRATION: 20 September 1950, No. 912.
STATUS: Parties: 8.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 71, p. 101.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession</i>	<i>Extending to</i>
Belgium	23 Dec 1949	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Burkina Faso	27 Mar 1962	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Denmark	25 Mar 1952	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Estonia	21 Oct 1991	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Luxembourg	28 Jun 1961	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Netherlands ²	9 Jun 1971	The provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV).
Norway	16 Jul 1951	All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III, and IV).
Sweden	22 Jun 1950	The provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV) subject to the reservation on disputes arising out of facts prior to this accession.

Notes:

¹ Resolution 268 A (III), *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part II (A/900)*, p. 10.

² For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

CHAPTER III
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
RELATIONS, ETC.,

1. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

13 February 1946¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 September 1946, in accordance with section 32.
REGISTRATION: 14 December 1946, No. 4.
STATUS: Parties: 141.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1, p. 15, and vol. 90, p. 327 (corrigendum to vol. 1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	5 Sep 1947 a	Estonia	21 Oct 1991 a
Albania	2 Jul 1957 a	Ethiopia	22 Jul 1947 a
Algeria	31 Oct 1963 a	Fiji	21 Jun 1971 d
Angola	9 Aug 1990 a	Finland	31 Jul 1958 a
Antigua and Barbuda	25 Oct 1988 d	France	18 Aug 1947 a
Argentina	12 Oct 1956 a	Gabon	13 Mar 1964 a
Australia	2 Mar 1949 a	Gambia	1 Aug 1966 d
Austria	10 May 1957 a	Germany ^{3,4}	5 Nov 1980 a
Azerbaijan	13 Aug 1992 a	Ghana	5 Aug 1958 a
Bahamas	17 Mar 1977 d	Greece	29 Dec 1947 a
Bahrain	17 Sep 1992 a	Guatemala	7 Jul 1947 a
Bangladesh	13 Jan 1978 d	Guinea	10 Jan 1968 a
Barbados	10 Jan 1972 d	Guyana	28 Dec 1972 a
Belarus	22 Oct 1953 a	Haiti	6 Aug 1947 a
Belgium	25 Sep 1948 a	Honduras	16 May 1947 a
Bolivia	23 Dec 1949 a	Hungary	30 Jul 1956 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Sep 1993 d	Iceland	10 Mar 1948 a
Brazil	15 Dec 1949 a	India	13 May 1948 a
Bulgaria	30 Sep 1960 a	Indonesia	8 Mar 1972 a
Burkina Faso	27 Apr 1962 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 May 1947 a
Burundi	17 Mar 1971 a	Iraq	15 Sep 1949 a
Cambodia	6 Nov 1963 a	Ireland	10 May 1967 a
Cameroon	20 Oct 1961 d	Israel	21 Sep 1949 a
Canada	22 Jan 1948 a	Italy	3 Feb 1958 a
Central African Republic	4 Sep 1962 d	Jamaica	9 Sep 1963 a
Chile	15 Oct 1948 a	Japan	18 Apr 1963 a
China	11 Sep 1979 a	Jordan	3 Jan 1958 a
Colombia	6 Aug 1974 a	Kazakhstan	26 Aug 1998 a
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d	Kenya	1 Jul 1965 a
Costa Rica	26 Oct 1949 a	Kuwait	13 Dec 1963 a
Côte d'Ivoire	8 Dec 1961 d	Lao People's Democratic Republic	24 Nov 1956 a
Croatia	12 Oct 1992 d	Latvia	21 Nov 1997 a
Cuba	9 Sep 1959 a	Lebanon	10 Mar 1949 a
Cyprus	5 Nov 1963 d	Lesotho	26 Nov 1969 a
Czech Republic ²	22 Feb 1993 d	Liberia	14 Mar 1947 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Dec 1964 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28 Nov 1958 a
Denmark	10 Jun 1948 a	Liechtenstein	25 Mar 1993 a
Djibouti	6 Apr 1978 d	Lithuania	9 Dec 1993 a
Dominica	24 Nov 1987 d	Luxembourg	14 Feb 1949 a
Dominican Republic	7 Mar 1947 a	Madagascar	23 May 1962 d
Ecuador	22 Mar 1956 a	Malawi	17 May 1966 a
Egypt	17 Sep 1948 a	Malaysia	28 Oct 1957 d
El Salvador	9 Jul 1947 a	Mali	28 Mar 1968 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Malta.....	27 Jun 1968 d	Sierra Leone.....	13 Mar 1962 d
Mauritius.....	18 Jul 1969 d	Singapore.....	18 Mar 1966 d
Mexico.....	26 Nov 1962 a	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Mongolia.....	31 May 1962 a	Slovenia.....	6 Jul 1992 d
Morocco.....	18 Mar 1957 a	Somalia.....	9 Jul 1963 a
Myanmar.....	25 Jan 1955 a	Spain.....	31 Jul 1974 a
Nepal.....	28 Sep 1965 a	Sudan.....	21 Mar 1977 a
Netherlands.....	19 Apr 1948 a	Sweden.....	28 Aug 1947 a
New Zealand ⁵	10 Dec 1947 a	Syrian Arab Republic.....	29 Sep 1953 a
Nicaragua.....	29 Nov 1947 a	Thailand.....	30 Mar 1956 a
Niger.....	25 Aug 1961 d	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁶	18 Aug 1993 d
Nigeria.....	26 Jun 1961 d	Togo.....	27 Feb 1962 d
Norway.....	18 Aug 1947 a	Trinidad and Tobago.....	19 Oct 1965 a
Pakistan.....	22 Sep 1948 a	Tunisia.....	7 May 1957 a
Panama.....	27 May 1947 a	Turkey.....	22 Aug 1950 a
Papua New Guinea.....	4 Dec 1975 d	Ukraine.....	20 Nov 1953 a
Paraguay.....	2 Oct 1953 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	17 Sep 1946 a
Peru.....	24 Jul 1963 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....	29 Oct 1962 a
Philippines.....	28 Oct 1947 a	United States of America.....	29 Apr 1970 a
Poland.....	8 Jan 1948 a	Uruguay.....	16 Feb 1984 a
Portugal.....	14 Oct 1998 a	Venezuela.....	21 Dec 1998 a
Republic of Korea.....	9 Apr 1992 a	Viet Nam.....	6 Apr 1988 a
Republic of Moldova.....	12 Apr 1995 a	Yemen.....	23 Jul 1963 a
Romania.....	5 Jul 1956 a	Yugoslavia.....	30 Jun 1950 a
Russian Federation.....	22 Sep 1953 a	Zambia.....	16 Jun 1975 d
Rwanda.....	15 Apr 1964 a	Zimbabwe.....	13 May 1991 a
Saint Lucia.....	27 Aug 1986 d		
Senegal.....	27 May 1963 d		
Seychelles.....	26 Aug 1980 a		

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

ALBANIA⁸

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of section 30, which provide that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall be brought before the International Court of Justice, whose opinion shall be accepted as decisive by the parties; with respect to the competence of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will continue to maintain, as it has heretofore, that in every individual case the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is required in order that the dispute may be laid before the International Court of Justice for a ruling.

ALGERIA⁸

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by section 30 of the said Convention which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the case of differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention. It declares that, for the submission of a particular dispute to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each case. This reservation also applies to the provision of the same section that the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

BAHRAIN

Declaration:

"The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

BELARUS⁸

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provisions contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

BULGARIA^{8,9}

CANADA

"With the reservation that exemption from taxation imposed by any law in Canada on salaries and emoluments shall not ex-

tend to a Canadian citizen residing or ordinarily resident in Canada."

CHINA⁸

The Government of the People's Republic of China has reservations on section 30, article VIII, of the Convention.

CZECH REPUBLIC^{2, 8}

HUNGARY^{8, 10}

INDONESIA

"Article 1 (b) section 1: The capacity of the United Nations to acquire and dispose of immovable property shall be exercised with due regard to national laws and regulations.

"Article VIII, section 30: With regard to competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Government of Indonesia reserves the right to maintain that in every individual case the agreement of the parties to the dispute is required before the Court for a ruling."

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

1. Laotian nationals domiciled or habitually resident in Laos shall not enjoy exemption from the taxation payable in Laos on salaries and income.

2. Laotian nationals who are officials of the United Nations shall not be immune from National Service obligations.

LITHUANIA¹¹

Reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Lithuania has made the reservation in respect of article 1 (1) (b), that the United Nations shall not be entitled to acquire land in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, in view of the land regulations laid down by the article 47 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania."

MEXICO

(a) The United Nations and its organs shall not be entitled to acquire immovable property in Mexican territory, in view of the property regulations laid down by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

(b) Officials and experts of the United Nations and its organs who are of Mexican nationality shall enjoy, in the exercise of their functions in Mexican territory, exclusively those privileges which are granted them by section 18, paragraphs (a), (d), (f) and (g), and by section 22, paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) respectively, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, on the understanding that the inviolability established in the aforesaid section 22, paragraph (c), shall be granted only for official papers and documents.

MONGOLIA^{8, 12}

NEPAL⁸

"Subject to the reservation with regard to section 18 (c) of the Convention, that United Nations officials of Nepalese nationality shall not be exempt from service obligations applicable to them pursuant to Nepalese law; and

"Subject to the reservation with regard to section 30 of the Convention, that any difference arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention to which Nepal is a party, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the specific agreement of His Majesty's Government of Nepal."

PORTUGAL

Reservation:

The exemption established in paragraph (b) of section 18 shall not apply with respect to Portuguese Nationals and Residents in the Portuguese Territory which have not acquired this quality for the purpose of the exercise of their activity."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Reservation:

[The Government of the Republic of Korea declares] that the provision of paragraph (c) of section 18 of article V shall not apply with respect to Korean nationals.

ROMANIA⁸

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of section 30 of the Convention which provide for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention; with respect to the competence of the International Court in such differences, the Romanian People's Republic takes the view that, for the purpose of the submission of any dispute whatsoever to the Court for a ruling, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provisions contained in the said section which stipulate that the advisory opinion of the International Court is to be accepted as decisive.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION^{8, 13}

The Soviet Union does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court, and in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

SLOVAKIA^{2, 8}

THAILAND

"Officials of the United Nations of Thai nationality shall not be immune from national service obligations".

TURKEY¹⁴

With the following reservations:

(a) The deferment, during service with the United Nations, of the second period of military service of Turkish nationals who occupy posts with the said Organization, will be arranged in accordance with the procedures provided in Military Law No. 1111, account being taken of their position as reserve officers or private soldiers, provided that they complete their previous military service as required under Article 6 of the above-mentioned Law, as reserve officers or private soldiers.

...

(e) Turkish nationals entrusted by the United Nations with a mission in Turkey as officials of the Organization are subject to the taxes payable by their fellow citizens. They must make an annual declaration of their salaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in chapter 4, section 2, of Law No. 5421 concerning income tax.

UKRAINE⁸

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of section 30 of the Convention which envisages the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court and, in regard to the competence of the International Court in differences arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will, as hitherto, adhere to the position that, for the submission of a particular dispute for settlement by the International Court, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in every individual case. This reservation is equally applicable to the provision contained in the same section, whereby the advisory opinion of the International Court shall be accepted as decisive.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"(1) Paragraph (b) of section 18 regarding immunity from taxation and paragraph (c) of section 18 regarding immunity from national service obligations shall not apply with respect to United States nationals and aliens admitted for permanent residence.

"(2) Nothing in article IV, regarding the privileges and immunities of representatives of Members, in article VI, regarding the privileges and immunities of United Nations officials, or in article VI, regarding the privileges and immunities of experts on missions for the United Nations, shall be construed to grant any person who has abused his privileges of residence by activities in the United States outside his official capacity exemption from the laws and regulations of the United States regarding the continued residence of aliens, provided that:

"(a) No proceedings shall be instituted under such laws or regulations to require any such person to leave the United States except with the prior approval of the Secretary of State of the United States. Such approval shall be given only after consultation with the appropriate Member in the case of a representative of a Member (or member of his family) or with the

Secretary-General in the case of any person referred to in articles V and VI;

"(b) A representative of the Member concerned or the Secretary-General, as the case may be, shall have the right to appear in any such proceedings on behalf of the person against whom they are instituted;

"(c) Persons who are entitled to diplomatic privileges and immunities under the Convention shall not be required to leave the United States otherwise than in accordance with the customary procedure applicable to members of diplomatic missions accredited or notified to the United States.

VENEZUELA

Reservations:

With regard to article I, section 1(b), of the Convention, the following reservation is made:

The acquisition of immovable property by the United Nations shall be subject to the condition set forth in the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela and to the restrictions established by the law provided for therein.

With regard to articles V and VI of the Convention, the following reservation is made:

Venezuela hereby states that the proviso established in section 15 of article IV of this Convention shall also apply with respect to articles V and VI ejusdem.

VIET NAM⁸

1. Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement only with the consent of all parties concerned.

2. The opinion of the International Court of Justice referred to in article VIII, section 30, shall be merely advisory and shall not be considered decisive without the consent of all parties concerned.

Notes:

¹ Resolution 22 A (I). See *Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the First Part of its First Session (A/164)*, p. 25.

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 7 September 1955 with a reservation to section 30 of the Convention. The reservation was subsequently withdrawn by a notification received on 26 April 1991. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 214, p. 348. See also note 8 below and note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 4 October 1974 with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 950, p. 354. See also note 8 below and note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a communication accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received, on the dates indicated, the following communications:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (9 November 1981):

The declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany when depositing the instrument of accession, to the effect that the said Convention shall extend to Berlin (West), is incompatible with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. That Agreement, as is generally known, does not grant the Federal Republic of Germany the right to extend to West Berlin international agreements which affect matters of security and status. The above-mentioned Convention belongs precisely to that category of agreement.

In particular, the 1946 Convention regulates the granting of privileges and immunities to United Nations organs and officials in the

State territory of countries parties to it, including immunity from legal proceedings and immunity from arrest or detention. Thus, the Convention concerns sovereign rights and obligations which cannot be exercised by a State in a territory which does not come under its jurisdiction.

In view of the foregoing, the Soviet Union considers the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany on extending the application of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to Berlin (West) to be illegal and to have no legal force.

German Democratic Republic (23 December 1981):

"Concerning the application of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations on 13 February 1946 to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic states in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) continues not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it.

"The declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that the said Convention shall be extended to Berlin (West) is contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement in which it is stipulated that international agreements affecting matters of security and status of Berlin (West) cannot be extended by the Federal Republic of Germany to Berlin (West).

"In view of the foregoing, the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany will have no validity."

France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (8 June 1982):

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is an integral part (annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, confirmed that, provided matters of security and status are not affected and provided that the extension is specified in each case international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of the Three Powers, which is similarly an integral part (annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

The established procedures referred to above, which were endorsed in the Quadripartite Agreement, are designed *inter alia* to afford the authorities of the Three Powers the opportunity to ensure that international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany which are to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that matters of security and status are not affected.

When authorizing the extension of the above-mentioned Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers took such steps as were necessary to ensure that the application of the Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin remained subject to Allied rights and responsibilities in the field of privileges and immunities of international organisations. Accordingly, the validity of the Berlin declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with established procedures is unaffected and the application of the Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect, subject to Allied rights and responsibilities.

With reference to the said communication for the Government of the German Democratic Republic we wish to state that States which are not party to the Quadripartite Agreement are not competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions. The three Governments do not consider it necessary, nor do they intend to respond to any further communications from States which are not party to the Quadripartite Agreement. We wish to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change in their position on this matter.

Federal Republic of Germany (16 August 1982):

"By their note of 28 May 1982, . . . the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communication referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned Convention extended by it under established procedures continues in full force and effect, subject to Allied rights and responsibilities.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (29 December 1982):

The Soviet side once again confirms, as was already stated in the Mission's note of 9 November 1981, that the declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension to West Berlin of the application of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 is a violation of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and therefore has no legal force.

The Quadripartite Agreement, as is well known, clearly determined that by no means all international treaties of the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to West Berlin, but only those which do not affect matters of status and security. The above-mentioned Convention, by reason of its content, directly affects such matters.

The declarations by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America that in the extension of the Convention to West Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany the established procedures are being observed do not alter the substance of the problem. Those procedures may be applied only in relation to international treaties which the Federal Republic of Germany is

entitled to extend to West Berlin. The Convention of 13 February 1946 is not such a treaty.

At the same time the Soviet side wishes to point out that the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 contains provisions relating to West Berlin which have universal force of international law. The extension of the Convention of 13 February 1946 to West Berlin by the Federal Republic of Germany notwithstanding those provisions naturally affects the interests of other parties to the Convention, which have the right to express their opinions in the matter. That right cannot be disputed by anyone.

Accordingly, the Soviet side rejects as unfounded the assertions made by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America concerning the declaration by the German Democratic Republic [. . .]. The view set forth in that declaration by the German Democratic Republic as a party to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations is fully consistent with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971.

United States of America, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (7 July 1983):

"The three Missions wish to recall the position set forth in their communication to the Secretary-General's Note [. . .] dated 20 July 1982. They wish further to recall that the Quadripartite Agreement is an international agreement concluded between the four contracting parties and not open to participation by any other State. In concluding this agreement, the Four Powers acted on the basis of their quadripartite rights and responsibilities, and the corresponding war-time and post-war agreements and decisions of the Four Powers which are not affected. The Quadripartite Agreement is part of conventional, not customary international law. States which are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement are not competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions. The absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of their position in this matter."

See also note 3 above.

⁵ In a communication received on 25 November 1960, the Government of New Zealand gave notice of the withdrawal of the reservation made upon deposit of its instrument of accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 11, p. 406.

⁶ On 16 March 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:

"Accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations 1946 does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Hellenic Republic."

⁷ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

⁸ The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General, on the dates indicated, that it was unable to accept certain reservations made by the States listed below because in its view they were not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Date of the receipt of the objection, or date on which it was circulated by the Secretary-General

With respect to reservation by:

4 August 1954*	Belarus
4 August 1954*	Ukraine
4 August 1954*	Russian Federation
1 December 1955*	Czechoslovakia**
6 September 1956*	Romania
4 September 1956*	Hungary
3 October 1957*	Albania
20 June 1967*	Algeria
20 June 1967*	Bulgaria
20 June 1967*	Mongolia
20 June 1967*	Nepal

Date of the receipt of the objection, or date on which it was circulated by the Secretary-General

21 September 1972

29 November 1979

8 November 1979

30 January 1990

With respect to reservation by:

Indonesia

German Democratic Republic***

China

Viet Nam

* Date the objection was circulated.

**See also note 2 above.

***See also note 3 above.

⁹ In a communication received on 7 August 1989, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw, with effect on that same date, the reservation in respect to Section 30 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 376, p. 402.

¹⁰ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to Section 30 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 248, p. 358.

¹¹ Subsequently, the Government of Lithuania notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"Article 47 of the Constitution gives an exhaustive list of subjects who have the right to ownership over land plots. The provisions of article 47 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania do not entitle international intergovernmental organizations to own the plot of land.

It is important to note that the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and other laws of the Republic of Lithuania provide the right to the subjects, international intergovernmental organizations among others, to long-term land lease which might be up to 99 years. In accordance with procedural and administrative requirements of the national legislation, international intergovernmental organizations, for the effective performance of their obligations, may conclude agreements, acquire and dispose of necessary movable and immovable property and may institute legal proceedings.

[The Government of Lithuania] would like to emphasize that this reservation has a temporary character and in light of legal reform, changes in the current legislation are feasible."

¹² In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation it had made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, p. 246.

¹³ By a communication received on 5 January 1955, the Government of Lebanon notified the Secretary-General that it objected to this reservation.

¹⁴ By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 20 June 1957, the Government of Turkey withdrew the second, third and fourth reservations contained in its instrument of accession. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 70, p. 266.

2. CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

New York, 21 November 1947

**REGISTRATION:
TEXT:**

16 August 1949, No. 521.

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 33, p. 261. For the final texts of annexes I to VIII and X, which had been transmitted to the Secretary-General as at the date of registration of the Convention, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 33, p. 290. For the texts of final or revised texts of annexes transmitted to the Secretary-General subsequent to the date of registration of the Convention, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, as follows: vol. 71, p. 318 (revised text of annex VII); vol. 79, p. 326 (annex IX); vol. 117, p. 386 (annex XI); vol. 275, p. 298 (second revised text of annex VII); vol. 314, p. 308 (third revised text of annex VII); vol. 323, p. 364 (annex XII); vol. 327, p. 326 (annex XIII); vol. 371, p. 266 (revised text of annex II); vol. 423, p. 284 (annex XIV); vol. 559, p. 348 (second revised text of annex II); vol. 645, p. 340 (revised text of annex XII); vol. 1057, p. 320 (annex XV); vol. 1060, p. 337 (annex XVI); and vol. 1482, p. 244 (annex XVII).

STATUS:

106.

Final texts or revised texts of annexes transmitted to the Secretary-General by the specialized agencies concerned and dates of their receipt by the Secretary-General

1. Annex I--International Labour Organisation (ILO).....	14	Sep	1948
2. Annex II--Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	13	Dec	1948
Revised text of annex II	26	May	1960
Second revised text of annex II.....	28	Dec	1965
3. Annex III--International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).....	11	Aug	1948
4. Annex IV--United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).....	7	Feb	1949
5. Annex V--International Monetary Fund (IMF).....	9	May	1949
6. Annex VI--International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).....	29	Apr	1949
7. Annex VII--World Health Organization (WHO).....	2	Aug	1948
Revised text of annex VII	1	Jun	1950
Second revised text of annex VII.....	1	Jul	1957
Third revised text of annex VII.....	25	Jul	1958
8. Annex VIII--Universal Postal Union (UPU)	11	Jul	1949
9. Annex IX--International Telecommunication Union (ITU).....	16	Jan	1951
10. Annex X--International Refugee Organization (IRO) ²	4	Apr	1949
11. Annex XI--World Meteorological Organization (WMO).....	29	Dec	1951
12. Annex XII--International Maritime Organization (IMO).....	12	Feb	1959
Revised text of annex XII	9	Jul	1968
13. Annex XIII--International Finance Corporation (IFC).....	22	Apr	1959
14. Annex XIV--International Development Association (IDA).....	15	Feb	1962
15. Annex XV--World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).....	19	Oct	1977
16. Annex XVI--International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).....	16	Dec	1977
17. Annex XVII--United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).....	15	Sep	1987

Accessions (a), successions (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes

Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance

Algeria	25 Mar 1964	a
Antigua and Barbuda	14 Dec 1988	d
Argentina	10 Oct 1963	a
Australia	9 May 1986	a
Austria	21 Jul 1950	a
	28 Mar 1951	
	21 Jan 1955	
	1 Nov 1957	
	28 Oct 1958	

ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
 ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO
 ILO, FAO (revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC
 ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD
 ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, IRO
 ITU
 WHO (revised text of annex VII), WMO
 WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
 WHO (third revised text of annex VII)

Accessions (a), successions (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes

	10 Nov 1959	
	14 Feb 1962	
	8 Nov 1962	
	22 Jul 1966	
	2 Jul 1991	
Bahamas	17 Mar 1977	d
Bahrain	17 Sep 1992	a
Barbados	19 Nov 1971	a
Belarus	18 Mar 1966	a
	27 Aug 1992	
	13 Oct 1992	
Belgium	14 Mar 1962	a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Sep 1993	d
Botswana	5 Apr 1983	a
Brazil	22 Mar 1963	a
	24 Apr 1963	
	15 Jul 1966	
	11 Feb 1969	
Bulgaria	13 Jun 1968	a
	2 Dec 1968	
Burkina Faso	6 Apr 1962	a
Cambodia	15 Oct 1953	a
	26 Sep 1955	
Cameroon	30 Apr 1992	a
Central African Republic	15 Oct 1962	a
Chile	21 Sep 1951	a
	7 Jun 1961	
China	11 Sep 1979	a
	30 Jun 1981	
	9 Nov 1984	
Côte d'Ivoire	8 Sep 1961	a
	28 Dec 1961	
	4 Jun 1962	
	26 Sep 1962	
Croatia	12 Oct 1992	d
Cuba	13 Sep 1972	a
	21 Jul 1981	
Cyprus	6 May 1964	d
Czech Republic ³	22 Feb 1993	d
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8 Dec 1964	a
Denmark	25 Jan 1950	a
	5 Apr 1950	
	22 May 1951	
	19 Jul 1951	
	10 Mar 1953	
	14 Oct 1957	
	8 Jan 1959	
	20 May 1960	

Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance

IFC
FAO (revised text of annex II)
IDA
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
WIPO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
IMF
WHO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
FAO, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
IBRD
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC
UPU
FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU, WMO
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
UNESCO
FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII)
IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA.
ILO
WHO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU
IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
WMO
ILO, FAO (revised and second revised text of annex II), UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second and third revised texts of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
IFAD
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), WIPO, UNIDO, IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU
IRO
WHO (revised text of annex VII)
ITU
WMO
WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
IMO

Accessions (a), successions (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes

Country	Date	Category	Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance
	26 Dec 1960		FAO (revised text of annex II)
	19 Jul 1961		IFC
	3 Aug 1962		IDA
	20 Mar 1969		IMO (revised text of annex XII)
	15 Dec 1983		WIPO
			ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), UNESCO, IMF, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFAD, UNIDO
Dominica	24 Jun 1988	a	ILO
Ecuador	8 Jun 1951	a	FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, ITU
	7 Jul 1953		WMO
	14 Jul 1954		UPU
	12 Dec 1958		FAO (revised text of annex II)
	2 Aug 1960		FAO (second revised text of annex II)
	26 Jul 1966		IFAD
	20 Nov 1998		ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU
Egypt	28 Sep 1954	a	WMO
	1 Jun 1955		WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
	3 Feb 1958		IFC
	24 May 1976		ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO
Estonia	8 Oct 1997	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of Annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO (revised text of Annex XII)
Fiji	21 Jun 1971	d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
Finland	31 Jul 1958	a	WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
	2 Dec 1958		IMO
	8 Jun 1959		IFC
	27 Jul 1959		FAO (revised text of annex II)
	8 Sep 1960		IDA
	16 Nov 1962		IMO (revised text of annex XII)
Gabon	24 Nov 1969		ITU
	29 Jun 1961	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA, WIPO
Gambia	30 Nov 1982		ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
	1 Aug 1966	d	IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
Germany ^{4,5,6}	1 Aug 1966		ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, ITU, WMO
	10 Oct 1957	a	ICAO
	10 Oct 1957		UPU
	19 May 1958		WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
	5 Sep 1958		WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
	11 Feb 1959		IMO
	12 Jan 1962		IFC
	12 Apr 1962		FAO (revised text of annex II)
	23 May 1963		WIPO, IFAD
	20 Aug 1979		FAO (revised text of annex II), IDA (annex XIV), IMO (revised text of annex XII)
	11 Jun 1985		UNIDO
	3 Mar 1989		ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO
Ghana	9 Sep 1958	a	WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
	27 Oct 1958		FAO (revised text of annex II)
	16 Sep 1960		ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDO
Greece	21 Jun 1977	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, IRO
Guatemala	30 Jun 1951	a	WMO
	4 Oct 1954		IDA
	18 May 1962		WMO
Guinea	1 Jul 1959	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, IMO, IFC, IDA
	29 Mar 1968		ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
Guyana	13 Sep 1973	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
Haiti	16 Apr 1952	a	WMO
	16 Apr 1952		ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU

Accessions (a), successions (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes

	5 Aug 1959	
Hungary ⁷	2 Aug 1967	a
	9 Aug 1973	
	19 Aug 1982	
	12 Nov 1991	
India	10 Feb 1949	a
	19 Oct 1949	
	9 Mar 1955	
	3 Jun 1955	
	3 Jul 1958	
	3 Aug 1961	
	12 Apr 1963	
Indonesia	8 Mar 1972	a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 May 1974	a
Iraq	9 Jul 1954	a
Ireland	10 May 1967	a
	27 Dec 1968	
Italy ⁸	30 Aug 1985	a
Jamaica	4 Nov 1963	a
Japan	18 Apr 1963	a
Jordan	12 Dec 1950	a
	24 Mar 1951	
	10 Dec 1957	
	11 Aug 1960	
Kenya	1 Jul 1965	a
	3 Mar 1966	
Kuwait	13 Nov 1961	a
	7 Feb 1963	
	29 Aug 1966	
	9 Jul 1969	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9 Aug 1960	a
Lesotho	26 Nov 1969	a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	30 Apr 1958	a
Lithuania	10 Feb 1997	a
Luxembourg	20 Sep 1950	a
	27 Mar 1951	
	22 Aug 1952	
Madagascar	3 Jan 1966	a
	22 Nov 1966	
	19 Nov 1968	
Malawi	2 Aug 1965	a
	16 Sep 1966	
Malaysia	29 Mar 1962	d
	23 Nov 1962	
Maldives	26 May 1969	a

Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on succession or in subsequent ratifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance

IMO
ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
FAO, ICAO, IMO
IMF, IBRD
IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO
IMF, IBRD, UPU
WMO
WHO (revised text of annex VII), ITU
WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
IFC
FAO (revised text of annex II)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU
ITU
WMO
FAO (revised text of annex II)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
ITU
ILO, FAO (revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), ITU, WMO
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (Revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, IRO
ITU
WMO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO
WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
WHO, UPU, ITU, IMO

Accessions (a), successions (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes

Mali	24 Jun 1968	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO	
Malta	27 Jun 1968	d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IBRD, IDA	
	21 Oct 1968		FAO (second revised text of annex II), WHO (third revised text of annex VII), IMO (revised text of annex XII)	
	13 Feb 1969		IMF, IFC	
Mauritius ⁹	18 Jul 1969	d	ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII)	
Mongolia	3 Mar 1970	a	ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO	
	20 Sep 1974		FAO (second revised text of annex II)	
	28 Apr 1958	a	ICAO, WMO	
Morocco	10 Jun 1958		ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU	
	13 Aug 1958		UPU	
	30 Nov 1966		FAO (second revised text of annex II)	
	3 Nov 1976		IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA	
	23 Feb 1954	a	WHO	
	28 Sep 1965		FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, UPU, ITU	
Nepal ¹⁰	11 Sep 1996		ILO	
	2 Dec 1948	a	ICAO, WHO	
	2 Dec 1948		ILO	
	21 Jul 1949		FAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, IRO	
	15 Feb 1951		WHO (revised text of annex VII)	
	15 Jun 1951		ITU	
	14 May 1952		UPU	
	5 Jan 1954		WMO	
	18 Mar 1965		WHO (third revised text of annex VII)	
	28 Jun 1965		FAO (revised text of annex II), IMO, IFC, IDA	
	9 Dec 1966		FAO (second revised text of annex II)	
	29 Oct 1969		IMO (revised text of annex XII)	
	New Zealand	25 Nov 1960	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
17 Oct 1963			IMO	
23 May 1967			FAO (second revised text of annex II)	
6 Jun 1969			IMO (revised text of annex XII)	
Nicaragua	6 Apr 1959	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO	
Niger	15 May 1968	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IDA	
Nigeria	26 Jun 1961	d	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO	
Norway	25 Jan 1950	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, IRO	
	14 Sep 1950		WHO (revised text of annex VII)	
	20 Sep 1951		ITU	
	22 Nov 1955		WMO	
	11 Sep 1957		WHO (second revised text of annex VII)	
	10 Nov 1960		FAO (revised text of annex II), IFC	
	30 Jan 1961		IMO	
	2 Aug 1966		FAO (second revised text of annex II)	
	1 Oct 1968		IMO (revised text of annex XII)	
	Pakistan	23 Jul 1951	a	IBRD
		7 Nov 1951		IMF
15 Sep 1961			ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO	
13 Mar 1962			FAO, IMO	
17 Jul 1962			IFC, IDA	
Philippines	20 Mar 1950	a	ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO	
	21 May 1958		WMO	
	12 Mar 1959		WHO (third revised text of annex VII)	
	13 Jan 1961		IFC	
Poland	19 Jun 1969	a	ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII)	
	11 Jun 1990		IMF, IBRD	
	1 Nov 1990		IFC	
Republic of Korea	13 May 1977	a	FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO	

Specialized agencies in respect of which, on accession, on succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance

Accessions (a), successions (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes

Romania	15 Sep 1970 a 23 Aug 1974
Russian Federation	10 Jan 1966 a 16 Nov 1972 29 Jun 1994
Rwanda	15 Apr 1964 a 23 Jun 1964
Saint Lucia	2 Sep 1986 a
Senegal	2 Mar 1966 a
Seychelles	24 Jul 1985 a
Sierra Leone	13 Mar 1962 d
Singapore	18 Mar 1966 d
Slovakia ³	28 May 1993 d
Slovenia	6 Jul 1992 d 21 October 1998
Spain	26 Sep 1974 a
Sweden	12 Sep 1951 a 31 Jul 1953 22 Aug 1957 1 Feb 1960 3 Sep 1960 28 Sep 1960 11 Apr 1962 13 Sep 1968 1 Mar 1979
Thailand	30 Mar 1956 a 19 Jun 1961 28 Apr 1965 21 Mar 1966
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11 Mar 1996 d
Togo	15 Jul 1960 a 16 Sep 1975
Tonga	17 Mar 1976 d
Trinidad and Tobago	19 Oct 1965 a 15 Jul 1966
Tunisia	3 Dec 1957 a 19 May 1958
Uganda	11 Aug 1983 a
Ukraine	13 Apr 1966 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹¹	25 Feb 1993 16 Aug 1949 a 17 Dec 1954

Specialized agencies in respect of which, or accession, on succession or in subsequent notifications, States have undertaken to apply the Convention, and revised texts of annexes in respect of which States have notified their acceptance

ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII)
IMF, IBRD
ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
ICAO
IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
IMF, IBRD, IDA
FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IDA, WIPO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), WIPO, UNIDO, IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA
FAO, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO
ICAO, IMO
ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
IMO
IFC
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
IDA
IMO (revised text of annex XII)
WIPO, IFAD
FAO, ICAO
ILO, FAO (revised text of annex II), UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), ITU, WMO, IFC
UPU
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
ILO, FAO (revised and second revised text of annex II), UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (second and third revised texts of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD
WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
UPU
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO
FAO (second revised text of annex II)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO
WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD
ILO, UNESCO, UPU, ITU, WMO
FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO
ILO, FAO, ICAO, [UNESCO], WHO, IRO
UPU, ITU, WMO

Accessions (a), successions (d), notifications of undertaking to apply the Convention to further specialized agencies, notifications of acceptance of revised texts of annexes

	22 Sep 1955		WHO (revised text of annex VII)
	30 Sep 1957		WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
	4 Nov 1959		IMO
	28 Nov 1968		IMO (revised text of annex XII)
	6 Aug 1985		FAO (second revised text of annex II), WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
	3 Sep 1986		WIPO
United Republic of Tanzania	29 Oct 1962 a		ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO
	26 Mar 1963		WMO
	10 Apr 1963		ICAO, IMF, IBRD, ITU, IFC
Uruguay	29 Dec 1977 a		ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU
	24 Jun 1981		WMO
Uzbekistan	18 Feb 1997 a		ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IFC, IDA, WIPO, UNIDO
Yugoslavia	23 Nov 1951 a		ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO, UPU, ITU
	5 Mar 1952		WMO
	16 Mar 1959		WHO (second revised text of annex VII)
	14 Apr 1960		WHO (third revised text of annex VII)
	8 Apr 1964		FAO (revised text of annex II), IMO, IFC, IDA
	27 Feb 1969		FAO (second revised text of annex II)
	26 Jan 1979		IFAD
	8 Feb 1979		WIPO
Zambia	16 Jun 1975 d		ILO, FAO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO (second revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII)
			ILO, FAO (second revised text of annex II), ICAO, UNESCO, IMF, IBRD, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII), IFC, IDA, WIPO, IFAD, UNIDO
Zimbabwe	5 Mar 1991 a		

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon accession. For objections thereto, see hereinafter.)

BAHRAIN

"The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind herewith."

BELARUS¹²

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

BULGARIA^{12, 13}

CHINA¹²

The Government of the People's Republic of China has reservations on the provisions of section 32, article IX, of the said Convention.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

28 December 1961

It is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a State party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that State to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.

CUBA¹²

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention. Concerning the competence of the International Court of Justice in such disputes, Cuba takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation also applies to the provision of section 32 requiring the parties concerned to accept the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice as decisive.

GABON

It is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the specialized agency to enjoy in the territory of a State party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that State to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union.

GERMANY^{5,6}

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the provisions of section 11 of article IV of the Convention, to the effect that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to this Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and other taxes, cannot be fully complied with by any Government. Reference is made to the provisions of article 37 and of annex 3 of the International Telecommunication Convention concluded at Buenos Aires in 1952, as well as to the resolutions Nos. 27 and 28 appended to that Convention."

HUNGARY^{12, 14}INDONESIA^{12, 15}

"(1) Article II (b) section 3: The capacity of the specialized agencies to acquire and dispose of immovable property shall be exercised with due regard to national laws and regulations.

"(2) Article IX section 32: With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Government of Indonesia reserves the right to maintain that in every individual case the agreement of the parties to the dispute is required before the Court for a ruling."

ITALY

Declaration:

In the event that some of the specialized agencies which are mentioned in the instrument of accession and to which Italy undertakes to apply the Convention should decide to establish their headquarters or their regional offices in Italian territory, the Italian Government will be able to avail itself of the option of concluding with such agencies, in accordance with Section 39 of the Convention supplemental agreements specifying, in particular, the limits within which immunity from jurisdiction may be granted to a given agency or immunity from jurisdiction and exemption from taxation granted to officials of that agency.

LITHUANIA¹⁶*Reservation:*

"... The Government of the Republic of Lithuania has made the reservation in respect of article 2 (3) (b), that the specialized agencies shall not be entitled to acquire land in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, in view of the land regulations laid down by the Article 47 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania."

MADAGASCAR

The Malagasy Government will not be able to comply fully with the provisions of article IV, section 11, of the Convention, which states that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government, in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, until such time as all Governments decide to co-operate by according such treatment to the agencies in question.

MONGOLIA^{12,17}

NEW ZEALAND

"The Government of New Zealand, in common with other Governments, cannot give full effect to article IV, section 11, of the Convention, which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than the treatment accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, as long as all Governments have not decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question.

"It is noted that this matter has been receiving the consideration of the United Nations and of the International Telecommunication Union. It is also noted that the final text of the annex of the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union, and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with section 36 of the Convention, contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in section 11 of the Convention."

NORWAY

20 September 1951

"The Norwegian Government is of the opinion that it is impossible for any government to comply fully with Section 11 of the said Convention, which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each state party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment no less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications as long as all governments have not agreed to grant to the agency in question, the treatment specified in this Section."

PAKISTAN

Declaration contained in the notification received on 15 September 1961 and also, with the second paragraph omitted, in the notifications received on 13 March 1962 and 17 July 1962:

"The enjoyment by Specialized Agencies of the communication privileges provided for in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention cannot, in practice, be determined by unilateral action of individual Governments and has in fact been determined by the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 and Telegraph and Telephone Regulations annexed thereto, Pakistan would, therefore, not be able to comply with the provisions of Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention in view of Resolution No. 28 (annexure I) passed at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held in Buenos Aires in 1952.

"The International Telecommunication Union shall not claim for itself the communication privileges provided in Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention."

POLAND^{12,18}

ROMANIA¹²

The Socialist Republic of Romania states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32, whereby the question whether an abuse of a privilege or immunity has occurred, and differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention and disputes between specialized agencies and Member States, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice. The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that such questions, differences or disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of the parties in each individual case.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION¹²

Declaration made upon accession and also contained in the notification received on 16 November 1972:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the USSR will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

SLOVAKIA^{3, 12}

UKRAINE¹²

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Concerning the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will maintain the same position as hitherto, namely, that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement, the agreement of all Parties involved in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case. This reservation similarly applies to the provision contained in

section 32, stipulating that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice shall be accepted as decisive.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"It is not possible for any Government fully to comply with the requirements of Section 11 of that Convention in so far as it requires the Specialized Agency to enjoy in the territory of a state party to the Convention treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that state to any other Government in the matter of priorities and rates on telecommunications, unless and until all other Governments collaborate in according this treatment to the Agency in question. It is understood that this matter is being discussed in the International Telecommunication Union."

17 December 1954

"With regard to the Universal Postal Union and the World Meteorological Organization, ... no Government can fully comply with Section 11 of this Convention which requires that the specialized agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such a State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications so long as all the other Governments have not decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union.

"The final text of the annex to the Convention approved by the International Telecommunication Union and transmitted by the Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Section 36 of the Convention contains a statement that the Union would not claim for itself the enjoyment of privileged treatment with regard to the facilities in respect of communications provided in Section 11 of the Convention."

4 November 1959

"Her Majesty's Government observe [in connection with its notification of application to the International Maritime Organisation] that it would be impracticable for any Government fully to comply with Section 11 of the Convention which requires that the Specialized Agencies shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to the Convention, for their official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, until such time as all the other Governments have decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to the agencies in question. This matter is under consideration by the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union."

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon accession.)

NETHERLANDS⁹

11 January 1980

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has noted the reservation made on the accession of China to the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies, and is of the opinion that the reservation mentioned,

and similar reservations other States have made in the past or may make in the future, are incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does, however, not wish to raise a formal objection to these reservations made by States parties to the Convention."

Notes:

¹ Resolution 179 (II); *Official Records of the Second Session of the General Assembly, Resolutions (A/519)*, p. 112.

² Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

³ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 29 December 1966 in respect of the following agencies: ILO, ICAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, ITU, WMO and IMO. Subsequently, on 6 September 1988 and 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General that it applied the Convention in respect of FAO (second revised text of annex II), WIPO, and UNIDO, and IMF, IBRD, IFC and IDA, respectively. The instrument of accession also contained a reservation, subsequently withdrawn on 26 April 1991. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 586, p. 247. See also note 12 in this chapter and note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 October 1957, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention will also apply to the Saar Territory except that Section 7 (b) of the Convention shall not take effect with regard to the Saar Territory until the expiration of the interim period defined in article 3 of the Treaty of 27 October 1956 between France and the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 12 below and note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention, with a reservation, on 4 October 1974 in respect of the following specialized agencies: ILO, UNESCO, WHO (third revised text of annex VII), UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO (revised text of annex XII). For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 950, p. 357. See also note 12 below and note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention would also apply to *Land Berlin*.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 4 of chapter III.3.

Subsequently, upon accession to the Convention, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made on the same subject the following declaration:

As regards the application of the Convention to Berlin (West), the German Democratic Republic notes, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it. Consequently, the declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that the said Convention is valid also for "*Land Berlin*" is in contradiction with the Quadripartite Agreement, which provides that agreements affecting matters of the status of Berlin (West) may not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration the Secretary-General received on 8 July 1975 from the Governments of the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom, the following declaration:

"[The communication mentioned in the Note listed refers] to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. [The Government sending this communication is not a party to the Quadripartite Agreement and is] therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the [Convention]. When authorising the extension of [this

instrument] to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that [this instrument is] applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.

"Accordingly, the application of [this instrument] to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Subsequently, on 19 September 1975, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made on the same subject the following declaration:

"By their Notes of 8 July 1975, . . . The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the [communication] referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned [instrument] extended by it under the established procedures [continues] in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

See also note 5 above.

⁷ The notifications of 9 August 1973 and 19 August 1982 were made with the same reservations as those made upon accession.

The notification of application of 12 November 1991 contains the following declaration:

"The Convention is being applied on behalf of Hungary as from 29 April 1985 with respect to the [said] specialized agencies."

⁸ The Government of Italy in its instrument of accession has (subject to the declaration made upon accession) undertaken to apply the Convention to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). However, the Convention became applicable to UNIDO on 15 September 1987, upon the completion by UNIDO of the procedures provided for by article 37 of the Convention. Until that time, the provision of article 21 (2) (b) of the Constitution of UNIDO, to which Italy is a party, will continue to apply.

⁹ Between 12 March 1968, the date of accession to independence, and 18 July 1969, the date of the notification of succession, Mauritius applied Annex II unrevised.

¹⁰ The instrument of accession by the Government of Nepal was deposited with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in accordance with section 42 of the Convention.

¹¹ On 13 December 1985, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a notification to the effect that, the United Kingdom having withdrawn from UNESCO, it would withhold from UNESCO the benefits of the said Convention with effect from 13 March 1986.

¹² The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General, on the dates indicated, that it is unable to accept certain reservations made by the States listed below because in its view they are not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make:

<i>Date of receipt of the objection:</i>	<i>With respect to reservation by:</i>
20 Jun 1967	Belarus
20 Jun 1967	Czechoslovakia*
20 Jun 1967	Ukraine
20 Jun 1967	Russian Federation
11 Jan 1968	Hungary
12 Aug 1968	Bulgaria
2 Dec 1969	Poland***

Date of receipt of the objection:

With respect to reservation by:

17	Aug	1970	Mongolia
30	Nov	1970	Romania
21	Sep	1972	Indonesia
1	Nov	1972	Cuba
20	Nov	1974	Germany**
6	Nov	1979	China
21	Apr	1983	Hungary

* See also note 3 in this chapter.

** See also note 5 in this chapter.

*** See also note 17 in this chapter.

¹³ On 24 June 1992, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 638, p. 266.

¹⁴ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservations in respect of sections 24 and 32 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 602, p. 300.

¹⁵ In a communication received on 10 January 1973, the Government of Indonesia informed the Secretary-General, in reference to the reservation [concerning the capacity to acquire and dispose of immovable property] that it would grant to the Specialized Agencies the same

privileges and immunities which it had granted to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

¹⁶ By 4 December 1998, the date on which the period specified for the notification of objections by the Specialized Agencies concerned to the reservation made by Lithuania upon accession expired, no objection had been notified to the Secretary-General. Consequently, the instrument of accession by the Government of Lithuania, including the reservation, was deposited with the Secretary General on 10 February 1997.

¹⁷ The reservation was repeated in essence in the notification of application to FAO received from Mongolia on 20 September 1974.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 719, p. 274.

¹⁸ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to sections 24 and 32 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 677, p. 430.

¹⁹ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 28 January 1980, the Government of the Netherlands indicated that the statement concerning their wish not to raise a formal objection to these reservations "... is intended to mean that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not oppose the entry into force of the Convention between itself and the reserving states."

3. VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Vienna, 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51.
REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7310.
STATUS: Signatories: 61. Parties: 179.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 95.

Note: The Convention was adopted on 14 April 1961 by the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 2 March to 14 April 1961. The Conference also adopted the Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, the Final Act and four resolutions annexed to that Act. The Convention and two Protocols were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Act, by unanimous decision of the Conference, was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. The text of the Final Act and of the annexed resolutions is published in the United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 212. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, Official Records*, vols. I and II (United Nations publication, Sales Nos: 61.X.2 and 62.X.1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		6 Oct 1965 a	Democratic People's Republic of Korea.		29 Oct 1980 a
Albania.....	18 Apr 1961	8 Feb 1988	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	18 Apr 1961	19 Jul 1965
Algeria.....		14 Apr 1964 a	Denmark.....	18 Apr 1961	2 Oct 1968
Andorra.....		3 Jul 1996 a	Djibouti.....		2 Nov 1978 a
Angola.....		9 Aug 1990 a	Dominica.....		24 Nov 1987 d
Argentina.....	18 Apr 1961	10 Oct 1963	Dominican Republic..	30 Mar 1962	14 Jan 1964
Armenia.....		23 Jun 1993 a	Ecuador.....	18 Apr 1961	21 Sep 1964
Australia.....	30 Mar 1962	26 Jan 1968	Egypt.....		9 Jun 1964 a
Austria.....	18 Apr 1961	28 Apr 1966	El Salvador.....		9 Dec 1965 a
Azerbaijan.....		13 Aug 1992 a	Equatorial Guinea....		30 Aug 1976 a
Bahamas.....		17 Mar 1977 d	Eritrea.....		14 Jan 1997 a
Bahrain.....		2 Nov 1971 a	Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a
Bangladesh.....		13 Jan 1978 d	Ethiopia.....		22 Mar 1979 a
Barbados.....		6 May 1968 d	Fiji.....		21 Jun 1971 d
Belarus.....	18 Apr 1961	14 May 1964	Finland.....	20 Oct 1961	9 Dec 1969
Belgium.....	23 Oct 1961	2 May 1968	France.....	30 Mar 1962	31 Dec 1970
Benin.....		27 Mar 1967 a	Gabon.....		2 Apr 1964 a
Bhutan.....		7 Dec 1972 a	Georgia.....		12 Jul 1993 a
Bolivia.....		28 Dec 1977 a	Germany ^{3,4}	18 Apr 1961	11 Nov 1964
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Ghana.....	18 Apr 1961	28 Jun 1962
Botswana.....		11 Apr 1969 a	Greece.....	29 Mar 1962	16 Jul 1970
Brazil.....	18 Apr 1961	25 Mar 1965	Grenada.....		2 Sep 1992 a
Bulgaria.....	18 Apr 1961	17 Jan 1968	Guatemala.....	18 Apr 1961	1 Oct 1963
Burkina Faso.....		4 May 1987 a	Guinea.....		10 Jan 1968 a
Burundi.....		1 May 1968 a	Guinea-Bissau.....		11 Aug 1993 a
Cambodia.....		31 Aug 1965 a	Guyana.....		28 Dec 1972 a
Cameroon.....		4 Mar 1977 a	Haiti.....		2 Feb 1978 a
Canada.....	5 Feb 1962	26 May 1966	Holy See.....	18 Apr 1961	17 Apr 1964
Cape Verde.....		30 Jul 1979 a	Honduras.....		13 Feb 1968 a
Central African Repub- lic.....	28 Mar 1962	19 Mar 1973	Hungary.....	18 Apr 1961	24 Sep 1965
Chad.....		3 Nov 1977 a	Iceland.....		18 May 1971 a
Chile.....	18 Apr 1961	9 Jan 1968	India.....		15 Oct 1965 a
China ¹		25 Nov 1975 a	Indonesia.....		4 Jun 1982 a
Colombia.....	18 Apr 1961	5 Apr 1973	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	27 May 1961	3 Feb 1965
Congo.....		11 Mar 1963 a	Iraq.....	20 Feb 1962	15 Oct 1963
Costa Rica.....	14 Feb 1962	9 Nov 1964	Ireland.....	18 Apr 1961	10 May 1967
Côte d'Ivoire.....		1 Oct 1962 a	Israel.....	18 Apr 1961	11 Aug 1970
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Italy.....	13 Mar 1962	25 Jun 1969
Cuba.....	16 Jan 1962	26 Sep 1963	Jamaica.....		5 Jun 1963 a
Cyprus.....		10 Sep 1968 a	Japan.....	26 Mar 1962	8 Jun 1964
Czech Republic ²		22 Feb 1993 d	Jordan.....		29 Jul 1971 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Kazakhstan		5 Jan 1994 a	Rwanda		15 Apr 1964 a
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a	Saint Lucia		27 Aug 1986 d
Kiribati		2 Apr 1982 d	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		27 Apr 1999 d
Kuwait		23 Jul 1969 a	Samoa		26 Oct 1987 a
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a	San Marino	25 Oct 1961	8 Sep 1965
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		3 Dec 1962 a	Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a
Latvia		13 Feb 1992 a	Saudi Arabia		10 Feb 1981 a
Lebanon	18 Apr 1961	16 Mar 1971	Senegal	18 Apr 1961	12 Oct 1972
Lesotho		26 Nov 1969 a	Seychelles		29 May 1979 a
Liberia	18 Apr 1961	15 May 1962	Sierra Leone		13 Aug 1962 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		7 Jun 1977 a	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Liechtenstein	18 Apr 1961	8 May 1964	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Lithuania		15 Jan 1992 a	Somalia		29 Mar 1968 a
Luxembourg	2 Feb 1962	17 Aug 1966	South Africa	28 Mar 1962	21 Aug 1989
Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 a	Spain		21 Nov 1967 a
Malawi		19 May 1965 a	Sri Lanka	18 Apr 1961	2 Jun 1978
Malaysia		9 Nov 1965 a	Sudan		13 Apr 1981 a
Mali		28 Mar 1968 a	Suriname		28 Oct 1992 a
Malta ⁵		7 Mar 1967 d	Swaziland		25 Apr 1969 a
Marshall Islands		9 Aug 1991 a	Sweden	18 Apr 1961	21 Mar 1967
Mauritania		16 Jul 1962 a	Switzerland	18 Apr 1961	30 Oct 1963
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d	Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug 1978 a
Mexico	18 Apr 1961	16 Jun 1965	Tajikistan		6 May 1996 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr 1991 a	Thailand	30 Oct 1961	23 Jan 1985
Mongolia		5 Jan 1967 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Aug 1993 d
Morocco		19 Jun 1968 a	Togo		27 Nov 1970 a
Mozambique		18 Nov 1981 a	Tonga		31 Jan 1973 d
Myanmar		7 Mar 1980 a	Trinidad and Tobago.		19 Oct 1965 a
Namibia		14 Sep 1992 a	Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Nauru		5 May 1978 d	Turkey		6 Mar 1985 a
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a	Turkmenistan.....		25 Sep 1996 a
Netherlands ⁶		7 Sep 1984 a	Tuvalu ⁸		15 Sep 1982 d
New Zealand	28 Mar 1962	23 Sep 1970	Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Nicaragua		31 Oct 1975 a	Ukraine	18 Apr 1961	12 Jun 1964
Niger		5 Dec 1962 a	United Arab Emirates		24 Feb 1977 a
Nigeria	31 Mar 1962	19 Jun 1967	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	11 Dec 1961	1 Sep 1964
Norway	18 Apr 1961	24 Oct 1967	United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb 1962	5 Nov 1962
Oman		31 May 1974 a	United States of Amer- ica	29 Jun 1961	13 Nov 1972
Pakistan	29 Mar 1962	29 Mar 1962	Uruguay	18 Apr 1961	10 Mar 1970
Panama	18 Apr 1961	4 Dec 1963	Uzbekistan		2 Mar 1992 a
Papua New Guinea ..		4 Dec 1975 d	Venezuela	18 Apr 1961	16 Mar 1965
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a	Viet Nam ⁹		26 Aug 1980 a
Peru		18 Dec 1968 a	Yemen ¹⁰		24 Nov 1976 a
Philippines.....	20 Oct 1961	15 Nov 1965	Yugoslavia.....	18 Apr 1961	1 Apr 1963
Poland	18 Apr 1961	19 Apr 1965	Zambia ¹¹		16 Jun 1975 d
Portugal		11 Sep 1968 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Qatar		6 Jun 1986 a			
Republic of Korea ⁷ ..	28 Mar 1962	28 Dec 1970			
Republic of Moldova.		26 Jan 1993 a			
Romania	18 Apr 1961	15 Nov 1968			
Russian Federation ..	18 Apr 1961	25 Mar 1964			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto see hereinafter.)

BAHRAIN¹²

¹1. With respect to paragraph 3 of article 27, relating to the

'Diplomatic Bag', the Government of the State of Bahrain reserves its right to open the diplomatic bag if there are serious

grounds for presuming that it contains articles the import or export of which is prohibited by law.

"2. The approval of this Convention does not constitute a recognition of Israel, or amount to entering with it into any transaction required by the aforesaid Convention."

BELARUS

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation that article 37 of the Convention should be applicable on the basis of reciprocity only."

BULGARIA

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of States, the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The provisions of these articles are inconsistent with the very nature of the Convention, which is universal in character and should be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a convention of this kind.

CAMBODIA

The diplomatic immunities and privileges provided for in article 37, paragraph 2, of the afore-mentioned Convention, recognized and admitted in customary law and in the practice of States in favour of heads of missions and members of diplomatic staff of the mission, cannot be granted by the Royal Government of Cambodia for the benefit of other categories of mission staff, including administrative and technical staff.

CHINA¹³

The Government of the People's Republic of China holds reservations on the provisions about nuncios and the representative of the Holy See in articles 14 and 16 and on the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an explicit reservation in respect of the provisions of articles 48 and 50 of

the Convention, because it considers that, in view of the nature of the contents of the Convention and the subject it concerns, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it: for that reason, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba favours facilitating the admission of all countries of the International Community, without any distinction based on the extent of a State's territory, the number of its inhabitants or its social, economic or political system.

ECUADOR¹⁴

EGYPT^{12, 15}

"1. Paragraph 2 of article 37 shall not apply."

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic considers that article 38, paragraph 1, is to be interpreted as granting to a diplomatic agent who is a national of or permanently resident in the receiving State only immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability, both being confined to official acts performed by the said diplomatic agent in the exercise of his functions.

The Government of the French Republic declares that the provisions of the bilateral agreements in force between France and foreign States are not affected by the provisions of the Convention.

GREECE¹⁶

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States were precluded from signing and are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and therefore, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, no State should be barred from participation in a Convention of this nature."

IRAQ

"With reservation that paragraph 2 of article 37 shall be applied on the basis of reciprocity."

JAPAN

Declaration with regard to article 34 (a) of the said Convention:

"It is understood that the taxes referred to in article 34 (a) include those collected by special collectors under the laws and regulations of Japan provided that they are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services. For example, in the case of the travelling tax, railway, shipping and airline companies are made special collectors of the tax by the Travelling Tax Law. Passengers of railroad trains, vessels and airplanes who are legally liable to pay the tax for their travels within Japan are required to purchase travel tickets normally at a price incorporating the tax with out being specifically informed of its amount. Accordingly, taxes collected by special collectors such as the travelling tax have to be considered as the indirect taxes normally incorporated in the price of goods or services referred to in article 34 (a)."

KUWAIT¹²

If the State of Kuwait has reason to believe that the diplomatic pouch contains something which may not be sent by pouch under paragraph 4 of article 27 of the Convention, it con-

siders that it has the right to request that the pouch be opened in the presence of the representative of the diplomatic mission [concerned]. If this request is refused by the authorities of the sending State, the diplomatic pouch shall be returned to its place of origin.

The Government of Kuwait declares that its accession to the Convention does not imply recognition of "Israel" or entering with it into relations governed by the Convention thereto acceded.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA¹²

(1) The accession of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to said Convention cannot be interpreted as signifying in any form whatsoever any recognition of Israel nor does accession to said Convention imply the entertaining of any relations or obligations with Israel.

(2) The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will not be bound by paragraph 3 of article 37 of the Convention except on the basis of reciprocity.

(3) In the event that the authorities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya entertain strong doubts that the contents of a diplomatic pouch include items which may not be sent by diplomatic pouch in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 27 of said Convention, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its right to request the opening of such pouch in the presence of an official representative of the diplomatic mission concerned. If such request is denied by the authorities of the sending state, the diplomatic pouch shall be returned to its place of origin.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta wishes to declare that paragraph 2 of article 37 shall be applied on the basis of reciprocity."

MONGOLIA¹⁷

Referring to articles 48 and 50, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Vienna Convention and declares that, as the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, it should be open for accession by all States.

MOROCCO

The Kingdom of Morocco accedes to the Convention subject to the reservation that paragraph 2 of article 37 is not applicable.

MOZAMBIQUE

"The People's Republic of Mozambique takes this opportunity to draw the attention to the discriminatory nature of the articles 48 and 50 of the present Convention which preclude a number of States from acceding to it. In view of its broad scope which affects the interest of all States in the world the present Convention should therefore be open for participation of all States."

"The People's Republic of Mozambique considers that the joint participation of States in a convention does not represent their official recognition."

NEPAL

"Subject to the reservation with regard to article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, that the prior consent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall be required for the appointment

to the diplomatic staff of any mission in Nepal of any national of a third State who is not also a national of the sending State."

OMAN

"The accession of this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Sultanate of Oman and Israel."

PORTUGAL¹⁸

QATAR¹²

I. *On article 27, para. 3:*

The Government of the State of Qatar reserves its right to open a diplomatic bag in the following two situations:

1. The abuse, observed in *flagrante delicto*, of the diplomatic bag for unlawful purposes incompatible with the aims of the relevant rule of immunity, by putting therein items other than the diplomatic documents and articles for official use mentioned in para.4 of the said article, in violation of the obligations prescribed by the Government and by international law and custom.

In such a case both the foreign Ministry and the Mission concerned will be notified. The bag will not be opened except with the approval by the Foreign Ministry.

The contraband articles will be seized in the presence of a representative of the Ministry and the Mission.

2. The existence of strong indications or suspicions that the said violations have been perpetrated.

In such a case both the foreign Ministry and the Mission concerned will be notified. The bag will not be opened except with the approval of the Foreign Ministry and in the presence of a member of the Mission concerned. If permission to open the bag is denied it will be returned to its place of origin.

II. *On article 37, para. 2:*

The State of Qatar shall not be bound by para. 2 of article 37.

III. Accession to this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel and does not entail entering with it into any transactions regulated by this Convention.

ROMANIA

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

SAUDI ARABIA¹²

Reservations:

1. If the authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia suspect that the diplomatic pouch or any parcel therein contains matters which may not be sent through the diplomatic pouch, such authorities may request the opening of the parcel in their presence and in the presence of a representative appointed by the diplomatic mission concerned. If such request is rejected, the pouch or parcel shall be returned back.

2. Accession to this Convention shall not constitute a recognition of Israel or lead to any kind of intercourse with it or the establishment of any relations with Israel under the Convention.

SUDAN¹²

Reservations:

"The diplomatic immunities and privileges provided for in article 37 paragraph 2 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, recognized and admitted in customary law and in the practice of States in favour of heads of missions and members of diplomatic staff of the mission, cannot be granted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for other categories of mission staff except on the basis of reciprocity.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan reserves the right to interpret article 38 as not granting to a diplomatic agent who is a national of or permanent resident in the Sudan any immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability, even though the acts complained of are official acts performed by the said diplomatic agent in the exercise of his functions."

Understanding:

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan understands that its ratification of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 does not imply whatsoever recognition of Israel or entering with it into relations governed by the said Convention."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC^{12, 19}

15 March 1979

1. The Syrian Arab Republic does not recognize Israel and will not enter into dealings with it.

2. The Optional Protocol Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes does not enter into force for the Syrian Arab Republic.

3. The exemption provided for in article 36, paragraph 1, shall not apply to the administrative and technical staff of the mission except during the first six months following their arrival in the receiving State.

UKRAINE

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In accordance with the principle of the equality of rights of States, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that

any difference of opinion regarding the size of a diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration concerning articles 48 and 50:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and should therefore be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from accession to a Convention of this nature.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

"The accession of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relation with Israel."

VENEZUELA²⁰

Under the Constitution of Venezuela, all Venezuelan nationals are equal before the law and none may enjoy special privileges; for that reason [the Government of Venezuela] make[s] a formal reservation to article 38 of the Convention.

VIET NAM

1. The degrees of privileges and immunities accorded the administrative and technical staff and the members of their families as stipulated in paragraph 2, article 37 of the Convention should be agreed upon in detail by the concerned States;

2. The provisions of articles 48 and 50 of the Convention are of a discriminatory character, which is not in accordance with the principle of equality of the sovereignty among States and limits the universality of the Convention. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, therefore, holds the view that all States have the right to adhere to the said Convention.

YEMEN^{10, 12}

Reservation concerning article 11, paragraph 1:

In conformity with the principle of equality among States, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen holds that any difference of opinion regarding the size of the diplomatic mission should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Declaration:

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen states that its acceptance of the provisions of the Convention does not, in any way whatsoever, imply recognition of, or entering into contractual relations with, Israel.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

AUSTRALIA

14 March 1968

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia does not regard the statements concerning paragraph (1) of Article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Mongolian People's Republic as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that it does not recognize as valid the reservations to par-

agraph 2, Article 37, of the Convention made by the United Arab Republic and by Cambodia."

20 November 1970

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that it does not recognize as valid the reservations to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by Morocco and Portugal."

6 September 1973

"The Government of Australia does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the German Democratic Republic, in a letter accompanying the instrument of accession as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

25 January 1977

"The Government of Australia does not regard as valid the reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of article 37 of that Convention."

21 June 1978

"The Government of Australia does not regard the reservation made by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to paragraph (1) of article 11 as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph."

22 February 1983

"Australia does not regard as valid the reservations made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Bahrain, the State of Kuwait and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in respect of treatment of the diplomatic bag under article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

10 February 1987

"Australia does not regard as valid the reservations made by the State of Qatar and the Yemen Arab Republic in respect of treatment of the diplomatic bag under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961."

BAHAMAS²¹

BELARUS

2 November 1977

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not recognize the validity of the reservation made by the Chinese People's Republic to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

16 October 1986

[Same reservation, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by the Russian Federation on 6 October 1986.]

11 November 1986

[Same reservation, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by the Russian Federation on 6 November 1986.]

BELGIUM

The Belgian Government considers the statement made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 to be incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention and does not regard it as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

The Belgian Government also considers the reservation made by the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia to paragraph 2 of article 37 to be incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention.

28 January 1975

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium objects to the reservations made with respect to article 27, paragraph 3, by

Bahrain and with respect to article 37, paragraph 2, by the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt), Cambodia (now the Khmer Republic) and Morocco. The Government nevertheless considers that the Convention remains in force as between it and the aforementioned States, respectively, except in respect of the provisions which in each case are the subject of the said reservations.

BULGARIA

22 September 1972

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria cannot regard the reservation made by the Bahraini Government with respect to article 27, paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations as valid.

18 August 1977

"The Bulgarian Government does not consider itself to be bound by the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the application of article 27, paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

23 June 1981

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on its accession to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations regarding the immunity of the diplomatic bag and the right of the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to demand the opening of the diplomatic bag and, in case of refusal on the part of the diplomatic mission concerned, its return. It is the understanding of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that the reservation thus made is in violation of article 27, para. 4 of the 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

CANADA

"The Government of Canada does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Convention made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights or obligations under this paragraph."

16 March 1978

"The Government of Canada does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of China. Similarly the Government of Canada does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention which have been made by the Government of the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt), the Government of Cambodia (now Kampuchea) and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco.

"The Government of Canada does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Government of Bulgaria, the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph.

"The Government of Canada also desires to place on record that it does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraph 3 of article 27 of the Convention made by the Government of Bahrain and the reservations to paragraph 4 of article 27 made by the State of Kuwait and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

CZECH REPUBLIC²

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph. Further, the Government of Denmark does not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 37 made by the United Arab Republic, Cambodia and Morocco. This statement shall not be regarded as precluding the entry into force of the Convention between Denmark and the above-mentioned countries."

5 August 1970

"The Government of Denmark does not regard the reservation to article 37, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by Portugal on 11th of September 1968 as valid.

"This statement shall not be regarded as precluding the entry into force of the said Convention between Denmark and Portugal."

29 March 1977

"The Government of Denmark does not regard as valid the reservations made by the People's Republic of China to article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This statement is not to be regarded as preventing the Convention's entry into force as between Denmark and the People's Republic of China.

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph.

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservation to article 27, paragraph 4, made by the State of Kuwait.

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations to article 37, paragraph 2, made by the Government of Cambodia, the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Government of Portugal and the Government of the United Arab Republic.

None of these declarations shall be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the French Republic and the States mentioned.

28 December 1976

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations made by the People's Republic of China to article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961. This declaration is not to be regarded as preventing the Convention's entry into force as between the French Republic and the People's Republic of China.

29 August 1986

1. The Government of the French Republic declares that it does not recognize as valid the reservation entered by the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic which would make it permissible to request the opening of the diplomatic bag and to return it to the sender. The Government of the French Republic considers that this or any similar reservation is inconsistent with the object and the purpose of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations done at Vienna on 18 April 1961.

2. This declaration shall not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between the French Republic and the Yemen Arab Republic.

GERMANY³

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Convention the reservations made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic concerning article 11 of the Convention."

Objections, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were also formulated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in regard to reservations made by various states, as follows:

i) 16 March 1967: In respect of the reservations by the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia concerning article 37, paragraph 2.

ii) 10 May 1967: In respect of the reservation made by the Mongolian People's Republic concerning article 11.

iii) 9 July 1968: In respect of the reservation made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria concerning article 11, paragraph 1.

iv) 23 December 1968: In respect of the reservations made by the Kingdom of Morocco and by Portugal concerning article 37, paragraph 2.

v) 5 September 1974: In respect of the reservation made by the German Democratic Republic concerning article 11, para. 1.

vi) 4 February 1975: In respect of the reservation made by Bahrain concerning article 27, paragraph 3.

vii) 4 March 1977: In respect of the reservation made by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen concerning article 11, paragraph 1.

viii) 6 May 1977: In respect of the reservations made by the People's Republic of China concerning article 37.

ix) 19 September 1977: In respect of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning article 27.

x) 11 July 1979: In respect of the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic concerning article 36, paragraph 1.

xi) 11 December 1980: In respect of the declaration made by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning article 37, paragraph 2.

xii) 15 May 1981: In respect of the reservation made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia concerning article 27.

xiii) 30 September 1981: In respect of the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan concerning article 37, paragraph 2 and of article 38.

xiv) 3 March 1987: In respect of the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic and the State of Qatar in respect of articles 27 (3) and 37 (2).

In the case of objections under paragraphs viii), ix), x), xii) and xiii), the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany specified that the declaration is not to be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the respective States.

GREECE

The Government of Greece cannot accept the reservation to paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention made by Cambodia, Morocco, Portugal and the United Arab Republic.

GUATEMALA

23 December 1963

The Government of Guatemala rejects formally the reservations to articles 48 and 50 of the Convention made by the Government of Cuba in its instrument of ratification.

HAITI

9 May 1972

The Haitian Government considers that the reservation expressed by the Government of Bahrain with regard to the inviolability of diplomatic correspondence may destroy the effectiveness of the Convention, one of the main aims of which is precisely to put an end to certain practices impeding the performance of the functions assigned to diplomatic agents.

HUNGARY

7 July 1975

"The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to article 27, paragraph 3, of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag which is generally recognized in the international practice, and is incompatible with the objectives of the Convention.

"Therefore, the Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize this reservation as valid."

6 September 1978

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize the validity of the reservation made by the Chinese People's Republic to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

IRELAND

17 January 1978

"The Government of Ireland object to the reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of China concerning the provisions relating to Nuncios and the representative of the Holy See in articles 14 and 16 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The Government of Ireland do not regard these reservations as modifying any rights or obligations under those articles.

"The Government of Ireland do not regard as valid the reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37.

"This statement is not to be regarded as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between Ireland and the People's Republic of China."

JAPAN

27 January 1987

"With respect to paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, the Government of Japan believes that the protection of diplomatic correspondence by means of diplomatic bags constitutes an important element of the Convention, and any reservation intended to allow a receiving State to open diplomatic bags without the consent of the sending State is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Therefore the Government of Japan does not regard as valid the reservations concerning article 27 of the Convention made by the Government of Bahrain and the Government of Qatar on 2 November 1971 and 6 June 1986, respectively. The Government of Japan also desires to record that the above-stated position is applicable to any reservations to the same effect to be made in the future by other countries."

LUXEMBOURG

18 January 1965

With reference to the reservation and declaration made by the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Luxembourg regrets that it cannot accept that reservation or that declaration which tends to modify the effect of certain provisions of the Convention.

25 October 1965

With reference to the statement made by the Government of Hungary upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Luxembourg regrets that it cannot accept this declaration.

MALTA

"The Government of Malta does not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

MONGOLIA

18 January 1978

"Reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to paragraph 3, article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is incompatible with the very object and purpose of the Convention. Therefore the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the above-mentioned reservation.

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic does not recognize the validity of the reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

NETHERLANDS

"1. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the declarations by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen concerning article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention. The Kingdom of the Netherlands takes the view that this provision remains in force in relations between it and the said States in accordance with international customary law.

"2. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the declaration by the State of Bahrain concerning article 27, paragraph 3 of the Convention. It takes the view that this provision remains in force in relations between it and the State of Bahrain in accordance with international customary law. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is nevertheless prepared to agree to the following arrangement on a basis of reciprocity: If the authorities of the receiving state have serious grounds for supposing that the diplomatic bag contains something which pursuant to article 27, paragraph 4 of the Convention may not be sent in the diplomatic bag, they may demand that the bag be opened in the presence of the representative of the diplomat mission concerned. If the authorities of the sending state refuse to comply with such a request, the diplomatic bag shall be sent back to the place of origin.

"3. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the declarations by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Khmer Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Republic of Malta and the Kingdom of Morocco concerning article 37, paragraph 2 of the Convention. It takes the view that these pro-

visions remain in force in relations between it and the said States in accordance with international customary law."

5 December 1986

The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept both reservations made by the State of Qatar concerning article 27, paragraph 3, of the Convention. It takes the view that this provision remains in force in relations between it and the State of Qatar in accordance with international customary law. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is nevertheless prepared to agree to the following arrangement on a basis of reciprocity: If the authorities of the receiving State have serious grounds for believing that the diplomatic bag contains something which, pursuant to article 27, paragraph 4, of the Convention, may not be sent in the diplomatic bag, they may demand that the bag be opened in the presence of the representative of the diplomatic mission concerned. If the authorities of the sending State refuse to comply with such a demand, the diplomatic bag shall be sent back to the place of origin.

Furthermore, the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the reservation made by the State of Qatar concerning article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention. It takes the view that this provision remains in force in relations between it and the State of Qatar in accordance with international customary law.

Moreover, the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the reservation made by the Yemen Arab Republic concerning article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention. It takes the view that these provisions remain in force in relations between it and the Yemen Arab Republic in accordance with international customary law.

NEW ZEALAND

"The Government of New Zealand does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph. Further, the Government of New Zealand does not accept the reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 37 of the Convention made by Cambodia, Morocco, Portugal and the United Arab Republic."

25 January 1977

"The Government of New Zealand does not regard as valid the reservations to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 made by the Government of the People's Republic of China and considers that those paragraphs are in force between New Zealand and the People's Republic of China."

POLAND

3 November 1975

"The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to article 27, paragraph 3 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, is not compatible with the object and purpose of this Convention. It is contrary to fundamental principles of diplomatic international law. Therefore, the Polish People's Republic does not recognize this reservation as valid."

7 March 1978

"The principles of inviolability of diplomatic pouch and freedom of communication are generally recognized in international law and cannot be changed by unilateral reservation.

"This objection does not prevent entry into force of the Convention as between the Polish People's Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

6 June 1972

With respect to the reservation made by Bahrain to article 27 (3):

... This reservation is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag, which is recognized in international practice, and is therefore unacceptable.

11 October 1977

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not recognize the validity of the reservation expressed by the People's Republic of China concerning paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

7 November 1977

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the reservation made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning article 27 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations."

16 February 1982

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not recognize the validity of the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on its accession to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, since that reservation is contrary to one of the most important provisions of the Convention, namely, that the diplomatic bag shall not be opened or detained."

6 October 1986

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not recognize as valid the reservations of the Government of Qatar with respect to article 27, paragraph 3 and article 37, paragraph 2 of the 1961 Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The Government of the USSR considers that the reservations in question are illegal, since they conflict with the purposes of the Convention.

6 November 1986

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not recognize as lawful the reservations of the Government of Yemen with respect to articles 27, 36 and 37 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, since those reservations conflict with the purposes of the Convention.

SLOVAKIA²

THAILAND

"1. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not regard the statements concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph.

2. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not regard as valid the reservation made by the State of Bahrain in respect of paragraph 3 of article 27 of the Convention.

3. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not regard as valid the reservations and declarations with respect to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention made by Democratic Kampuchea, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Morocco.

The foregoing objections shall not, however, be regarded as preventing the entry into force of the Convention as between Thailand and the above-mentioned countries."

TONGA

In its notification of succession, the Government of Tonga has indicated that it adopts the objections made by the United Kingdom respecting the reservations and statements made by Egypt, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mongolia, Bulgaria, the Khmer Republic, Morocco and Portugal, when ratifying (or acceding to) the said Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

UKRAINE

28 July 1972

The reservation made by the Government of Bahrain to the above-mentioned Convention is contrary to the principle of the inviolability of the diplomatic bag, which is generally recognized in international practice, and is therefore unacceptable to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

24 October 1977

"The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not recognize as valid the reservation to article 37, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of China."

20 October 1986

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by the Russian Federation on 6 October 1986.]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

1 September 1964

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the United Arab Republic. Further, the Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

7 June 1967

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

29 March 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention made by the Government of Bulgaria as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

19 June 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Cambodia."

23 August 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Kingdom of Morocco."

10 December 1968

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation to

paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Portugal."

13 March 1973

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to put on record that they do not regard as valid the reservation to paragraph 3 of Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of Bahrain."

16 April 1973

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to place on record that they do not regard the statement concerning paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Convention made by the German Democratic Republic, in a letter accompanying the instrument of accession, as modifying any rights and obligations under that paragraph."

25 January 1977

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservations to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the People's Republic of China".

4 February 1977

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to place on record that they do not regard the reservation concerning paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Convention, made by the Government of Democratic Yemen, as modifying any rights or obligations under that paragraph."

19 February 1987

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wish to place on record that they do not regard as valid the reservations to paragraph 3 of article 27, and to paragraph 2 of article 37, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made by the Government of the State of Qatar."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

22 June 1964

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar rejects formally the reservation to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in its instrument of ratification."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2 July 1974

"The Government of the United States of America ... states its objection to reservations with respect to paragraph 3 of article 27 by Bahrain; with respect to paragraph 4 of article 27 by Kuwait; with respect to paragraph 2 of article 37 by the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt), by Cambodia (now the Khmer Republic) and by Morocco, respectively. The Government of the United States, however, considers the Convention as continuing in force between it and the respective above-mentioned States except for the provisions to which the reservations are addressed in each case."

4 September 1987

"The Government of the United States of America wishes to state its objections to the reservations regarding the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations made with respect to paragraph 4 of Article 27 by the Yemen Arab Republic and with respect to paragraph 3 of Article 27 and paragraph 2 of Article 37 by the State of Qatar, respectively.

...
The Government of the United States, however, considers the [Convention] as continuing in force between it and the respective above-mentioned States except for the provisions to which the reservations are addressed in each case."

Notes:

¹ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 April 1961 and 19 December 1969, respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Representatives of the Permanent Missions to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Byelorussian SSR, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that their Governments considered the said signature and/or ratification as null and void, since the so-called "Government of China" had no right to speak or assume obligations on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the 1961 Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned, signed the Convention and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof, and that "any statements and reservations relating to the above-mentioned Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under this Convention".

The instrument of accession deposited on behalf of the Government of China on 25 November 1975 contained the following declaration:

The "signature" on and "ratification" of this Convention by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China are illegal and null and void.

² Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 18 April 1961 and 24 May 1963, respectively.

Subsequently, the Government of Czechoslovakia communicated objections to various reservations and declarations. For the text of the objections, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 808, p. 388; vol. 1057, p. 330 and vol. 1060, p. 347.

On 1 June 1987, the Government of Czechoslovakia communicated the following objections:

With regard to the reservations made by Yemen concerning articles 27, 36 and 37:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards the reservations of the Yemen Arab Republic with respect to articles 27, 36 and 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 as incompatible with the objects and purposes of this Convention. Therefore, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid."

With regard to reservations made by Qatar concerning article 27, paragraph 3 and article 37, paragraph 2:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards the reservations of the State of Qatar with respect to article 27, paragraph 3 and article 37, paragraph 2 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961 as incompatible with the objects and purposes of this Convention. Therefore, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid."

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 23 February 1973 with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 856, p. 231. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The instrument of ratification contains the following statement:

"The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, shall also apply to Land Berlin as from the

date on which the Convention and the Protocols will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

The Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have informed the Secretary-General, that they consider the above-mentioned statement as having no legal force ground that West Berlin is not, and never has been, a State territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and that, consequently, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is in no way competent to assume any obligations in respect of West Berlin or to extend to it the application of international agreements, including the Convention in question.

The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have informed the Secretary-General that, in the Declaration on Berlin of 5 May 1955, which accords with instruments that previously entered into force, the Allied Kommandatura as the supreme authority in Berlin had authorized the Berlin authorities to assure the representation abroad of the interests of Berlin and its inhabitants under suitable arrangements, and that the arrangements made in accordance with the said authorization permitted the Federal Republic of Germany to extend to Berlin the international agreements which the Federal Republic concludes, provided that the final decision in every case of such an extension was left to the Allied Kommandatura and that internal Berlin action was required to make any such agreement applicable as domestic law in Berlin. For these reasons they consider the objections referred to in the preceding paragraph as unfounded.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

German Democratic Republic (27 December 1973):

"With regard to the application to Berlin (West) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement concluded on September 3, 1971 between the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America and of the French Republic, the German Democratic Republic declares that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it. For this reason the statement of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, according to which this convention also applies to the 'Land Berlin', is in contradiction to the Quadripartite Agreement and cannot produce any validity."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (17 June 1974 - in relation to the declaration by the German Democratic Republic received on 27 December 1973):

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America wish to bring to the attention of the States Parties to the Convention that the extension of the Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin received the prior authorization, under established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basis of their supreme authority in those Sectors.

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of the 3rd of September 1971 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States reaffirmed that, provided matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of the 3rd of September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

"Accordingly, the application of the Convention to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect."

Federal Republic of Germany (15 July 1974):

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position set out in the Note of the Three Powers. The extension of the Convention to Berlin (West) continues in full force and effect."

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 September 1974):

The Soviet Union shares the view expressed in the communications from the German Democratic Republic concerning the action by the Federal Republic of Germany in extending to "Land Berlin" . . . the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 . . . Berlin (West) has never been a "Land of the Federal Republic of Germany", does not form part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it. This fact was reaffirmed and given legal effect in the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. The declarations by the Federal Republic of Germany extending international agreements to "Land Berlin" are regarded and will continue to be regarded by the Soviet Union as having no legal effect.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (19 September 1974):

The Ukrainian SSR shares the view set forth in the communication from the German Democratic Republic on the question of the extension by the Federal Republic of Germany of the application of . . . the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, of 18 April 1961 to "Land Berlin". Berlin (West) has never been a Land of the Federal Republic of Germany, is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it. This was reaffirmed and firmly established in the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. Statements by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of international agreements to "Land Berlin" are regarded and will continue to be regarded by the Ukrainian SSR as having no legal force whatsoever.

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975-in relation to the declaration by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics received on 12 September 1974):

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States confirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected and provided that extension is specified in each case, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

"The Quadripartite Agreement does not impose any requirement regarding terminology to be used by the Federal Republic of Germany when extending to the Western Sectors of Berlin such international agreements or arrangements nor of course, does the Quadripartite Agreement affect terminology used in the past.

"In any case, the use by the Federal Republic of Germany of the terminology mentioned in the [Note] under reference can in no way affect quadripartite agreements or decisions relating to Berlin.

"Consequently, the validity of the Berlin Declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany is unaffected by the use of this terminology and the application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the [instrument] mentioned in the above listed [document] continues in full force and effect."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975 - in relation to the declaration by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic received on 19 September 1974):

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that the [State whose communication is reported in the above-mentioned Note is not a party] to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, which was concluded in Berlin by the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and [is] not therefore competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

"The Quadripartite Agreement does not impose any requirement regarding terminology to be used by the Federal Republic of Germany when extending to the Western Sectors of Berlin treaties or agreements to which it has become a party nor, of course, does the Agreement affect terminology used in the past.

"In any case the use by the Federal Republic of Germany of the terminology mentioned in the [communication] under reference can in no way affect quadripartite agreements or decisions relating to Berlin.

"Consequently the validity of the Berlin Declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany is unaffected by the use of this terminology.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975):

"By their Notes of 8 July 1975, [...] circulated on 13 August 1975, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the [communication] referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Notes of the Three Powers wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned [instrument] extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (8 December 1975):

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations considers it necessary to confirm the position on the question set forth in the Permanent Mission's note No. 491 of 11 September 1974. The declarations by the Federal Republic of Germany extending the above-mentioned [Convention] to "Land Berlin" will continue to be regarded by the Soviet side as having no legal effect.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to Land Berlin.

See also note 3 above.

⁵ In its notification of succession, the Government of Malta indicated that it considers itself bound by the Convention as from 1 October 1964 [the date of entry into force of the Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland].

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

⁷ In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned ratification, the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria and the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations stated that their Governments considered the said ratification as null and void for the South Korean authorities could not speak on behalf of Korea.

In a communication addressed to the Secretary-General concerning the above-mentioned communication from the Permanent Representative of Romania, the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations stated the following:

"The Republic of Korea took part in the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, and contributed to the formulation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, signed the Convention on the same day and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 December 1970.

"As the resolution 195 (III) of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 12 December 1948 declares unmistakably, the

Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government in Korea.

"Therefore, the rights and obligations of the Republic of Korea under the said Convention shall in no way be affected by any statement that has no basis in fact or unjustly distorts the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Korea."

⁸ In a communication accompanying the notification of succession, the Government of Tuvalu declared that it had decided not to succeed to the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, and that pursuant to Tuvalu's declaration, dated 19 December 1978, regarding treaties applied before independence, the application of the Optional Protocol to Tuvalu should be regarded as terminated as at 1 September 1982.

⁹ The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 10 May 1973. See footnote 32 in chapter I.2.

¹⁰ The Yemen Arab Republic had acceded to the Convention on 10 April 1986 with the following reservations:

1. The accession of the Yemen Arab Republic to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, in no way implies recognition of Israel and shall not entail the entry of the Yemen Arab Republic with Israel into any of the relations governed by this Convention.

2. The Yemen Arab Republic has the right to inspect foodstuffs imported by diplomatic envoys and diplomatic missions in order to ascertain that they conform in quantity and in kind to the list submitted by them to the customs authorities and to the Office of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of obtaining approval for their importation exempt from customs duties in accordance with article 36 of the Convention.

3. Where there are serious and strong grounds for believing that the diplomatic bag contains articles or substances not mentioned in article 27, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Yemen Arab Republic reserves its right to request that the bag be opened in the presence of a representative of the embassy concerned. If the embassy refuses to comply with this request, the bag shall be returned to its place of origin.

4. Reservation concerning the privileges and immunities provided for in article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention in respect of members of the administrative and technical staff of the mission: the Yemen Arab Republic shall not be bound to implement this paragraph except on a basis of reciprocity.

See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹¹ In a communication received on 16 October 1985, the Government of Zambia specified that upon succession, it had not wished to maintain the objections made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with respect to articles 11 (1), 27 (3) and 37 (2).

¹² In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 5 September 1969, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Kuwait on acceding to the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity".

Identical communications, in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 15 October 1969 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Egypt (see also note 5 in chapter I.1 and note 15 below), on 6 January 1972 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Bahrain, on 12 January 1977 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Democratic Yemen, on 30 August 1977 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 29 October

1979 in respect of the declaration made on 15 March 1979 by the Syrian Arab Republic, on 1 April 1981 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Saudi Arabia, on 14 August 1981 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Sudan, on 15 October 1986 in respect of the reservation made upon accession by Qatar, and on 1 September 1987 in respect of the reservation made upon accession by Yemen.

¹³ In a communication received on 15 September 1980, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General that it withdraws its reservations with regard to article 37, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention.

¹⁴ Upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of Ecuador withdrew the reservation to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 37 of the Convention formulated at the time of its signature.

¹⁵ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation relating to Israel, made upon accession. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 211.

¹⁶ In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of Greece notified the Secretary-General that it did not maintain the reservation made at the time of signature of the Convention, to the effect that the last sentence of paragraph 2 of article 37 would not apply. (See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 186.)

¹⁷ In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 11, paragraph 1. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 587, p. 352.

¹⁸ In a communication received on 1 June 1972, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention, made upon accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 645, p. 372.

¹⁹ These reservations were not included in the instrument of accession deposited on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic on 4 August 1978. In accordance with the practice followed by the Secretary-General in similar circumstances, the text of the reservations was communicated to the States concerned on 2 April 1979, and, since no objections to this procedure were received within 90 days from that date, the Secretary-General received the said notification of reservation in definitive deposit on 1 July 1979. For the objection as to the substance formulated by the Federal Republic of Germany in respect of reservation No. 3, see under "*Objections*" in this chapter. It should be noted that, as at the date of receipt of the said declaration the Syrian Arab Republic had become neither a party nor a signatory to the Optional Protocol concerning the settlement of disputes.

²⁰ In the instrument of ratification, the Government of Venezuela confirmed the reservation set forth in paragraph 3 of its reservations made upon signature. On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations stated that the reservations set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 had not been maintained by the Government of Venezuela upon ratification and should be considered as withdrawn; for the text of those reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 202.

²¹ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 8 June 1977, the Government of the Bahamas declared that it wishes to maintain the objections made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland prior to the independence of the Bahamas. (For the text of the objections made by the Government of the United Kingdom prior to 10 July 1973, the date when the Bahamas acceded to independence, see under "*Objections*" in this chapter.)

**4. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS, CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY**

Vienna, 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI.
REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7311.
STATUS: Signatories: 19. Parties: 49.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 223.

Note: See "Note:" in chapter III.3.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Argentina.....	25 Oct 1961	10 Oct 1963	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		7 Jun 1977 a
Belgium		2 May 1968 a	Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		12 Jan 1994 d	Malawi		29 Apr 1980 a
Botswana		11 Apr 1969 a	Malaysia		9 Nov 1965 a
Cambodia		31 Aug 1965 a	Morocco		23 Feb 1977 a
Central African Repub- lic	28 Mar 1962	19 Mar 1973	Myanmar		7 Mar 1980 a
China ¹			Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		15 Jul 1976 a	Netherlands ⁴		7 Sep 1984 a
Denmark	18 Apr 1961	2 Oct 1968	Nicaragua		9 Jan 1990 a
Dominican Republic ..	30 Mar 1962	14 Jan 1964	Niger		28 Mar 1966 a
Egypt		9 Jun 1964 a	Norway	18 Apr 1961	24 Oct 1967
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Oman		31 May 1974 a
Finland	20 Oct 1961	9 Dec 1969	Panama		4 Dec 1963 a
Gabon		2 Apr 1964 a	Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Germany ^{2,3}	28 Mar 1962	11 Nov 1964	Philippines.....	20 Oct 1961	15 Nov 1965
Ghana	18 Apr 1961		Republic of Korea...	30 Mar 1962	7 Mar 1977
Guinea		10 Jan 1968 a	Senegal	18 Apr 1961	
Iceland		18 May 1971 a	Sri Lanka		31 Jul 1978 a
India		15 Oct 1965 a	Suriname		28 Oct 1992 a
Indonesia		4 Jun 1982 a	Sweden	18 Apr 1961	21 Mar 1967
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb 1965	Switzerland		12 Jun 1992 a
Iraq	20 Feb 1962	15 Oct 1963	Syrian Arab Republic		9 Jun 1964 a
Italy	13 Mar 1962	25 Jun 1969	Thailand	30 Oct 1961	23 Jan 1985
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Aug 1993 d
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		3 Dec 1962 a	Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Lebanon	18 Apr 1961		United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb 1962	5 Nov 1962
			Yugoslavia.....	18 Apr 1961	1 Apr 1963

Declarations and Reservations

*(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made
upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto, see hereinafter.)*

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands interprets the words "not, solely by the operation of the law of the receiving State" in ar-

ticle II of the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality as meaning that acquisition of nationality by descent is not regarded as acquisition of nationality solely by the operation of this law."

Objections
*(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made
upon ratification, accession or succession.)*

THAILAND
[See chapter III.3.]

Notes:

¹ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 April 1961. See notes concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1 and note 1 in chapter III.3).

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ See note 4 in chapter III.3 and note 2 above.

⁴ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

**5. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS, CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

Vienna, 18 April 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 24 June 1964, No. 7312.
STATUS: Signatories: 30. Parties: 62.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 241.

Note: See "Note:" in chapter III.3.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Australia		26 Jan 1968 a	Lebanon	18 Apr 1961	
Austria	18 Apr 1961	28 Apr 1966	Liechtenstein	18 Apr 1961	8 May 1964
Bahamas		17 Mar 1977 a	Luxembourg	2 Feb 1962	17 Aug 1966
Belgium	23 Oct 1961	2 May 1968	Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Malawi		29 Apr 1980 a
Botswana		11 Apr 1969 a	Malaysia		9 Nov 1965 a
Bulgaria		6 Jun 1989 a	Malta ³		7 Mar 1967 d
Cambodia		31 Aug 1965 a	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Central African Repub- lic	28 Mar 1962	19 Mar 1973	Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
China ¹			Netherlands ⁶		7 Sep 1984 a
Colombia	18 Apr 1961		New Zealand	28 Mar 1962	23 Sep 1970
Costa Rica		9 Nov 1964 a	Nicaragua		9 Jan 1990 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		19 Jul 1965 a	Niger		26 Apr 1966 a
Denmark	18 Apr 1961	2 Oct 1968	Norway	18 Apr 1961	24 Oct 1967
Dominican Republic ..	30 Mar 1962	13 Feb 1964	Oman		31 May 1974 a
Ecuador	18 Apr 1961	21 Sep 1964	Pakistan		29 Mar 1976 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Panama		4 Dec 1963 a
Fiji		21 Jun 1971 d	Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Finland	20 Oct 1961	9 Dec 1969	Philippines	20 Oct 1961	15 Nov 1965
France	30 Mar 1962	31 Dec 1970	Republic of Korea ..	30 Mar 1962	25 Jan 1977
Gabon		2 Apr 1964 a	Seychelles		29 May 1979 a
Germany ^{2,3,4}	18 Apr 1961	11 Nov 1964	Slovakia		27 Apr 1999 a
Ghana	18 Apr 1961		Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Guinea		10 Jan 1968 a	Sri Lanka		31 Jul 1978 a
Hungary		8 Dec 1989 a	Suriname		28 Oct 1992 a
Iceland		18 May 1971 a	Sweden	18 Apr 1961	21 Mar 1967
India		15 Oct 1965 a	Switzerland	18 Apr 1961	22 Nov 1963
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb 1965	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁷		18 Aug 1993 d
Iraq	20 Feb 1962	15 Oct 1963	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	11 Dec 1961	1 Sep 1964
Ireland	18 Apr 1961		United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb 1962	5 Nov 1962
Israel	18 Apr 1961		United States of Amer- ica	29 Jun 1961	13 Nov 1972
Italy	13 Mar 1962	25 Jun 1969	Yugoslavia	18 Apr 1961	1 Apr 1963
Japan	26 Mar 1962	8 Jun 1964			
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a			
Kuwait		21 Feb 1991 a			
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		3 Dec 1962 a			

Notes:

¹ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 April 1961. See notes concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1 and note 1 in chapter III.3).

² See note 4 in chapter III.3.

³ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a communication received on 22 March 1965, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. In order to meet her obligations under article I of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, and in accordance with Security Council resolution of 15 October 1946 on the conditions under which the International Court of Justice shall be open to States not Parties to that Statute [resolution 9 (1946) adopted by the Security Council at its 76th meeting], the Federal Republic has issued a declaration accepting the competence of the International Court of Justice for the disputes named in article I of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. This declaration also applies to the disputes named in article IV of the Optional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes which arise from the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol on the Acquisition of Nationality."

The declaration referred to above was deposited by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 29 January 1965 with the Registrar of the International Court of Justice who transmitted certified true copies thereof to all States parties to the Statute of the International

Court of Justice, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Security Council resolution referred to above.

In the same communication, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article IV of the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, that it will extend the provisions of the said Protocol to disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol concerning the Acquisition of Nationality, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961.

See also note 3 above.

⁵ See note 5 in chapter III.3 which also applies to this Protocol.

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter 1.1.

⁷ Upon depositing the notification of succession, the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia declared that "... the stipulation contained in this Protocol also apply to differences that arose from the interpretation or implementation of the Protocol with facultative signing relating to the acquisition of citizenship".

6. VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

Vienna, 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77.
REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8638.
STATUS: Signatories: 49. Parties: 163.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 261.

Note: The Convention was adopted on 22 April 1963 by the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 4 March to 22 April 1963. The Conference also adopted the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, the Final Act and three resolutions annexed to that Act. The Convention and the two Protocols were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Act, by unanimous decision of the Conference, was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, Official Records, vols. I and II* (United Nations publication, Sales Nos.: 63.X.2 and 64.X.1). The text of the Convention, two Protocols, Final Act and resolutions is published in vol. II.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Djibouti		2 Nov 1978 a
Algeria		14 Apr 1964 a	Dominica		24 Nov 1987 d
Andorra		3 Jul 1996 a	Dominican Republic .	24 Apr 1963	4 Mar 1964
Angola		21 Nov 1990 a	Ecuador	25 Mar 1964	11 Mar 1965
Antigua and Barbuda.		25 Oct 1988 d	Egypt		21 Jun 1965 a
Argentina	24 Apr 1963	7 Mar 1967	El Salvador		19 Jan 1973 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Equatorial Guinea ...		30 Aug 1976 a
Australia	31 Mar 1964	12 Feb 1973	Eritrea		14 Jan 1997 a
Austria	24 Apr 1963	12 Jun 1969	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Fiji		28 Apr 1972 a
Bahamas		17 Mar 1977 d	Finland	28 Oct 1963	2 Jul 1980
Bahrain		17 Sep 1992 a	France	24 Apr 1963	31 Dec 1970
Bangladesh		13 Jan 1978 d	Gabon	24 Apr 1963	23 Feb 1965
Barbados		11 May 1992 a	Georgia		12 Jul 1993 a
Belarus		21 Mar 1989 a	Germany	31 Oct 1963	7 Sep 1971
Belgium	31 Mar 1964	9 Sep 1970	Ghana	24 Apr 1963	4 Oct 1963
Benin	24 Apr 1963	27 Apr 1979	Greece		14 Oct 1975 a
Bhutan		28 Jul 1981 a	Grenada		2 Sep 1992 a
Bolivia	6 Aug 1963	22 Sep 1970	Guatemala		9 Feb 1973 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Guinea		30 Jun 1988 a
Brazil	24 Apr 1963	11 May 1967	Guyana		13 Sep 1973 a
Bulgaria		11 Jul 1989 a	Haiti		2 Feb 1978 a
Burkina Faso	24 Apr 1963	11 Aug 1964	Holy See	24 Apr 1963	8 Oct 1970
Cameroon	21 Aug 1963	22 May 1967	Honduras		13 Feb 1968 a
Canada		18 Jul 1974 a	Hungary		19 Jun 1987 a
Cape Verde		30 Jul 1979 a	Iceland		1 Jun 1978 a
Central African Repub- lic	24 Apr 1963		India		28 Nov 1977 a
Chile	24 Apr 1963	9 Jan 1968	Indonesia		4 Jun 1982 a
China		2 Jul 1979 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr 1963	5 Jun 1975
Colombia	24 Apr 1963	6 Sep 1972	Iraq		14 Jan 1970 a
Congo	24 Apr 1963		Ireland	24 Apr 1963	10 May 1967
Costa Rica	6 Jun 1963	29 Dec 1966	Israel	25 Feb 1964	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr 1963		Italy	22 Nov 1963	25 Jun 1969
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Jamaica		9 Feb 1976 a
Cuba	24 Apr 1963	15 Oct 1965	Japan		3 Oct 1983 a
Cyprus		14 Apr 1976 a	Jordan		7 Mar 1973 a
Czech Republic		22 Feb 1993 d	Kazakhstan		5 Jan 1994 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug 1984 a	Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24 Apr 1963	15 Jul 1976	Kiribati		2 Apr 1982 d
Denmark	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1972	Kuwait	10 Jan 1964	31 Jul 1975
			Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
			Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		9 Aug 1973 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Latvia		13 Feb 1992 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Lebanon	24 Apr 1963	20 Mar 1975	Samoa		26 Oct 1987 a
Lesotho		26 Jul 1972 a	Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a
Liberia	24 Apr 1963	28 Aug 1984	Saudi Arabia		29 Jun 1988 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		4 Sep 1998 a	Senegal		29 Apr 1966 a
Liechtenstein	24 Apr 1963	18 May 1966	Seychelles		29 May 1979 a
Lithuania		15 Jan 1992 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Luxembourg	24 Mar 1964	8 Mar 1972	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Madagascar		17 Feb 1967 a	Somalia		29 Mar 1968 a
Malawi		29 Apr 1980 a	South Africa		21 Aug 1989 a
Malaysia		1 Oct 1991 a	Spain		3 Feb 1970 a
Maldives		21 Jan 1991 a	Sudan		23 Mar 1995 a
Mali		28 Mar 1968 a	Suriname		11 Sep 1980 a
Malta		10 Dec 1997 a	Sweden	8 Oct 1963	19 Mar 1974
Marshall Islands		9 Aug 1991 a	Switzerland	23 Oct 1963	3 May 1965
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a	Syrian Arab Republic ..		13 Oct 1978 a
Mexico	7 Oct 1963	16 Jun 1965	Tajikistan		6 May 1996 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr 1991 a	Thailand		15 Apr 1999 a
Mongolia		14 Mar 1989 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Aug 1993 d
Morocco		23 Feb 1977 a	Togo		26 Sep 1983 a
Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a	Tonga		7 Jan 1972 a
Myanmar		2 Jan 1997 a	Trinidad and Tobago ..		19 Oct 1965 a
Namibia		14 Sep 1992 a	Tunisia		8 Jul 1964 a
Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a	Turkey		19 Feb 1976 a
Netherlands		17 Dec 1985 a	Turkmenistan		25 Sep 1996 a
New Zealand		10 Sep 1974 a	Tuvalu		15 Sep 1982 d
Nicaragua		31 Oct 1975 a	Ukraine		27 Apr 1989 a
Niger	24 Apr 1963	26 Apr 1966	United Arab Emirates ..		24 Feb 1977 a
Nigeria		22 Jan 1968 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	27 Mar 1964	9 May 1972
Norway	24 Apr 1963	13 Feb 1980	United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr 1977 a
Oman		31 May 1974 a	United States of Amer- ica	24 Apr 1963	24 Nov 1969
Pakistan		14 Apr 1969 a	Uruguay	24 Apr 1963	10 Mar 1970
Panama	4 Dec 1963	28 Aug 1967	Uzbekistan		2 Mar 1992 a
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec 1975 d	Vanuatu		18 Aug 1987 a
Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a	Venezuela	24 Apr 1963	27 Oct 1965
Peru	24 Apr 1963	17 Feb 1978	Viet Nam		8 Sep 1992 a
Philippines	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1965	Yemen		10 Apr 1986 a
Poland	20 Mar 1964	13 Oct 1981	Yugoslavia	24 Apr 1963	8 Feb 1965
Portugal		13 Sep 1972 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Qatar		4 Nov 1998 a			
Republic of Korea		7 Mar 1977 a			
Republic of Moldova ..		26 Jan 1993 a			
Romania		24 Feb 1972 a			
Russian Federation		15 Mar 1989 a			
Rwanda		31 May 1974 a			
Saint Lucia		27 Aug 1986 d			

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

BAHRAIN

Declaration:

"The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

BARBADOS

Declaration:

"The Government of Barbados hereby declares that it will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to Acts in respect of which consular officers and

consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the juridical or administrative authorities of the receiving state in accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Convention."

BULGARIA

Declaration:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that referring to the provisions of article 31, paragraph 2 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations the authorities of the receiving State may enter the consular premises in the event of fire or other disaster in the presence of a representative of the sending State or after all appropriate steps have been taken to obtain the consent of the head of the consular post.

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an express reservation to the provisions of articles 74 and 76 of the Convention because it considers that, in view of the nature of the content and rules of the Convention, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it, and the Revolutionary Government is therefore in favour of facilitating accession by all countries in the international community, without distinction as to the territorial size of States, the number of their inhabitants or their social, economic or political systems.

CZECH REPUBLIC³

DENMARK

In respect of article 5 (j), consular posts established in Denmark by foreign States may not, except by virtue of a special agreement, execute letters rogatory or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending State, and may transmit judicial and extra-judicial documents only in civil or commercial matters.

(1) "With reference to Article 22, the Government of Denmark expresses the wish that it may be possible to maintain the practice existing between Denmark and a number of other countries to appoint honorary consular officers from among persons having the nationality of the receiving State or of a third State; the Government of Denmark further expresses the hope that States with which Denmark establishes consular relations will give their consent, pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 22, to the appointment of honorary consuls having the nationality of the receiving State or a third State.

(2) "With reference to Article 68, the Government of Denmark expresses its desire, in accordance with Danish practice, to continue appointing honorary consular officers and, on condition of reciprocity, its willingness to continue receiving honorary consular officers in Denmark."

EGYPT^{12, 13}

"..."

"2- Paragraph 1 of article 46 concerning exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits shall not apply to consular employees.

"3- Article 49 concerning exemption from taxation shall apply only to consular officers, their spouses and minor children. This exemption cannot be extended to consular employees and to members of the service staff.

"4- Article 62 concerning exemption from custom duties and taxes on articles for the official use of a consular post headed by an honorary officer, shall not apply.

"5- Article 65 is not accepted. Honorary consular officers cannot be exempted from registration of aliens and residence permits.

"6- It is the understanding of the United Arab Republic that the privileges and immunities specified in this Convention are granted only to consular officers, their spouses and minor children and cannot be extended to other members of their families."

FIJI

"Fiji will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of Article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Convention."

FINLAND

Reservation:

"With regard to article 35, paragraph 1, and article 58, paragraph 1, Finland does not accord to consular posts headed by honorary consular officers the right to employ diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags, or to governments, diplomatic missions and other consular posts the right to employ these means in communicating with consular posts headed by honorary consular officers, except to the extent that Finland may have consented thereto in particular cases."

Declarations:

"With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Finnish Government expressed the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Finnish honorary consuls, this practice will continue to be allowed as before. The Finnish Government also expresses the hope that countries with which Finland establishes new consular relations will follow a similar practice and will give their consent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22."

"With reference to article 49, paragraph 1 b, the Finnish Government wishes to add that, according to established practice, exemption cannot be granted in respect of dues or taxes levied on certain private movable property, such as shares or stock or other form of partnership in condominium or housing corporation entitling the holder of such movable property to possess and control immovable property situated in the territory of Finland and owned or otherwise legally possessed by the said condominium or housing corporation."

GERMANY^{4, 5}

8 April 1974

Declaration:

"The Federal Republic of Germany interprets the provisions of Chapter II of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done on 24 April 1963, as applying to all career consular personnel (consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff), including those assigned to a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer, and that it will apply the said provisions accordingly."

ICELAND

With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Icelandic Government expresses the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Icelandic honorary consuls, this will continue to be allowed as before. The Icelandic Government also expresses the hope that countries with which Iceland establishes new consular relations will follow a

similar practice and will give their consent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22.

IRAQ¹²

The accession of the Republic of Iraq to this Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of the Member of the United Nations called Israel or imply any obligation toward or relation with the said Member.

ITALY

With reference to the provision contained in article 36, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention on Consular Relations, the Italian Government considers that the right of a consular official to visit nationals of his State who are for any reason held in custody and to act on their behalf may not be waived, inasmuch as it is embodied in general law. The Italian Government will therefore act on the basis of reciprocity.

KUWAIT

It is understood that the ratification of this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

LESOTHO

"The Kingdom of Lesotho will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions or to produce official correspondence and documents relating thereto as not extending to matters, correspondence or documents connected with the administration of the estate of a deceased person in respect of which a grant of representation has been made to a member of a consular post."

MALTA

Reservations:

"1. Article 5 (j)

The Government of Malta declares that consular posts established in Malta may not execute letters rogatory or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending State or transmit judicial or extra-judicial documents.

2. Article 44 paragraph 3

Malta will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with article 43 of the Convention."

MEXICO

Mexico does not accept that part of article 31, paragraph 4 of the Convention which refers to expropriation of consular premises. The main reason for this reservation is that that paragraph, by contemplating the possibility of expropriation of consular premises by the receiving State, presupposes that the sending State is the owner of the premises. That situation is precluded in the Mexican Republic by article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, according to which foreign States cannot acquire private title to immovable property unless it is situated at the permanent seat of Federal Power and necessary for the direct use of their embassies or legations.

MOROCCO¹⁴

Morocco's accession to the Convention on Consular Relations shall not in any way imply tacit recognition of "Israel"; nor shall any conventional relations be established between the Kingdom of Morocco and "Israel".

Article 62, concerning the exemption from customs duties on articles for the use of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer, shall not apply.

Article 65 shall not apply, since honorary consular officers cannot be exempted from obligations in regard to the registration of aliens and residence permits.

MOZAMBIQUE

Declaration:

"As regards articles 74 and 76, the People's Republic of Mozambique considers that these provisions are incompatible with the principle that multilateral international instruments whose purpose and subject matters are of interest to the International Community as a whole should be open for universal participation.

It also considers that the said articles are contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of states and deprive sovereign states from their legitimate right to participate in it."

MYANMAR

Reservations on article 35, paragraph 1 and article 58, paragraphs 1 and 2:

"With regard to article 35, paragraph 1 and article 58, paragraph 1, concerning the freedom of communication, the Government of the Union of Myanmar shall not accord to consular posts headed by honorary consular officers the right to employ diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags, or to governments, diplomatic missions and other consular posts the right to employ these means in communicating with consular posts headed by honorary consular officers, except to the extent that the Union of Myanmar may have consented thereto in particular cases.

Furthermore, with regard to facilities, privileges and immunities as provided by article 58, paragraph 2, the Government of the Union of Myanmar shall not accord exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits to consular posts headed by honorary consular officers.

Declaration on article 62:

With regard to article 62, the Government of the Union of Myanmar shall not accord to consular posts headed by honorary consular officers exemption from customs duties and taxes on articles for their official use except to the extent that the Union of Myanmar may have consented thereto on the merits of each case."

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands interprets chapter II of the Convention as applying to all career consular officers and employees, including those assigned to a consular post headed by a honorary consular officer."

NORWAY

"With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Norwegian Government expresses the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Norwegian honorary consuls, this practice will continue to be allowed as before. The Norwegian Government also expresses the hope that countries with which Norway establishes new consular re-

lations will follow a similar practice and will give their consent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22."

OMAN

"The accession of this Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Sultanate of Oman and 'Israel'."

QATAR

1. Article 35, paragraph 3:

The Government of Qatar reserves the right to open the consular bag in the following cases:

(a) Where it is evident that the consular bag is being used for unlawful purposes that are incompatible with the objectives for which immunities with respect to the bag were codified. In such a case, the diplomatic mission concerned and its Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be notified, the bag shall be opened with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar, and the items determined to be in the bag shall be confiscated in the presence of a representative of the mission to which the bag belongs;

(b) Where the State of Qatar has strong reasons, supported by prima facie evidence, to believe that the consular bag has been used for unlawful purposes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar may request the consular mission concerned to open the bag in order to ascertain its contents. It shall be opened in the presence of a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and one member of the mission to which the bag belongs. Should the mission refuse the request to open the bag, then the bag must be returned to its place of origin.

2. Article 36, paragraph 1:

The rights accorded in this article shall not extend to those consular employees who are engaged in administrative tasks or to the members of their families.

3. Article 49:

Local personnel employed by consulates shall not be exempt from the dues and taxes stipulated in this article that are imposed by domestic laws.

4. Accession to the Convention shall under no circumstances imply recognition of Israel and shall not lead to any such dealings with it as are governed by the provisions of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of articles 74 and 76 of the Convention are incompatible with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose subject-matter and purposes are of interest to the international community as a whole should be open for universal accession.

SAUDI ARABIA¹²

Reservations:

1. Approval of this Convention in no way signifies recognition of Israel and shall not lead to entry with Israel into the relations governed by this Convention.

2. The transmission of the judicial and extrajudicial documents shall be confined to civil and commercial questions and shall in all other cases be effected only by a special agreement.

3. The privileges and immunities provided for under the Convention are guaranteed only for consular staff and their spouses and minor children and shall not extend to other members of their families.

4. The privileges and immunities set forth in chapter III concerning honorary consular officers and consular posts headed by such officers shall be confined to a consular post where the honorary consul is a Saudi Arabian citizen. Consular posts headed by honorary consuls shall not be entitled to use the consular means of correspondence and consular bags referred to in article 35 of the Convention. Governments or other diplomatic missions or consular posts may not use such means of correspondence in their communications with honorary consular posts save within the limits agreed upon in particular cases.

SLOVAKIA³

SWEDEN

Reservation:

With regard to article 35, paragraph 1, and article 58, paragraph 1, Sweden does not accord to consular posts headed by honorary consular officers the right to employ diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags, or to Governments, diplomatic missions and other consular posts the right to employ these means in communicating with consular posts headed by honorary consular officers, except to the extent that Sweden may have consented thereto in particular cases.

Declaration:

"With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Swedish Government expresses the wish that in countries where it has been an established practice to allow nationals of the receiving State or of a third State to be appointed as Swedish honorary consuls, this will continue to be allowed as before. The Swedish Government also expresses the hope that countries with which Sweden establishes new consular relations will follow a similar practice and will give their consent to such appointments pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22."

SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL¹²

(a) Accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the said Convention and ratification thereof by its Government does not, in any way, imply recognition of Israel, nor shall they lead to any such dealings with the latter as are governed by the provisions of the Convention;

(b) The Syrian Arab Republic shall be under no obligation to apply article 49 of the Convention to local personnel employed by consulates or to exempt them from dues and taxes.

THAILAND

Interpretative declaration:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand declares that the term 'competent judicial authority' under article 41 (1) of the Convention means all competent officials under Thai criminal procedure."

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES¹²

"The accession of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relation with Israel."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature:

"The United Kingdom will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immuni-

ty from the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Convention."

Upon ratification:

Declaration:

"The United Kingdom hereby confirms its declaration in respect of paragraph 3 of article 44 of the Convention made at the time of signature, and further declares that it will interpret Chapter II of the Convention as applying to all career consular employees, including those employed at a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer."

VIET NAM

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam shall not accord to the consular posts headed by the honorary consular officers the right to employ diplomatic, consular couriers, diplomatic and consular bags or messages in code or cipher; or to other governments, their diplomatic missions or consular posts headed by the honorary consular officers, unless the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam may give express consent there to in a particular case.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark objects to the reservations made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to paragraph 1 of article 46 and to articles 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention and to the reservation made by Italy to paragraph 1(c) of article 36 of the Convention."

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic does not regard as valid the reservations to articles 46, 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention made by the Government of the United Arab Republic. This declaration shall not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the French Republic and the United Arab Republic.

GERMANY⁴

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not regard as valid the reservations to articles 46, 49, 62 and 65 of the Convention made by the Government of the United Arab Republic.

This declaration shall not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Arab Republic."

25 July 1977

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservations made by the Kingdom of Morocco in respect of articles 62 and 65 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 as incompatible with the purpose and objective of the Convention.

This declaration shall, however, not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Morocco.

1. The accession of the Yemen Arab Republic to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna on 24 April 1963, in no way implies recognition of Israel and shall not entail the entry of the Yemen Arab Republic with Israel into any of the relations governed by this Convention.

2. The Yemen Arab Republic understands the words "members of their families forming part of their households" in article 46, paragraph 1, and article 49 as being restricted to members of the consular posts and their wives and minor children for the purpose of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by them.

3. Where there are serious and strong grounds for believing that the consular bag contains articles or substances not mentioned in article 35, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Yemen Arab Republic reserves its right to request that the bag be opened in the presence of a representative of the consular mission concerned. If the consulate refuses to comply with this request, the bag shall be returned to its place of origin.

4. The Yemen Arab Republic shall have the right to inspect foodstuffs imported by consular representatives in order to ascertain that they conform in quantity and in kind to the list submitted by them to the customs authorities and the Office of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of obtaining approval for their importation exempt from customs duties.

ISRAEL

25 March 1999

With regard to the reservation made by Qatar upon accession:

"The instrument of accession by the Government of Qatar to the [...] Convention contains a statement of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. That declaration cannot in any way affect the obligations of Qatar already existing under general International Law and under this particular Convention. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Qatar an attitude of complete reciprocity."

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg is not in a position to accept the reservations formulated by the Government of Cuba regarding articles 74 and 76 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done on 24 April 1963.

NETHERLANDS¹⁵

1. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not regard as valid the reservations to the articles 46, 49 and 62 of the Convention made by the United Arab Republic. This declaration should not be regarded as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Arab Republic.

2. The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not regard as valid the reservation to article 62 of the Convention made by the Kingdom of Morocco. This declaration should not be regarded

as an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Morocco.

5 December 1986

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the reservation made by the Yemen Arab Republic concerning the articles 46, paragraph 1, and 49 of the Convention only in so far as it does not purport to exclude the husbands of female members of the consular posts from enjoying the same privileges and immunities under the present Convention.

17 February 1998

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the declaration with regard to article 62 of [the said Convention] made by the Government of Myanmar as a reservation and does not regard this reservation as valid. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Union of Myanmar."

SWEDEN

13 December 1999

With regard to reservations made by Qatar upon accession:

"The Government of Sweden notes that the reservations concerning article 35, paragraph 3, goes beyond the rights of the receiving State not only in relation to the Convention, but also according to customary international law.

In the opinion of the Government of Sweden, the protection of the consular bag constitutes an important element of the Convention and any reservation intended to allow a receiving State to open the consular bag without the approval of the sending State, or alter the use of terms codified through the Convention, is a serious qualification of the freedom of communication regime.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservations to article 35, paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations made by the Government of Qatar.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and Qatar. Furthermore, the Government of Sweden takes the view that article 35, paragraph 3, remains in force in relations between Sweden and Qatar by virtue of international customary law."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

4 September 1987

"The Government of the United States wishes to state its objection to the reservation regarding the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations made with respect to paragraph 3 of article 35 by the Yemen Arab Republic.

The Government of the United States notes that the reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of Article 46 and Article 49 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations by the Yemen Arab Republic states that the Yemen Arab Republic understands the term "members of their families forming part of their households" in paragraph 1 of Article 46 and Article 49 as being restricted to members of the consular posts and, *inter alia*, their wives for the purpose of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by them. The United States understands this term to include members of the consular posts and their spouses, regardless of whether the spouse is a husband or wife. Accordingly, the Government of the United States wishes to state its objection if the Yemen Arab Republic does not include all spouses of the members of the consular posts as being within the meaning of the term "members of their families forming part of their households" in paragraph 1 of Article 46 and Article 49.

The Government of the United States, however, considers the [Convention] as continuing in force between it and the respective above-mentioned States except for the provisions to which the reservations are addressed in each case."

Notes:

¹ The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 10 May 1973 (see note 32 in chapter I.2). At the time of preparing this publication no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to succession to treaties.

² The Convention was signed on 24 April 1963 on behalf of the Republic of China. Upon accession, the Government of China made the following declaration:

"The Taiwan authorities' signature on this Convention in the name of China is illegal and null and void."

[See note in this respect concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).]

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 31 March 1964 and 13 March 1968, respectively, with a declaration. For the text of the declaration made upon signature, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 429. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 9 September 1987 with the following reservation:

1. While acceding to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 the German Democratic Republic reserves itself the right, in accordance with Article 73 of the Convention, to conclude agreements with other States-parties in order to supplement and complete the provisions as regards bilateral relations. This concerns, in particular, the status, privileges and immunities of independent consular missions and their members as well as the consular tasks.

2. The German Democratic Republic holds the opinion that the provisions of Articles 74 and 76 of the Convention are in contradiction to the principle according to which all states that are guided in their policy by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter

have the right to accede to conventions affecting the interests of all states.

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ With the following declaration:

"... The Convention and Optional Protocols shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany, subject to the existing rights and responsibilities of the Powers responsible for Berlin including the right to decide on the admission of heads of consular missions in their sectors and to determine the extent of consular privileges and immunities."

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, a communication was received on 30 March 1972 from the Government of Czechoslovakia. The said communication is identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding one referred to in the second paragraph of note 4 in chapter III.3. See also note 4 above.

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

⁷ On 16 March 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:

"Accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Hellenic Republic."

⁸ In a communication accompanying the notification of succession, the Government of Tuvalu declared that it had decided not to succeed to the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961, and that pursuant to Tuvalu's declaration, dated 19 December 1978, regarding treaties applied before independ-

ence, the application of the Optional Protocol to Tuvalu should be regarded as terminated as at 1 September 1982.

⁹ In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) and territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

¹⁰ The instrument of ratification does not maintain the reservations made on behalf of the Government of Venezuela upon signature of the Convention. On depositing the said instrument, the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations confirmed that those reservations should be considered as withdrawn. For the text of the reservations in question, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 452.

¹¹ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹² In a communication received on 16 March 1966, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of paragraph 1 of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic (see also note 5 in chapter I.1 and note 13 below). In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention and Protocol are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the United Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

Identical communications, in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, have been received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 16 March 1970 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Iraq; on 12 May 1977 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the United Arab Emirates; on 11 May 1979 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the Syrian Arab Republic; on 1 September 1987 in respect of the reservation made upon accession by Yemen; and on 29 November 1989 in respect of the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession.

¹³ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation under paragraph 1 which related to Israel. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 456.

¹⁴ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 4 April 1977, the Government of Morocco declared that 'the reservation concerning Israel ... constituted a declaration of general policy which did not affect the legal effects of the provisions of the said Con-

vention as far as their application in respect of the Kingdom of Morocco was concerned'.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 May 1977 the Government of Israel made the following declaration:

"The instrument deposited by the Government of Morocco contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Morocco cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Morocco under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Morocco an attitude of complete reciprocity."

¹⁵ In regard to the objection to the reservation made by the Yemen Arab Republic dated 5 December 1986, the Secretary-General received, on 28 May 1987, from the Government of Yemen the following communication:

[The Government of Yemen] should like to make clear in this connection that it was our country's intention in making that reservation that the expression "family of a member of the consular post" should, for the purposes of enjoyment of the privileges and immunities specified in the Convention, be understood to mean the member of the consular post, his spouse and minor children only.

[The Government of Yemen] should like to make it clear that this reservation is not intended to exclude the husbands of female members of the consular posts, as was suggested in the Netherlands interpretation, since it is natural that husbands should in such cases enjoy the same privileges and immunities.

¹⁶ On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, on 27 October 1999, from the Government of Portugal, the following communication:

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

**7. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS
CONCERNING ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY**

Vienna, 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967, in accordance with article VI (1).
REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8639.
STATUS: Signatories: 18. Parties: 38.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 469.

Note: See "Note:" in chapter III.6.

<i>Participant</i> ^{1,2}	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ^{1,2}	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Belgium		9 Sep 1970 a	Kuwait	10 Jan 1964	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na	12 Jan 1994 d		Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		9 Aug 1973 a
Brazil	24 Apr 1963		Liberia	24 Apr 1963	
Bulgaria		11 Jul 1989 a	Madagascar		17 Feb 1967 a
Cameroon	21 Aug 1963		Malawi		23 Feb 1981 a
China			Morocco		23 Feb 1977 a
Colombia	24 Apr 1963		Nepal		28 Sep 1965 a
Congo	24 Apr 1963		Netherlands ⁶		17 Dec 1985 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24 Apr 1963		Nicaragua		9 Jan 1990 a
Denmark	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1972	Niger		21 Jun 1978 a
Dominican Republic	24 Apr 1963	4 Mar 1964	Norway	24 Apr 1963	13 Feb 1980
Egypt		21 Jun 1965 a	Oman		31 May 1974 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Panama	4 Dec 1963	28 Aug 1967
Finland	28 Oct 1963	2 Jul 1980	Paraguay		23 Dec 1969 a
Gabon		23 Feb 1965 a	Philippines		15 Nov 1965 a
Germany ^{3,4}	31 Oct 1963	7 Sep 1971	Republic of Korea		7 Mar 1977 a
Ghana	24 Apr 1963	4 Oct 1963	Senegal		29 Apr 1966 a
Iceland		1 Jun 1978 a	Suriname		11 Sep 1980 a
India		28 Nov 1977 a	Sweden	8 Oct 1963	19 Mar 1974
Indonesia		4 Jun 1982 a	Switzerland		12 Jun 1992 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 Jun 1975 a	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Jun 1965 a
Iraq ⁵		14 Jan 1970 a	Thailand		15 Apr 1999 a
Italy	22 Nov 1963	25 Jun 1969	Tunisia		24 Jan 1968 a
Kenya		1 Jul 1965 a	Yugoslavia	24 Apr 1963	

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

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands interprets the words "not, solely by the operation of the law of the receiving State" in ar-

ticle II of the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality as meaning that acquisition of nationality by descent is not regarded as acquisition of nationality solely by the operation of this law.

Notes:

¹ The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Protocol on 10 May 1973. See also note 1 in chapter III.6.

² Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 24 April 1963. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ See note 5 in chapter III.6 and note 3 above.

⁵ See chapter III.6 for the text of the reservation contained in the instrument of accession by the Government of Iraq to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and to this Protocol and note in the same chapter for the communication received in this regard by the Government of Israel.

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

**8. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS
CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

Vienna, 24 April 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 March 1967 by exchange of letters, in accordance with VIII.
REGISTRATION: 8 June 1967, No. 8640.
STATUS: Signatories: 38. Parties: 45.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 487.

Note: See "Note:" in chapter III.6.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Argentina.....	24 Apr 1963		Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		9 Aug 1973 a
Australia.....		12 Feb 1973 a	Lebanon.....	24 Apr 1963	
Austria.....	24 Apr 1963	12 Jun 1969	Liberia.....	24 Apr 1963	
Belgium.....	31 Mar 1964	9 Sep 1970	Liechtenstein.....	24 Apr 1963	18 May 1966
Benin.....	24 Apr 1963		Luxembourg.....	24 Mar 1964	8 Mar 1972
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....	12 Jan 1994 d		Madagascar.....		17 Feb 1967 a
Bulgaria.....		11 Jul 1989 a	Malawi.....		23 Feb 1981 a
Burkina Faso.....	24 Apr 1963	11 Aug 1964	Mauritius.....		13 May 1970 a
Cameroon.....	21 Aug 1963		Nepal.....		28 Sep 1965 a
Central African Repub- lic.....	24 Apr 1963		Netherlands ²		17 Dec 1985 a
Chile.....	24 Apr 1963		New Zealand.....		10 Sep 1974 a
China ²			Nicaragua.....		9 Jan 1990 a
Colombia.....	24 Apr 1963		Niger.....	24 Apr 1963	21 Jun 1978
Congo.....	24 Apr 1963		Norway.....	24 Apr 1963	13 Feb 1980
Côte d'Ivoire.....	24 Apr 1963		Oman.....		31 May 1974 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo....	24 Apr 1963		Pakistan.....		29 Mar 1976 a
Denmark.....	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1972	Panama.....	4 Dec 1963	28 Aug 1967
Dominican Republic..	24 Apr 1963	4 Mar 1964	Paraguay.....		23 Dec 1969 a
Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a	Peru.....	24 Apr 1963	
Finland.....	28 Oct 1963	2 Jul 1980	Philippines.....	24 Apr 1963	15 Nov 1965
France.....	24 Apr 1963	31 Dec 1970	Republic of Korea...		7 Mar 1977 a
Gabon.....	24 Apr 1963	23 Feb 1965	Senegal.....		29 Apr 1966 a
Germany ^{3,4}	31 Oct 1963	7 Sep 1971	Seychelles.....		29 May 1979 a
Ghana.....	24 Apr 1963		Slovakia.....		27 Apr 1999 a
Hungary.....		8 Dec 1989 a	Suriname.....		11 Sep 1980 a
Iceland.....		1 Jun 1978 a	Sweden.....	8 Oct 1963	19 Mar 1974
India.....		28 Nov 1977 a	Switzerland.....	23 Oct 1963	3 May 1965
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		5 Jun 1975 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁶ ..	27 Mar 1964	9 May 1972
Ireland.....	24 Apr 1963		United States of Amer- ica.....	24 Apr 1963	24 Nov 1969
Italy.....	22 Nov 1963	25 Jun 1969	Uruguay.....	24 Apr 1963	
Japan.....		3 Oct 1983 a	Yugoslavia.....	24 Apr 1963	
Kenya.....		1 Jul 1965 a			
Kuwait.....	10 Jan 1964				

Notes:

¹ The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Protocol on 10 May 1973. See also note 1 in chapter III.6.

² Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 24 April 1963. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ See note 5 in chapter III.6. In a communication deposited on 24 January 1972 with the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, who transmitted it to the Secretary-General pursuant to operative paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 9 (1946) of 15 October 1946, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated as follows:

"In respect of any dispute between the Federal Republic of Germany and any Party to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of

24 April 1963 and to the Optional Protocol thereto concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes that may arise within the scope of that Protocol, the Federal Republic of Germany accepts the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. This declaration also applies to such disputes as may arise, within the scope of article IV of the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, in connexion with the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality.

"It is in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with the terms and subject to the conditions of the Statute and Rules of the International Court of Justice that the jurisdiction of the Court is hereby recognized.

"The Federal Republic of Germany undertakes to comply in good faith with the decisions of the Court and to accept all the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter."

See also note 3 above.

⁵ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

⁶ In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) and territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

9. CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS

New York, 8 December 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1985, in accordance with article 53 (1).
REGISTRATION: 21 June 1985, No. 23431.
STATUS: Signatories: 13. Parties: 31.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1400, p. 231.
Note: The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Argentina.....	18 Dec 1969	13 Oct 1972	Israel.....	9 Nov 1970	
Austria.....		22 Aug 1978 a	Jamaica.....	18 Dec 1969	
Belarus.....		28 Aug 1997 a	Liechtenstein.....	15 Dec 1970	3 Aug 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Mexico.....		31 Jan 1979 a
Bulgaria.....		14 May 1987 a	Nicaragua.....	18 Sep 1970	
Chile.....		19 Oct 1979 a	Paraguay.....		19 Sep 1975 a
China ¹			Philippines.....	16 Dec 1969	26 Nov 1976
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Poland.....		22 Mar 1977 a
Cuba.....		9 Jun 1976 a	Rwanda.....		29 Nov 1977 a
Cyprus.....	18 Sep 1970	24 Jan 1972	Seychelles.....		28 Dec 1977 a
Czech Republic ²		22 Feb 1993 d	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		22 May 1985 a	Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d
El Salvador.....	18 Dec 1970		Switzerland.....	31 Jul 1970	3 Nov 1977
Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a	Tonga.....		18 Jan 1977 a
Fiji.....		18 Oct 1972 a	Tunisia.....	19 Aug 1970	2 Nov 1971
Finland.....	28 Dec 1970		Ukraine.....		27 Aug 1993 a
Guatemala.....		12 Feb 1988 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	17 Dec 1970	
Indonesia.....		4 Jun 1982 a	Uruguay.....		17 Dec 1980 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		5 Jun 1975 a	Yugoslavia.....	18 Dec 1969	5 Mar 1974

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

BULGARIA

Reservation concerning article 8:

In accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that in case of difference on specifying the size of the special mission, this question should be settled by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Reservation concerning article 25:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not accept the provision of article 25, paragraph 1 of the Convention, according to which the agents of the receiving State may enter the premises where the special mission is established in case of fire or other disaster without the express consent of the head of the special mission or, where appropriate, of the head of the permanent mission.

Declaration:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to underline that article 50 of the Convention, which precludes a number of States from becoming parties to it, is of an unjustifiably restrictive character. This provision is incompatible with

the very nature of the Convention, which is of a universal character and should be open for accession by all States.

CUBA

Reservation:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba enters an express reservation with regard to the third sentence of paragraph 1 of article 25 of the Convention, and consequently does not accept the assumption of consent to enter the premises of the special mission for any of the reasons mentioned in that paragraph or for any other reasons.

Declaration:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba considers the provisions of articles 50 and 52 of the Convention to be discriminatory in nature because, whereas the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, the said provisions deny a number of States the right to sign and accede to the Convention, a situation which is contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

CZECH REPUBLIC²

SLOVAKIA²

Notes:

¹ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 28 December 1970. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 1 October 1976 with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1400, p. 338. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

**10. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS CONCERNING
THE COMPULSORY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

New York, 8 December 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1985, in accordance with article VII (1).
REGISTRATION: 21 June 1985, No. 23431.
STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 14.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1400, p. 339.

Note: The Protocol was opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria		22 Aug 1978 a	Paraguay		19 Sep 1975 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		12 Jan 1994 d	Philippines	16 Dec 1969	26 Nov 1976
China ¹		24 Jan 1972	Seychelles		28 Dec 1977 a
Cyprus	31 Dec 1970		Slovakia		27 Apr 1999 a
El Salvador	18 Dec 1970		Switzerland	31 Jul 1970	3 Nov 1977
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	17 Dec 1970	
Finland	28 Dec 1970		Uruguay		17 Dec 1980 a
Guatemala		12 Feb 1988 a	Yugoslavia	18 Dec 1969	5 Mar 1974
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 Jun 1975 a			
Jamaica	1 Jul 1970				
Liechtenstein	15 Dec 1970	3 Aug 1977			

Notes:

¹ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 28 December 1970.
 See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf
 of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

**11. VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE REPRESENTATION OF STATES IN THEIR
RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF A UNIVERSAL CHARACTER**

Vienna, 14 March 1975

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 89 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 21. Parties: 30.
TEXT: Doc. A/CONF.67/16.

Note. The Convention was adopted on 13 March 1975 by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 4 February to 14 March 1975. The Convention was opened for signature at Vienna on 14 March 1975 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. After 30 September 1975, it remained open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 30 March 1976, the closing date for signature.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Argentina	7 Apr 1975	6 Mar 1981	Jamaica		16 Nov 1990 a
Barbados	29 Mar 1976	26 Nov 1979	Mongolia	30 Oct 1975	14 Dec 1976
Belarus	13 Oct 1975	24 Aug 1978	Nigeria	17 Dec 1975	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Panama	12 Mar 1976	16 Mar 1977
Brazil	14 Mar 1975		Peru	14 Mar 1975	
Bulgaria	26 Nov 1975	23 Feb 1976	Poland	10 Nov 1975	1 Nov 1979
Cameroon		23 Mar 1984 a	Russian Federation ...	10 Oct 1975	8 Aug 1978
Chile	28 Nov 1975	22 Jul 1976	Rwanda		29 Nov 1977 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Cuba	30 Mar 1976	30 Apr 1981	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Cyprus		14 Mar 1978 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		10 Mar 1994 d
Czech Republic ²		22 Feb 1993 d	Tunisia		13 Oct 1977 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.		14 Dec 1982 a	Turkey	30 Mar 1976	
Ecuador	25 Aug 1975	6 Jan 1976	Ukraine	17 Oct 1975	25 Aug 1978
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	United Republic of Tanzania	29 Mar 1976	
Guatemala		14 Sep 1981 a	Viet Nam		26 Aug 1980 a
Hoiy See	14 Mar 1975		Yemen ³	30 Mar 1976	
Hungary	12 Feb 1976	28 Jul 1978	Yugoslavia	14 Mar 1975	20 Sep 1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		30 Dec 1988 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

BELARUS

In ratifying the 1975 Vienna Convention on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations of a universal character, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to state that the principle of the full inviolability of the official premises of delegations to international conferences is a norm of customary international law which should be observed by all States.

GUATEMALA

Reservation:

The Republic of Guatemala, upon acceding to the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character, makes an express reservation with respect to articles 84 and 85, which it does not accept as applying to article 77, paragraph 4,

when, in its capacity as the host State, it disapproves of the conduct of one or more persons enjoying privileges and immunity under the Convention, in which case it shall retain the right to take unilaterally, as a necessary measure for its own protection, the action of notifying the sending State at any time and without having to explain its decision that such person or persons are *persona non grata* in the country. The reservation concerning the non-applicability of articles 84 and 85 also refers to the right of the Republic of Guatemala to declare any person who, by virtue of the Convention, would enjoy privileges and immunity unacceptable before his arrival in its territory, without stating any reason.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In ratifying the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations

of a Universal Character, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state that the principle of the absolute inviolability of the offices of delegations to international conferences is a rule of customary international law which must be observed by all States.

UKRAINE

In ratifying the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their relations with international organizations of a universal character of 1975, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is constrained to declare that the principle of total inviolability of working premises of delegations at international

conferences is a rule of customary international law to which all States must adhere.

VIET NAM

Adhering to this Convention, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam deems it necessary to stress that the absolute inviolability privilege accorded the offices and residences of the representations of member States at International Organizations has been established as a principle in the practice of international law and therefore must be strictly observed by all States.

Notes:

¹ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 15 March 1976 and 28 June 1988, respectively. See also note 14 in chapter 1.2.

² Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 24 February 1976 and 30 August 1976, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

³ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter 1.2.

**12. VIENNA CONVENTION ON SUCCESSION OF STATES IN RESPECT OF STATE
PROPERTY, ARCHIVES AND DEBTS**

Vienna, 8 April 1983

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 50).
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 5.
TEXT: Doc. A/CONF.117/14.

Note: The Convention was adopted on 7 April 1983 and opened for signature on 8 April 1983 by the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts. The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/113¹ of 10 December 1981 and 37/11² of 15 November 1982. The Conference met at the Neugehofburg in Vienna from 1 March to 8 April 1983. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and certain resolutions, which are annexed to that Act. By unanimous decision of the Conference, the original of the Final Act was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria. For the text of the Final Act, see Conference document A/CONF.117/15 of 7 April 1983.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Algeria	16 May 1983		Peru	10 Nov 1983	
Argentina	30 Dec 1983		the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		2 Sep 1997 a
Croatia		11 Apr 1994 a	Ukraine		8 Jan 1993 a
Egypt	30 Jun 1984	21 Oct 1991 a	Yugoslavia	24 Oct 1983	
Estonia		12 Jul 1993 a			
Georgia					
Niger	23 May 1984				

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/36/51), p. 243.*

² *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/37/51), p. 263.*

CHAPTER IV
HUMAN RIGHTS

**1. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF
GENOCIDE**

New York, 9 December 1948¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII.
REGISTRATION: 12 January 1951, No. 1021.
STATUS: Signatories: 42. Parties: 130.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 277.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		22 Mar 1956 a	El Salvador	27 Apr 1949	28 Sep 1950
Albania		12 May 1955 a	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Ethiopia	11 Dec 1948	1 Jul 1949
Antigua and Barbuda.		25 Oct 1988 d	Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Argentina		5 Jun 1956 a	Finland		18 Dec 1959 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	France	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Australia	11 Dec 1948	8 Jul 1949	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Austria		19 Mar 1958 a	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Georgia		11 Oct 1993 a
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d	Germany ^{7,8}		24 Nov 1954 a
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Ghana		24 Dec 1958 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a	Greece	29 Dec 1949	8 Dec 1954
Barbados		14 Jan 1980 a	Guatemala	22 Jun 1949	13 Jan 1950
Belarus	16 Dec 1949	11 Aug 1954	Haiti	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Belgium	12 Dec 1949	5 Sep 1951	Honduras	22 Apr 1949	5 Mar 1952
Belize		10 Mar 1998 a	Hungary		7 Jan 1952 a
Bolivia	11 Dec 1948		Iceland	14 May 1949	29 Aug 1949
Bosnia and Herzegovina ²		29 Dec 1992 d	India	29 Nov 1949	27 Aug 1959
Brazil	11 Dec 1948	15 Apr 1952	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Dec 1949	14 Aug 1956
Bulgaria		21 Jul 1950 a	Iraq		20 Jan 1959 a
Burkina Faso		14 Sep 1965 a	Ireland		22 Jun 1976 a
Burundi		6 Jan 1997 a	Israel	17 Aug 1949	9 Mar 1950
Cambodia		14 Oct 1950 a	Italy		4 Jun 1952 a
Canada	28 Nov 1949	3 Sep 1952	Jamaica		23 Sep 1968 a
Chile	11 Dec 1948	3 Jun 1953	Jordan		3 Apr 1950 a
China ^{3,4}	20 Jul 1949	18 Apr 1983	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Colombia	12 Aug 1949	27 Oct 1959	Kuwait		7 Mar 1995 a
Costa Rica		14 Oct 1950 a	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		8 Dec 1950 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Cuba	28 Dec 1949	4 Mar 1953	Lebanon	30 Dec 1949	17 Dec 1953
Cyprus ⁵		29 Mar 1982 a	Lesotho		29 Nov 1974 a
Czech Republic ⁶		22 Feb 1993 d	Liberia	11 Dec 1948	9 Jun 1950
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		31 Jan 1989 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Liechtenstein		24 Mar 1994 a
Denmark	28 Sep 1949	15 Jun 1951	Lithuania		1 Feb 1996 a
Dominican Republic .	11 Dec 1948		Luxembourg		7 Oct 1981 a
Ecuador	11 Dec 1948	21 Dec 1949	Malaysia		20 Dec 1994 a
Egypt	12 Dec 1948	8 Feb 1952	Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a	Slovakia ⁶		28 May 1993 d
Mexico	14 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1952	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Monaco		30 Mar 1950 a	South Africa		10 Dec 1998 a
Mongolia		5 Jan 1967 a	Spain		13 Sep 1968 a
Morocco		24 Jan 1958 a	Sri Lanka		12 Oct 1950 a
Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a	Sweden	30 Dec 1949	27 May 1952
Myanmar	30 Dec 1949	14 Mar 1956	Syrian Arab Republic the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		25 Jun 1955 a
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a	Togo		18 Jan 1994 d
Nepal		17 Jan 1969 a	Tonga		24 May 1984 a
Netherlands		20 Jun 1966 a	Tunisia		16 Feb 1972 a
New Zealand	25 Nov 1949	28 Dec 1978	Turkey		29 Nov 1956 a
Nicaragua		29 Jan 1952 a	Uganda		31 Jul 1950 a
Norway	11 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1949	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..		14 Nov 1995 a
Pakistan	11 Dec 1948	12 Oct 1957	United Republic of Tanzania	16 Dec 1949	15 Nov 1954
Panama	11 Dec 1948	11 Jan 1950	United States of Amer- ica		30 Jan 1970 a
Papua New Guinea ...		27 Jan 1982 a	Uruguay	11 Dec 1948	5 Apr 1984 a
Paraguay	11 Dec 1948	24 Feb 1960	Uzbekistan	11 Dec 1948	25 Nov 1988
Peru	11 Dec 1948	7 Jul 1950	Venezuela ^{9,10}		11 Jul 1967
Philippines	11 Dec 1948	14 Nov 1950 a	Viet Nam ^{9,10}		9 Sep 1999 a
Poland		9 Feb 1999 a	Yemen ¹¹		12 Jul 1960 a
Portugal ²⁷		14 Oct 1950 a	Yugoslavia	11 Dec 1948	9 Jun 1981 a
Republic of Korea ...		26 Jan 1993 a	Zimbabwe		9 Feb 1987 a
Republic of Moldova .		2 Nov 1950 a			29 Aug 1950
Romania		3 May 1954			13 May 1991 a
Russian Federation ...	16 Dec 1949	16 Apr 1975 a			
Rwanda		9 Nov 1981 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		13 Jul 1950 a			
Saudi Arabia		4 Aug 1983 a			
Senegal		5 May 1992 a			
Seychelles		18 Aug 1995 a			
Singapore					

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto and territorial applications see hereinafter.)

ALBANIA²⁶

...
As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Albania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article IX of the Convention, which confers on the International Court of Justice jurisdiction in all disputes relating to the said Convention.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that no provision of article VI of the said Convention shall be interpreted as depriving its tribunals of jurisdiction in cases of genocide or other acts enumerated in article III which have been committed in its territory or as conferring such jurisdiction on foreign tribunals.

International tribunals may, as an exceptional measure, be recognized as having jurisdiction, in cases in which the Algerian Government has given its express approval.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that it does not accept the terms of article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the said Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ARGENTINA

Ad article IX: The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure laid down in this article any dispute relating directly or indirectly to the territories referred to in its reservation to article XII.

Ad article XII: If any other Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories under the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, this extension shall in no way affect the rights of the Republic.

BAHRAIN¹²

Reservations:

"With reference to article IX of the Convention the Government of the State of Bahrain declares that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the express consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."

"Moreover, the accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

BANGLADESH

Declaration:

"Article IX: For the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all parties to the dispute will be required in each case."

BELARUS¹³

The Byelorussian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

BULGARIA¹⁴

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

CHINA

Declaration:

1. The ratification to the said Convention by the Taiwan local authorities on 19 July 1951 in the name of China is illegal and therefore null and void.

Reservation:

2. The People's Republic of China does not consider itself bound by article IX of the said Convention.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁶

FINLAND¹⁵

HUNGARY¹⁶

The Hungarian People's Republic reserves its rights with regard to the provisions of article XII which do not define the obligations of countries having colonies with regard to questions of colonial exploitation and to acts which might be described as genocide.

INDIA

"With reference to article IX of the Convention, the Government of India declares that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."

MALAYSIA¹⁷

Reservation:

"That with reference to article IX of the Convention, before any dispute to which Malaysia is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this article, the specific consent of Malaysia is required in each case."

Understanding:

"That the pledge to grant extradition in accordance with a state's laws and treaties in force found in article VII extends

only to acts which are criminal under the law of both the requesting and the requested state."

MONGOLIA¹⁸

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares that it is not in a position to agree with article XII of the Convention and considers that the provisions of the said article should be extended to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article XI of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention and declares that the Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and it should, therefore, be open for accession by all States.

MOROCCO

With reference to article VI, the Government of His Majesty the King considers that Moroccan courts and tribunals alone have jurisdiction with respect to acts of genocide committed within the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The competence of international courts may be admitted exceptionally in cases with respect to which the Moroccan Government has given its specific agreement.

With reference to article IX, the Moroccan Government states that no dispute relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention can be brought before the International Court of Justice, without the prior agreement of the parties to the dispute.

MYANMAR

"(1) With reference to article VI, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that nothing contained in the said Article shall be construed as depriving the Courts and Tribunals of the Union of jurisdiction or as giving foreign Courts and tribunals jurisdiction over any cases of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III committed within the Union territory.

"(2) With reference to article VIII, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that the said article shall not apply to the Union."

PHILIPPINES

"1. With reference to article IV of the Convention, the Philippine Government cannot sanction any situation which would subject its Head of State, who is not a ruler, to conditions less favorable than those accorded other Heads of State, whether constitutionally responsible rulers or not. The Philippine Government does not consider said article, therefore, as overriding the existing immunities from judicial processes guaranteed certain public officials by the Constitution of the Philippines.

"2. With reference to article VII of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not undertake to give effect to said article until the Congress of the Philippines has enacted the necessary legislation defining and punishing the crime of genocide, which legislation, under the Constitution of the Philippines, cannot have any retroactive effect.

"3. With reference to articles VI and IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government takes the position that nothing contained in said articles shall be construed as depriving Philippine courts of jurisdiction over all cases of genocide committed within Philippine territory save only in those cases where the Philippine Government consents to have the decision of the Philippine courts reviewed by either of the international tribunals referred to in said articles. With further reference to article IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government does

not consider said article to extend the concept of State responsibility beyond that recognized by the generally accepted principles of international law."

POLAND¹⁹

As regards article XII: Poland does not accept the provisions of this article, considering that the Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

PORTUGAL

Declaration:

The Portuguese Republic declares that it will interpret article VII of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as recognizing the obligation to grant extradition established therein in cases where such extradition is not prohibited by the Constitution and other domestic legislation of the Portuguese Republic.

ROMANIA²⁰

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Romania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention, and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should apply to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Trust Territories.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION¹³

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

RWANDA

The Rwandese Republic does not consider itself as bound by article IX of the Convention.

SINGAPORE¹⁷

Reservation:

"That with reference to article IX of the Convention, before any dispute to which the Republic of Singapore is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this article, the specific consent of the Republic of Singapore is required in each case."

SLOVAKIA⁶

SPAIN

With a reservation in respect of the whole of article IX (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice).

UKRAINE¹³

The Ukrainian SSR declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA²¹

Reservations:

"(1) That with reference to article IX of the Convention, before any dispute to which the United States is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice

under this article, the specific consent of the United States is required in each case.

(2) That nothing in the Convention requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

Understandings:

"(1) That the term 'intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group as such' appearing in article II means the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such by the acts specified in article II.

(2) That the term 'mental harm' in article II (b) means permanent impairment of mental faculties through drugs, torture or similar techniques.

(3) That the pledge to grant extradition in accordance with a state's laws and treaties in force found in article VII extends only to acts which are criminal under the laws of both the requesting and the requested state and nothing in article VI affects the right of any state to bring to trial before its own tribunals any of its nationals for acts committed outside a state.

(4) That acts in the course of armed conflicts committed without the specific intent required by article II are not sufficient to constitute genocide as defined by this Convention.

(5) That with regard to the reference to an international penal tribunal in article VI of the Convention, the United States declares that it reserves the right to effect its participation in any such tribunal only by a treaty entered into specifically for that purpose with the advice and consent of the Senate."

VENEZUELA

With reference to article VI, notice is given that any proceedings to which Venezuela may be a party before an international penal tribunal would be invalid without Venezuela's prior express acceptance of the jurisdiction of such international tribunal.

With reference to article VII, notice is given that the laws in force in Venezuela do not permit the extradition of Venezuelan nationals.

With reference to article IX, the reservation is made that the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice shall be regarded as valid only when it takes place with Venezuela's approval, signified by the express conclusion of a prior agreement in each case.

VIET NAM

1. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam does not consider itself bound by article IX of the Convention which provides the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in solving disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention at the request of any of the parties to disputes. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is of the view that, regarding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in solving disputes referred to in article IX of the Convention, the consent of the parties to the disputes except the criminals is diametrically necessary for the submission of a given dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

2. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam does not accept article XII of the Convention and considers that all provisions of the Convention should also extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

3. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam considers that article XI is of a discriminatory nature, depriving a number of States of the opportunity to become parties to the Convention,

and holds that the Convention should be open for accession by all States.

YEMEN¹¹

In acceding to this Convention, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not consider itself bound by article IX of the Convention, which provides that disputes between the Con-

tracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute. It declares that the competence of the International Court of Justice with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall in each case be subject to the express consent of all parties to the dispute.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

AUSTRALIA

15 November 1950

"The Australian Government does not accept any of the reservations contained in the instrument of accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, or in the instrument of ratification of the Republic of the Philippines.

"The Australian Government does not accept any of the reservations made at the time of signature of the Convention by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

19 January 1951

"The Australian Government does not accept the reservations contained in the instruments of accession of the Governments of Poland and Romania."

BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium does not accept the reservations made by Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

BRAZIL^{22, 23}

The Government of Brazil objects to the reservations made to the Convention by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Brazilian Government considers the said reservations as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The position taken by the Government of Brazil is founded on the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 28 May 1951 and on the resolution adopted by the sixth session of the General Assembly on 12 January 1952, on reservations to multilateral conventions.

The Brazilian Government reserves the right to draw any such legal consequences as it may deem fit from its formal objection to the above-mentioned reservations.

CHINA²²

15 November 1954

"The Government of China ... objects to all the identical reservations made at the time of signature or ratification or accession to the Convention by Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Chinese Government considers the above-mentioned reservations as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and, therefore, by virtue of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 28

May 1951, would not regard the above-mentioned States as being Parties to the Convention."

13 September 1955

[Same communication, mutatis mutandis, in respect of the reservations made by Albania.]

25 July 1956

[Same communication, mutatis mutandis, in respect of the reservations made by Myanmar.]

CUBA²⁴

DENMARK

27 December 1989

With regard to reservation (2) made by the United States of America:

"In the view of the Government of Denmark this reservation is subject to general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

ECUADOR

31 March 1950

The Government of is not in agreement with the reservations made to article IX and XII of the Convention by the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, therefore, they do not apply to Ecuador which accepted without any modifications the integral text of the Convention.

21 August 1950

[Same communication, mutatis mutandis, in respect of the reservations made by Bulgaria.]

9 January 1951

The Government of Ecuador does not accept the reservations made by the Governments of Poland and Romania to articles IX and XII of the Convention.

ESTONIA

With regard to reservation (2) made by the United States of America:

"The Estonian Government objects to this reservation on the grounds that it creates uncertainty, as to the extent of the obligations the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention. According to article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, no party may invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

FINLAND

22 December 1989

With respect to reservation (2) made by the United States of

America:

"In the view of the Government of Finland this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

GREECE

We further declare that we have not accepted and do not accept any reservation which has already been made or which may hereafter be made by the countries signatory to this instrument or by countries which have acceded or may hereafter accede thereto.

26 January 1990

The Government of the Hellenic Republic cannot accept the first reservation entered by the United States of America upon ratifying the Agreement on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, for it considers such a reservation to be in compatible with the Convention.

In respect of the second reservation formulated by the United States of America:

[Same objection mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Denmark.]

IRELAND

22 December 1989

"The Government of Ireland is unable to accept the second reservation made by the United States of America on the occasion of its ratification of the [said] Convention on the grounds that as a generally accepted rule of international law a party to an international agreement may not, by invoking the terms of its internal law, purport to override the provisions of the Agreement."

ITALY

29 December 1989

The Government of the Republic of Italy objects to the second reservation entered by the United States of America. It creates uncertainty as to the extent of the obligations which the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention."

MEXICO

4 June 1990

The Government of Mexico believes that the reservation made by the United States Government to article IX of the aforesaid Convention should be considered invalid because it is not in keeping with the object and purpose of the Convention, nor with the principle governing the interpretation of treaties whereby no State can invoke provisions of its domestic law as a reason for not complying with a treaty.

If the aforementioned reservation were applied, it would give rise to a situation of uncertainty as to the scope of the obligations which the United States Government would assume with respect to the Convention.

Mexico's objection to the reservation in question should not be interpreted as preventing the entry into force of the 1948 Convention between the [Mexican] Government and the United States Government.

NETHERLANDS

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it considers the reservations made by Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Morocco, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet

Socialist Republics in respect of article IX of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, opened for signature at Paris on 9 December 1948, to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore does not deem any State which has made or which will make such reservation a party to the Convention."

27 December 1989

With regard to the reservations made by the United States of America:

"As concerns the first reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls its declaration, made on 20 June 1966 on the occasion of the accession of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Convention [...] stating that in its opinion the reservations in respect of article IX of the Convention, made at that time by a number of states, were incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands did not consider states making such reservations parties to the Convention. Accordingly, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not consider the United States of America a party to the Convention. Similarly, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not consider parties to the Convention other states which have made such reservations, i.e., in addition to the states mentioned in the aforementioned declaration, the People's Republic of China, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, Venezuela, and Viet Nam, on the other hand, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does consider parties to the Convention those states that have since withdrawn their reservations, i.e., the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

As the Convention may come into force between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America as a result of the latter withdrawing its reservation in respect of article IX, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands deems it useful to express the following position on the second reservation of the United States of America:

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to this reservation on the ground that it creates uncertainty as to the extent of the obligations the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention. Moreover, any failure by the United States of America to act upon the obligations contained in the Convention on the ground that such action would be prohibited by the constitution of the United States would be contrary to the generally accepted rule of international law, as laid down in article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties (Vienna, 23 May 1969)".

23 February 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Malaysia and Singapore made upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls its declaration made on 20 June 1966 on the occasion of the accession [to the said Convention].

[See declaration made under "Netherlands"]

Accordingly, the Government of the Netherlands declares that it considers the reservations made by Malaysia and Singapore in respect of article IX of the Convention incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not consider Malaysia and Singapore Parties to the Convention.

On the other hand, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does consider Parties to the Convention those States that have since withdrawn their reservations in respect of article IX of the Convention, i.e., Hungary, Bulgaria and Mongolia."

NORWAY

10 April 1952

"The Norwegian Government does not accept the reservations made to the Convention by the Government of the Philippines at the time of ratification."

22 December 1989

With regard to reservation (2) made by the United States of America:

"In the view of the Government of Norway this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

SPAIN

29 December 1989

With regard to reservation (2) made by the United States of America:

Spain interprets the reservation entered by the United States of America to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948 [...] to mean that legislation or other action by the United States of America will continue to be in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

SRI LANKA

6 February 1951

"The Government of Ceylon does not accept the reservations made by Romania to the Convention."

SWEDEN

22 December 1989

With regard to reservation (2) made by the United States of America:

"The Government of Sweden is of the view that a State party to the Convention may not invoke the provisions of its national legislation, including the Constitution, to justify that it does not fulfil its obligations under the Convention and therefore objects to the reservation.

This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and the United States of America."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservations to articles IV, VII, VIII, IX or XII of the Convention made by Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or Venezuela."

21 November 1975

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have consistently stated that they are un-

able to accept reservations in respect of article IX of the said Convention; in their view this is not the kind of reservation which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservation entered by the Republic of Rwanda against article IX of the Convention. They also wish to place on record that they take the same view of the similar reservation made by the German Democratic Republic as notified by the circular letter [...] of 25 April 1973."

26 August 1983

With regard to statements made by Viet Nam concerning articles IX and XII and reservation made by China concerning article IX:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have [...] consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations to [article IX]. Likewise, in conformity with the attitude adopted by them in previous cases, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservation entered by Viet Nam relating to article XII."

30 December 1987

With regard to a reservation made by Democratic Yemen concerning article IX:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations in respect of article IX of the said Convention; in their view this is not the kind of reservation which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Accordingly the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not accept the reservation entered by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen against article IX of the Convention."

22 December 1989

"The Government of the United Kingdom have consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations to article IX. Accordingly, in conformity with the attitude adopted by them in previous cases, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the first reservation entered by the United States of America.

The Government of the United Kingdom object to the second reservation entered by the United States of America. It creates uncertainty as to the extent of the obligations which the Government of the United States of America is prepared to assume with regard to the Convention."

20 March 1996

With regard to reservations to article IX made by Malaysia and Singapore upon accession:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have consistently stated that they are unable to accept reservations to article IX. In their view, these are not the kind of reservations which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Accordingly, the Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservations entered by the Government of Singapore and Malaysia to article IX of the Convention."

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	8 Jul 1949	All territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible
Belgium	13 Mar 1952	Belgian Congo, Trust Territory of Rwanda-Urundi

Participant	Date of receipt of the notification	Territories
United Kingdom ^{4,25}	30 Jan 1970	Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Dependencies, Seychelles, Turks and Caicos Islands
	2 Jun 1970	Kingdom of Tonga

Notes:

¹ Resolution 260 (III), *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I (A/810)*, p. 174.

² On 15 June 1993, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Yugoslavia the following communication:

"Considering the fact that the replacement of sovereignty on the part of the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia previously comprising the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was carried out contrary to the rules of international law, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia herewith states that it does not consider the so-called Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina a party to the [said Convention], but does consider that the so-called Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is bound by the obligation to respect the norms on preventing and punishing the crime of genocide in accordance with general international law irrespective of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide."

³ Ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 19 July 1951. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁴ On 6 June 1997, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General of the following:

In accordance with the Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. Hong Kong will, with effect from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibility of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

The [said Convention], which the Government of the People's Republic of China ratified on [18] April 1983, will apply to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. (*The notification also contained the following declaration*): The reservation to article IX of the said Convention made by the Government of the People's Republic of China will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Subsequently, on 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the [said Convention] to Hong Kong."

⁵ On 18 May 1998, the Government of Cyprus notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"The Government of the Republic of Cyprus has taken note of the reservations made by a number of countries when acceding to the [Convention] and wishes to state that in its view these are not the kind of reservations which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Accordingly, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not accept any reservations entered by any Government with regard to any of the Articles of the Convention."

⁶ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 28 December 1949 and 21 December 1950, respectively, with a reservation. Subsequently, by a notification received on 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article IX made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 303. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁷ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention with reservation and declaration on 27 March 1973. For the text of the reservation and the declarations see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 861, p. 200. See also note 14 under chapter I.2.

⁸ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention would also apply to *Land Berlin*.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, a communication from the German Democratic Republic was received by the Secretary-General on 27 December 1973. The text of the communication is identical, *mutatis mutandis*, to that published in note 4 of chapter III.3, paragraph 4.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (17 June 1974 and 8 July 1975), the Federal Republic of Germany (15 July 1974 and 19 September 1975), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 September 1974 and 8 December 1975), and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (19 September 1974), communications identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 4 chapter III.3. See also note 7 above.

⁹ Accession on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam on 11 August 1950. (For the text of objections to some of the reservations made upon the said accession, see publication, *Multilateral Treaties for which the Secretary-General acts as Depositary* (ST/LEG/SER.D/13, p. 91); also see note 32 in chapter I.2.

¹⁰ The Secretary-General received on 9 November 1981 from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea the following objection with regard to the accession by Viet Nam:

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, considers that the signing of that Convention by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has no legal force, because it is no more than a cynical, macabre charade intended to camouflage the foul crimes of genocide committed by the 250,000 soldiers of the Vietnamese invasion army in Kampuchea. It is an odious insult to the memory of the more than 2,500,000 Kampuchean who have been massacred by these same Vietnamese armed forces using conventional weapons, chemical weapons and the weapon of famine, created deliberately by them for the purpose of eliminating all national resistance at its source.

It is also a gross insult to hundreds of thousands of Laotians who have been massacred or compelled to take refuge abroad since the

occupation of Laos by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, to the Hmong national minority in Laos, exterminated by Vietnamese conventional and chemical weapons and, finally, to over a million Vietnamese "boat people" who died at sea or sought refuge abroad in their flight to escape the repression carried out in Viet Nam by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

This shameless accession by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam violates and discredits the noble principles and ideals of the United Nations and jeopardizes the prestige and moral authority of our world Organization. It represents an arrogant challenge to the international community, which is well aware of these crimes of genocide committed by the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea, has constantly denounced and condemned them since 25 December 1978, the date on which the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea began, and demands that these Vietnamese crimes of genocide be brought to an end by the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the inalienable right of the people of Kampuchea to decide its own destiny without any foreign interference, as provided in United Nations resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5.

¹¹ The Yemen Arab Republic had acceded to the Convention on 6 April 1989. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹² On 25 June 1990, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following objection:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Bahrain to the [said] Convention contains a declaration in respect of Israel.

In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purpose and objectives of this Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain under general International Law or under particular Conventions.

The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity".

¹³ In communications received on 8 March, 19 and 20 April 1989, respectively, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to article IX. For the texts of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 190, p. 381, vol. 196, p. 345 and vol. 201, p. 368, respectively.

¹⁴ On 24 June 1992, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the reservation to article IX of the Convention, made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 318.

¹⁵ On 5 January 1998, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made upon accession to the Convention. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 346, p. 324.

¹⁶ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to article IX made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 118, p. 306.

¹⁷ In this regard, on 14 October 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Norway, the following communication:

"... In [the view of the Government of Norway], reservations in respect of article IX of the Convention are incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention. Accordingly, the Government of Norway does not accept the reservations entered by the Governments of Singapore and Malaysia to article IX of the Convention."

¹⁸ In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation relating to article IX made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 587, p. 326.

¹⁹ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with re-

gard to article IX of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 277.

²⁰ On 2 April 1997, the Government of Romania informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article IX of the Convention. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 314.

²¹ On 11 January 1990, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the following declaration:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has taken note of the declarations made under the heading "Reservations" by the Government of the United States of America upon ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany interprets paragraph (2) of the said declarations as a reference to article V of the Convention and therefore as not in any way affecting the obligations of the United States of America as a State Party to the Convention."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

²² For the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 28 May 1951, see *I.C.J., Report 1951*, p. 15.

²³ For the resolution adopted on 12 January 1952 by the sixth session of the General Assembly concerning reservations to multilateral conventions, see Resolution 598 (VI); *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/2119)*, p. 84.

²⁴ By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 29 January 1982, the Government of Cuba withdrew the declaration made on its behalf upon ratification of the said Convention with respect to the reservations to articles IX and XII by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

²⁵ On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands". The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.

For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine [communication] under reference as having any legal effect."

²⁶ On 19 July 1999, the Government of Albania informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation regarding article IX made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 210, p. 332.

²⁷ On 16 September 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communication on the date indicated hereinafter:

China (17 December 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special

Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted at Paris on 9 December 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of ratification on 18 April

1983, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to Article 9 of the Convention will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

**2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION**

New York, 7 March 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 January 1969, in accordance with article 19¹
REGISTRATION: 12 March 1969, No. 9464.
STATUS: Signatories: 77. Parties: 155.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 (XX)² of 21 December 1965.

<i>Participants</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		6 Jul 1983 a	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Albania		11 May 1994 a	Ethiopia		23 Jun 1976 a
Algeria	9 Dec 1966	14 Feb 1972	Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Antigua and Barbuda.		25 Oct 1988 d	Finland	6 Oct 1966	14 Jul 1970
Argentina	13 Jul 1967	2 Oct 1968	France		28 Jul 1971 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Gabon	20 Sep 1966	29 Feb 1980
Australia	13 Oct 1966	30 Sep 1975	Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Austria	22 Jul 1969	9 May 1972	Georgia		2 Jun 1999 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Germany ^{6,7}	10 Feb 1967	16 May 1969
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d	Ghana	8 Sep 1966	8 Sep 1966
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Greece	7 Mar 1966	18 Jun 1970
Bangladesh		11 Jun 1979 a	Grenada	17 Dec 1981	
Barbados		8 Nov 1972 a	Guatemala	8 Sep 1967	18 Jan 1983
Belarus	7 Mar 1966	8 Apr 1969	Guinea	24 Mar 1966	14 Mar 1977
Belgium	17 Aug 1967	7 Aug 1975	Guyana	11 Dec 1968	15 Feb 1977
Benin	2 Feb 1967		Haiti	30 Oct 1972	19 Dec 1972
Bhutan	26 Mar 1973		Holy See	21 Nov 1966	1 May 1969
Bolivia	7 Jun 1966	22 Sep 1970	Hungary	15 Sep 1966	4 May 1967
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		16 Jul 1993 d	Iceland	14 Nov 1966	13 Mar 1967
Botswana		20 Feb 1974 a	India	2 Mar 1967	3 Dec 1968
Brazil	7 Mar 1966	27 Mar 1968	Indonesia		25 Jun 1999 a
Bulgaria	1 Jun 1966	8 Aug 1966	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Mar 1967	29 Aug 1968
Burkina Faso		18 Jul 1974 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	14 Jan 1970
Burundi	1 Feb 1967	27 Oct 1977	Ireland	21 Mar 1968	
Cambodia	12 Apr 1966	28 Nov 1983	Israel	7 Mar 1966	3 Jan 1979
Cameroon	12 Dec 1966	24 Jun 1971	Italy	13 Mar 1968	5 Jan 1976
Canada	24 Aug 1966	14 Oct 1970	Jamaica	14 Aug 1966	4 Jun 1971
Cape Verde		3 Oct 1979 a	Japan		15 Dec 1995 a
Central African Repub- lic	7 Mar 1966	16 Mar 1971	Jordan		30 May 1974 a
Chad		17 Aug 1977 a	Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Chile	3 Oct 1966	20 Oct 1971	Kuwait		15 Oct 1968 a
China ^{3,4}		29 Dec 1981 a	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Colombia	23 Mar 1967	2 Sep 1981	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		22 Feb 1974 a
Congo		11 Jul 1988 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Costa Rica	14 Mar 1966	16 Jan 1967	Lebanon		12 Nov 1971 a
Côte d'Ivoire		4 Jan 1973 a	Lesotho		4 Nov 1971 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Liberia		5 Nov 1976 a
Cuba	7 Jun 1966	15 Feb 1972	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		3 Jul 1968 a
Cyprus	12 Dec 1966	21 Apr 1967	Lithuania	8 Jun 1998	10 Dec 1998
Czech Republic ⁵		22 Feb 1993 d	Luxembourg	12 Dec 1967	1 May 1978
Democratic Republic of the Congo		21 Apr 1976 a	Madagascar	18 Dec 1967	7 Feb 1969
Denmark	21 Jun 1966	9 Dec 1971	Malawi		11 Jun 1996 a
Dominican Republic		25 May 1983 a	Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a
Ecuador		22 Sep 1966 a	Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Egypt	28 Sep 1966	1 May 1967	Malta	5 Sep 1968	27 May 1971
El Salvador		30 Nov 1979 a	Mauritania	21 Dec 1966	13 Dec 1988

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Mauritius.....		30 May 1972 a	South Africa.....	3 Oct 1994	10 Dec 1998
Mexico.....	1 Nov 1966	20 Feb 1975	Spain.....		13 Sep 1968 a
Monaco.....		27 Sep 1995 a	Sri Lanka.....		18 Feb 1982 a
Mongolia.....	3 May 1966	6 Aug 1969	Sudan.....		21 Mar 1977 a
Morocco.....	18 Sep 1967	18 Dec 1970	Suriname.....		15 Mar 1984 d
Mozambique.....		18 Apr 1983 a	Swaziland.....		7 Apr 1969 a
Namibia.....		11 Nov 1982 a	Sweden.....	5 May 1966	6 Dec 1971
Nepal.....		30 Jan 1971 a	Switzerland.....		29 Nov 1994 a
Netherlands.....	24 Oct 1966	10 Dec 1971	Syrian Arab Republic.		21 Apr 1969 a
New Zealand.....	25 Oct 1966	22 Nov 1972	Tajikistan.....		11 Jan 1995 a
Nicaragua.....		15 Feb 1978 a	the former Yugoslav		
Niger.....	14 Mar 1966	27 Apr 1967	Republic of Mace-		
Nigeria.....		16 Oct 1967 a	donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
Norway.....	21 Nov 1966	6 Aug 1970	Togo.....		1 Sep 1972 a
Pakistan.....	19 Sep 1966	21 Sep 1966	Tonga.....		16 Feb 1972 a
Panama.....	8 Dec 1966	16 Aug 1967	Trinidad and Tobago .	9 Jun 1967	4 Oct 1973
Papua New Guinea...		27 Jan 1982 a	Tunisia.....	12 Apr 1966	13 Jan 1967
Peru.....	22 Jul 1966	29 Sep 1971	Turkey.....	13 Oct 1972	
Philippines.....	7 Mar 1966	15 Sep 1967	Turkmenistan.....		29 Sep 1994 a
Poland.....	7 Mar 1966	5 Dec 1968	Uganda.....		21 Nov 1980 a
Portugal ²⁴		24 Aug 1982 a	Ukraine.....	7 Mar 1966	7 Mar 1969
Qatar.....		22 Jul 1976 a	United Arab Emirates.		20 Jun 1974 a
Republic of Korea....	8 Aug 1978	5 Dec 1978	United Kingdom of		
Republic of Moldova .		26 Jan 1993 a	Great Britain and		
Romania.....		15 Sep 1970 a	Northern Ireland ^{4,8}	11 Oct 1966	7 Mar 1969
Russian Federation...	7 Mar 1966	4 Feb 1969	United Republic of		
Rwanda.....		16 Apr 1975 a	Tanzania.....		27 Oct 1972 a
Saint Lucia.....		14 Feb 1990 d	United States of Amer-		
Saint Vincent and the			ica.....	28 Sep 1966	21 Oct 1994
Grenadines.....		9 Nov 1981 a	Uruguay.....	21 Feb 1967	30 Aug 1968
Saudi Arabia.....		23 Sep 1997 a	Uzbekistan.....		28 Sep 1995 a
Senegal.....	22 Jul 1968	19 Apr 1977	Venezuela.....	21 Apr 1967	10 Oct 1967
Seychelles.....		7 Mar 1978 a	Viet Nam.....		9 Jun 1982 a
Sierra Leone.....	17 Nov 1966	2 Aug 1967	Yemen ⁹		18 Oct 1972 a
Slovakia ⁵		28 May 1993 d	Yugoslavia.....	15 Apr 1966	2 Oct 1967
Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d	Zambia.....	11 Oct 1968	4 Feb 1972
Solomon Islands.....		17 Mar 1982 d	Zimbabwe.....		13 May 1991 a
Somalia.....	26 Jan 1967	26 Aug 1975			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto and declarations recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, see hereinafter.)

AFGHANISTAN

Reservation:

While acceding to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention since according to this article, in the event of disagreement between two or several States Parties to the Convention on the interpretation and implementation of provisions of the Convention, the matters could be referred to the International Court of Justice upon the request of only one side.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, therefore, states that should any disagreement emerge on the interpretation and implementation of the Convention, the matter will be referred to the International Court of Justice only if all concerned parties agree with that procedure.

Declaration:

Furthermore, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan states that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have a discriminatory nature against some states and therefore are not in conformity with the principle of universality of international treaties.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Declaration:

"The Constitution of Antigua and Barbuda entrenches and guarantees to every person in Antigua and Barbuda the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights, whether by the state or by a private individual. Acceptance of the Convention by the Government of Antigua and Bar-

buda does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligations to introduce judicial processes beyond those provided in the Constitution.

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda interprets article 4 of the Convention as requiring a Party to enact measures in the fields covered by subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only where it is considered that the need arises to enact such legislation."

AUSTRALIA

"The Government of Australia ... declares that Australia is not at present in a position specifically to treat as offences all the matters covered by article 4 (a) of the Convention. Acts of the kind there mentioned are punishable only to the extent provided by the existing criminal law dealing with such matters as the maintenance of public order, public mischief, assault, riot, criminal libel, conspiracy and attempts. It is the intention of the Australian Government, at the first suitable moment, to seek from Parliament legislation specifically implementing the terms of article 4 (a)."

AUSTRIA

"Article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provides that the measures specifically described in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) shall be undertaken with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention. The Republic of Austria therefore considers that through such measures the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association may not be jeopardized. These rights are laid down in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; they were reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations when it adopted articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and are referred to in article 5 (d) (viii) and (ix) of the present Convention."

BAHAMAS

"Firstly the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas wishes to state its understanding of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration set out in article 5 of the Convention (in particular to freedom of opinion and expression and the right of freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to, or variation of existing law and practice in these fields is necessary for the attainment of the ends specified in article 4. Lastly, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas entrenches and guarantees to every person in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial process to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Acceptance of this Convention by the Commonwealth of the Bahamas does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligations to introduce judicial process beyond these prescribed under the Constitution."

BAHRAIN¹⁰

Reservations:

"With reference to article 22 of the Convention, the Government of the State of Bahrain declares that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the express consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."

"Moreover, the accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

BARBADOS

"The Constitution of Barbados entrenches and guarantees to every person in Barbados the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Accession to the Convention does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligations to introduce judicial processes beyond those provided in the Constitution.

The Government of Barbados interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to enact measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only where it is considered that the need arises to enact such legislation."

BELARUS¹¹

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

BELGIUM

In order to meet the requirements of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Kingdom of Belgium will take care to adapt its legislation to the obligations it has assumed in becoming a party to the said Convention.

The Kingdom of Belgium nevertheless wishes to emphasize the importance which it attaches to the fact that article 4 of the Convention provides that the measures laid down in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) should be adopted with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention. The Kingdom of Belgium therefore considers that the obligations imposed by article 4 must be reconciled with the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Those rights are proclaimed in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and have been reaffirmed in articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. They have also been stated in article 5, subparagraph (d) (viii) and (ix) of the said Convention.

The Kingdom of Belgium also wishes to emphasize the importance which it attaches to respect for the rights set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, especially in articles 10 and 11

dealing respectively with freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

BULGARIA¹²

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the effect of which is to prevent sovereign States from becoming Parties to the Convention, are of a discriminatory nature. The Convention, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, should be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatsoever.

CHINA¹³

Reservation:

The People's Republic of China has reservations on the provisions of article 22 of the Convention and will not be bound by it. (*The reservation was circulated by the Secretary-General on 13 January 1982.*)

Declaration:

The signing and ratification of the said Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China are illegal and null and void.

CUBA

Upon signature:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba will make such reservations as it may deem appropriate if and when the Convention is ratified.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not accept the provision in article 22 of the Convention to the effect that disputes between two or more States Parties shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, since it considers that such disputes should be settled exclusively by the procedures expressly provided for in the Convention or by negotiation through the diplomatic channel between the disputants.

Statement:

This Convention, intended to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, should not, as it expressly does in articles 17 and 18, exclude States not Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice from making an effective contribution under the Convention, since these articles constitute in themselves a form of discrimination that is at variance with the principles set out in the Convention; the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba accordingly ratifies the Convention, but with the qualification just indicated.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁵

DENMARK¹⁴

EGYPT¹⁵

"The United Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute

is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice."

FIJI

The reservation and declarations formulated by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of Fiji are affirmed but have been redrafted in the following terms:

"To the extent, if any, that any law relating to elections in Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (c), that any law relating to land in Fiji which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (d) (v), or that the school system of Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in articles 2, 3, or 5 (e) (v), the Government of Fiji reserves the right not to implement the aforementioned provisions of the Convention.

"The Government of Fiji wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of Article 4.

Further, the Government of Fiji interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"The Government of Fiji maintains the view that Article 15 is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories whilst making no comparable provision for States without such territories."

FRANCE¹⁶

With regard to article 4, France wishes to make it clear that it interprets the reference made therein to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention as releasing the States Parties from the obligation to enact anti-discrimination legislation which is incompatible with the freedoms of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly and association guaranteed by those texts.

With regard to article 6, France declares that the question of remedy through tribunals is, as far as France is concerned, governed by the rules of ordinary law.

With regard to article 15, France's accession to the Convention may not be interpreted as implying any change in its position regarding the resolution mentioned in that provision.

GUYANA

"The Government of the Republic of Guyana do not interpret the provisions of this Convention as imposing upon them any obligation going beyond the limits set by the Constitution of Guyana or imposing upon them any obligation requiring the introduction of judicial processes going beyond those provided under the same Constitution."

HUNGARY¹⁷

"The Hungarian People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and of article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, barring accession to the Convention by all States, are of a discriminating nature and contrary to international law. The Hungarian People's Republic maintains its general position that multilateral treaties of a universal character should, in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality of States, be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatever."

INDIA¹⁸

"The Government of India declare that for reference of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision in terms of Article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each individual case."

INDONESIA

Reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 22 and takes the position that disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the [Convention] which cannot be settled through the channel provided for in the said article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute."

IRAQ¹⁰

Upon signature:

"The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq hereby declares that signature for and on behalf of the Republic of Iraq of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 December 1965, as well as approval by the Arab States of the said Convention and entry into it by their respective governments, shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or lead to entry by the Arab States into such dealings with Israel as may be regulated by the said Convention.

"Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Iraq does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article twenty-two of the Convention afore-mentioned and affirms its reservation that it does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice provided for in the said article."

Upon ratification:

1. The acceptance and ratification of the Convention by Iraq shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by Iraq into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Convention;

2. Iraq does not accept the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The Republic of Iraq does not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention and deems it necessary that in all cases the approval of all parties to the dispute be secured before the case is referred to the International Court of Justice.

ISRAEL

"The State of Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the said Convention."

ITALY

Decl. ration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratifica-

tion:

(a) The positive measures, provided for in article 4 of the Convention and specifically described in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that article, designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, discrimination, are to be interpreted, as that article provides, "with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5" of the Convention. Consequently, the obligations deriving from the aforementioned article 4 are not to jeopardize the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association which are laid down in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations when it adopted articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and are referred to in articles 5 (d) (viii) and (ix) of the Convention. In fact, the Italian Government, in conformity with the obligations resulting from Articles 55 (c) and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, remains faithful to the principle laid down in article 29 (2) of the Universal Declaration, which provides that "in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

(b) Effective remedies against acts of racial discrimination which violate his individual rights and fundamental freedoms will be assured to everyone, in conformity with article 6 of the Convention, by the ordinary courts within the framework of their respective jurisdiction. Claims for reparation for any damage suffered as a result of acts of racial discrimination must be brought against the persons responsible for the malicious or criminal acts which caused such damage.

JAMAICA

"The Constitution of Jamaica entrenches and guarantees to every person in Jamaica the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Ratification of the Convention by Jamaica does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce judicial processes beyond those prescribed under the Constitution."

JAPAN

Reservation:

"In applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of article 4 of the [said Convention] Japan fulfills the obligations under those provisions to the extent that fulfillment of the obligations is compatible with the guarantee of the rights to freedom of assembly, association and expression and other rights under the Constitution of Japan, noting the phrase 'with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention' referred to in article 4."

KUWAIT¹⁰

"In acceding to the said Convention, the Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession does not in any way imply recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country.

"The Government of the State of Kuwait does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention,

under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice."

LEBANON

The Republic of Lebanon does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all States parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIYAH¹⁰

"(a) The Kingdom of Libya does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"(b) It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the Kingdom of Libya. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Kingdom of Libya and Israel."

MADAGASCAR

The Government of the Malagasy Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

MALTA

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification :

"The Government of Malta wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention.

"It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article should it consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention, that the need arises to enact 'ad hoc' legislation, in addition to or variation of existing law and practice to bring to an end any act of racial discrimination.

"Further, the Government of Malta interprets the requirements in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end."

MONACO

Reservation regarding article 2, paragraph 1:

Monaco reserves the right to apply its own legal provisions concerning the admission of foreigners to the labour market of the Principality.

Reservation regarding article 4:

Monaco interprets the reference in that article to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to the rights enumerated in article 5 of the Convention as releasing States Parties from the obligation to promulgate repressive laws which are incompatible with freedom of opinion and expression and freedom of peaceful assembly and association, which are guaranteed by those instruments.

MONGOLIA¹⁹

The Mongolian People's Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and it holds that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

MOROCCO

The Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Kingdom of Morocco states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

MOZAMBIQUE

Reservation:

"The People's Republic of Mozambique does not consider to be bound by the provision of article 22 and wishes to restate that for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision in terms of the said article, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary in each individual case."

NEPAL

"The Constitution of Nepal contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form unions and associations not motivated by party politics and the right to freedom of professing his/her own religion; and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by Nepal incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of Nepal.

"His Majesty's Government interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only insofar as His Majesty's Government may consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. His Majesty's Government interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available; and further

interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end.

"His Majesty's Government does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 22 of the Convention under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA¹³

Reservation:

"The Government of Papua New Guinea interprets article 4 of the Convention as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the areas covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration set out in Article 5 of the Convention that some legislative addition to, or variation of existing law and practice, is necessary to give effect to the provisions of article 4. In addition, the Constitution of Papua New Guinea guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedoms to all persons irrespective of their race or place of origin. The Constitution also provides for judicial protection of these rights and freedoms. Acceptance of this Convention does not therefore indicate the acceptance of obligations by the Government of Papua New Guinea which go beyond those provided by the Constitution, nor does it indicate the acceptance of any obligation to introduce judicial process beyond that provided by the Constitution". (The reservation was circulated by the Secretary-General on 22 February 1982.)

POLAND²⁰

The Polish People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which make it impossible for many States to become parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and are incompatible with the object and purpose of that Convention.

The Polish People's Republic considers that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the said Convention should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or restrictions whatsoever.

ROMANIA²¹

...
The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION¹¹

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

RWANDA

The Rwandese Republic does not consider itself as bound by article 22 of the Convention.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reservations:

[The Government of Saudi Arabia declares that it will] implement the provisions [of the above Convention], providing these do not conflict with the precepts of the Islamic *Shariah*.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall not be bound by the provisions of article (22) of this Convention, since it considers that any dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the approval of the States Parties to the dispute.

SLOVAKIA⁵

SPAIN²⁵

SWITZERLAND

Reservation concerning article 4:

Switzerland reserves the right to take the legislative measures necessary for the implementation of article 4, taking due account of freedom of opinion and freedom of association, provided for *inter alia* in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Reservation concerning article 2, paragraph 1 (a):

Switzerland reserves the right to apply its legal provisions concerning the admission of foreigners to the Swiss market.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC¹⁰

1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said Convention.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the Parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Syrian Arab Republic states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

TONGA²²

Reservation:

"To the extent, [...], that any law relating to land in Tonga which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (d) (v), [...], the Kingdom of Tonga reserves the right not to apply the Convention to Tonga.

Declaration:

"Secondly, the Kingdom of Tonga wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of arti-

cle 4. Further, the Kingdom of Tonga interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"Lastly, the Kingdom of Tonga maintains its position in regard to article 15. In its view this article is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories while making no comparable provision for States without such territories. Moreover, the article purports to establish a procedure applicable to the dependent territories of States whether or not those States have become parties to the Convention. His Majesty's Government have decided that the Kingdom of Tonga should accede to the Convention, these objections notwithstanding because of the importance they attach to the Convention as a whole."

UKRAINE¹¹

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES¹⁰

"The accession of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relations with Israel."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature:

Subject to the following reservation and interpretative statements:

"First, in the present circumstances deriving from the usurpation of power in Rhodesia by the illegal régime, the United Kingdom must sign subject to a reservation of the right not to apply the Convention to Rhodesia unless and until the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented.

"Secondly, the United Kingdom wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. Further, the United Kingdom interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress ef-

fective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"Lastly, the United Kingdom maintains its position in regard to article 15. In its view this article is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories while making no comparable provision for States without such territories. Moreover, the article purports to establish a procedure applicable to the dependent territories of States whether or not those States have become parties to the Convention. Her Majesty's Government have decided that the United Kingdom should sign the Convention, these objections notwithstanding, because of the importance they attach to the Convention as a whole."

Upon ratification:

"First, the reservation and interpretative statements made by the United Kingdom at the time of signature of the Convention are maintained.

"Secondly, the United Kingdom does not regard the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, 1962 and 1968, or their application, as involving any racial discrimination within the meaning of paragraph 1 of article 1, or any other provision of the Convention, and fully reserves its right to continue to apply those Acts.

"Lastly, to the extent if any, that any law relating to election in Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (c), that any law relating to land in Fiji which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (d) (v), or that the school system of Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in articles 2, 3 or 5 (e) (v), the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the Convention to Fiji."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Upon signature:

"The Constitution of the United States contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, such as the right of free speech, and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by the United States of America incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America."

Upon ratification:

"I. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following reservations:

(1) That the Constitution and laws of the United States contain extensive protections of individual freedom of speech, expression and association. Accordingly, the United States does not accept any obligation under this Convention, in particular under articles 4 and 7, to restrict those rights, through the adoption of legislation or any other measures, to the extent that they are protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(2) That the Constitution and laws of the United States establish extensive protections against discrimination, reaching significant areas of non-governmental activity. Individual privacy and freedom from governmental interference in private conduct, however, are also recognized as among the fundamental values which shape our free and democratic society. The United States understands that the identification of the rights protected under the Convention by reference in article 1 to fields of 'public life' reflects a similar distinction between spheres of public conduct that are customarily the subject of governmental regulation, and spheres of private conduct that are not. To the extent, however, that the Convention calls for a broader regulation of private conduct, the United States does not accept any obligation under this Convention to enact legis-

lation or take other measures under paragraph (1) of article 2, subparagraphs (1) (c) and (d) of article 2, article 3 and article 5 with respect to private conduct except as mandated by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(3) That with reference to article 22 of the Convention, before any dispute to which the United States is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this article, the specific consent of the United States is required in each case.

II. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following understanding, which shall apply to the obligations of the United States under this Convention:

That the United States understands that this Convention shall be implemented by the Federal Government to the extent that it exercises jurisdiction over the matters covered therein, and otherwise by the state and local governments. To the extent that state and local governments exercise jurisdiction over such matters, the Federal Government shall, as necessary, take appropriate measures to ensure the fulfilment of this Convention.

III. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following declaration:

That the United States declares that the provisions of the Convention are not self-executing."

VIET NAM¹³

Declaration:

(1) The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam declares that the provisions of article 17 (1) and of article 18 (1) of the Convention whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity of becoming Parties to the said Convention are of a discriminatory nature and it considers that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

AUSTRALIA

8 August 1989

"In accordance with article 20 (2), Australia objects to [the reservations made by Yemen] which it considers impermissible as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention."

AUSTRIA

19 February 1998

With regard to the general reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

"Austria is of the view that a reservation by which a State limits its responsibilities under the Convention in a general and unspecified manner creates doubts as to the commitment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with its obligations under the Convention, essential for the fulfilment of its objection and purpose. According to paragraph 2 of article 20 a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

Austria is further of the view that a general reservation of the kind made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Reservation:

(2) The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention and holds that, for any dispute with regard to the interpretation or application of the Convention to be brought before the International Court of Justice, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary. *(The reservation was circulated by the Secretary-General on 10 August 1982.)*

YEMEN^{9,10}

"The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said Convention.

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen states that the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and holds that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be opened to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind."

which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

According to international law a reservation is inadmissible to the extent as its application negatively affects the compliance by a State with its obligations under the Convention essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.

Therefore, Austria cannot consider the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as admissible unless the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by providing additional information or through subsequent practice, ensures that the reservation is compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the Convention.

This view by Austria would not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Austria."

BELARUS

29 December 1983

The ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by the so-called "Government of Democratic Kampuchea"-the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of hangers-on overthrown by the Kampuchean people - is completely unlawful and has no legal force. There is only one State of Kampuchea in the world-The People's Republic of Kampuchea, recognized by a large

ETHIOPIA

25 January 1984

number of countries. All power in this State is entirely in the hands of its only lawful Government, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has the exclusive right to act in the name of Kampuchea in the international arena, including the right to ratify international agreements prepared within the United Nations.

The farce involving the ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by a clique representing no one mocks the norms of law and morality and blasphemes the memory of millions of Kampuchean victims of the genocide committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary régime.

"The Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia should like to reiterate that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the People of Kampuchea and as such it alone has the authority to act on behalf of Kampuchea.

The Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, therefore, considers the ratification of the so-called 'Government of Democratic Kampuchea' to be null and void."

BELGIUM

8 August 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

These reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and consequently are not permitted pursuant to article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

CANADA

10 August 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"The effect of these reservations would be to allow racial discrimination in respect of certain of the rights enumerated in Article 5. Since the objective of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as stated in its Preamble, is to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, the Government of Canada believes that the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic are incompatible with the object and purpose of the International Convention. Moreover, the Government of Canada believes that the principle of non-discrimination is generally accepted and recognized in international law and therefore is binding on all states."

CZECH REPUBLIC⁵

DENMARK

10 July 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"Article 5 contains undertakings, in compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of the Convention, to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the rights enumerated in the article.

The reservations made by the Government of Yemen are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and the reservations are consequently impermissible according to article 20, paragraph 2 of the Convention. In accordance with article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention the Government of Denmark therefore formally objects to these reservations. This objection does not have the effect of preventing the Convention from entering into force between Denmark and Yemen, and the reservations cannot alter or modify in any respect, the obligations arising from the Convention."

FINLAND

7 July 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"The Government of Finland formally, and in accordance with article 20 (2) of the Convention, objects to the reservations made by Yemen to the above provisions.

In the first place, the reservations concern matters which are of fundamental importance in the Convention. The first paragraph of article 5 clearly brings this out. According to it, the Parties have undertaken to guarantee the rights listed in that article "In compliance with fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of the Convention". Clearly, provisions prohibiting racial discrimination in the granting of such fundamental political rights and civil liberties as the right to participate in public life, to marry and choose a spouse, to inherit and to enjoy freedom of thought, conscience and religion are central in a convention against racial discrimination. Therefore, the reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as specified in paragraph 20 (2) thereof and in article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

Moreover, it is the view of the Government of Finland that it would be unthinkable that merely by making a reservation to the said provisions, a State could achieve the liberty to start discriminatory practices on the grounds of race, colour, or national or ethnic origin in regard to such fundamental political rights and civil liberties as the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs, the right of marriage and choice of spouse, the right of inheritance and the freedom of thought, conscience and religion. Any racial discrimination in respect of those fundamental rights and liberties is clearly against the general principles of human rights law as reflected in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the practice of States and international organizations. By making a reservation a State cannot contract out from universally binding human rights standards.

For the above reasons, the Government of Finland notes that the reservations made by Yemen are devoid of legal effect. However, the Government of Finland does not consider that this fact is an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention in respect of Yemen."

6 February 1998

With regard to the general reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

"The Government of Finland is of the view that this general reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Saudi Arabia to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that according to paragraph 2 of article 20 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Finland would also like to recall that according to the said paragraph a reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two thirds of the States Parties to the Convention object to it. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their ob-

ject and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by Saudi Arabia, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia to the [Convention].

FRANCE

15 May 1984

The Government of the French Republic, which does not recognize the coalition government of Democratic Cambodia, declares that the instrument of ratification by the coalition government of Democratic Cambodia of the [International] Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966, is without effect.

20 September 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

France considers that the reservations made by the Yemen Arab Republic to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not valid as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

Such objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between France and the Yemen Arab Republic.

GERMANY

8 August 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"These reservations relate to the basic obligations of States Parties to the Convention to prohibit and eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone to equality before the law and include the enjoyment of such fundamental political and civil rights as the right to take part in the conduct of public life, the right to marriage and choice of spouse, the right to inherit and the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. As a result, the reservations made by Yemen are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention within the meaning of article 20, paragraph 2 thereof."

3 February 1998

With regard to the general reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that this reservation may raise doubts as to the commitment of Saudi Arabia to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would like to recall that, according to paragraph 2 of article 20 of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the said reservation.

The objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

ITALY

7 August 1989

"The Government of the Republic of Italy raises an objection to the reservations entered by the Government of the Arab Republic of Yemen to article 5 [(c) and (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii)] of the above-mentioned Convention."

MEXICO

11 August 1989

With regard to reservation made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

The Government of the United Mexican States has concluded that, in view of article 20 of the Convention, the reservation must be deemed invalid, as it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

Said reservation, if implemented would result in discrimination to the detriment of a certain sector of the population and, at the same time, would violate the rights established in articles 2, 16 and 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

The objection of the United Mexican States to the reservation in question should not be interpreted as an impediment to the entry into force of the Convention of 1966 between the United States of Mexico and the Government of Yemen.

MONGOLIA

7 June 1984

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that only the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole authentic and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people has the right to assume international obligations on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Therefore the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, a regime that ceased to exist as a result of the people's revolution in Kampuchea, is null and void."

NETHERLANDS

25 July 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the above-mentioned reservations, as they are incompatible with object and purpose of the Convention.

These objections are not an obstacle for the entry into force of this Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Yemen."

3 February 1998

With regard to the general reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

[Same objection, identical in essence, as the one made for Yemen.]

NEW ZEALAND

4 August 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"The New Zealand Government is of the view that those provisions contain undertakings which are themselves fundamental to the Convention. Accordingly it considers that the reservations purportedly made by Yemen relating to political and civil rights are incompatible with the object and purpose of the

Treaty within the terms of the article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

The Government of New Zealand advises therefore under article 20 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination that it does not accept the reservations made by Yemen."

NORWAY

28 July 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"The Government of Norway hereby enters its formal objection to the reservations made by Yemen."

6 February 1998

With regard to the general reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

"The Government of Norway considers that the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia, due to its unlimited scope and undefined character, is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, and thus impermissible under article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Under well-established treaty law, a State party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform treaty obligations. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

28 December 1983

The ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by the so-called "Government of Democratic Kampuchea"-the Pol Pot clique of hangmen overthrown by the Kampuchean people-is completely unlawful and has no legal force. Only the representatives authorized by the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea can act in the name of Kampuchea. There is only one State of Kampuchea in the world -the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has been recognized by a large number of countries. All power in this State is entirely in the hands of its only lawful Government, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which has the exclusive right to act in the name of Kampuchea in the international arena, including the right to ratify international agreements prepared within the United Nations.

Nor should one fail to observe that the farce involving the ratification of the above-mentioned International Convention by a clique representing no one mocks the norms of law and morality and is a direct insult to the memory of millions of Kampuchean victims of the genocide committed against the Kampuchean people by the Pol Pot Sary régime. The entire international community is familiar with the bloody crimes of that puppet clique.

SLOVAKIA⁵

SPAIN

18 September 1998

With regard to the general reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

The Government of Spain considers that, given its unlimited scope and undefined nature, the reservation made by the Gov-

ernment of Saudi Arabia is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore inadmissible under article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Under the generally accepted law of treaties, a State party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as a justification for failure to perform its treaty obligations. The Government of Spain therefore formulates an objection to the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

The Government of Spain does not consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

SWEDEN

5 July 1989

With regard to reservations made by Yemen concerning article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii):

"Article 5 contains undertakings, in compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of the Convention, to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the rights enumerated in the article.

The Government of Sweden has come to the conclusion that the reservations made by Yemen are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore are impermissible according to article 20, paragraph 2 of the Convention. For this reason the Government of Sweden objects to these reservations. This objection does not have the effect of preventing the Convention from entering into force between Sweden and Yemen, and the reservations cannot alter or modify, in any respect, the obligations arising from the Convention."

27 January 1998

With regard to the general reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

"The Government of Sweden notes that the said reservation is a reservation of a general nature in respect of the provisions of the Convention which may conflict with the precepts of the Islamic *Shariah*.

The Government of Sweden is of the view that this general reservation raises doubts as to the commitment [of] Saudi Arabia to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of Saudi Arabia, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia to the [said Convention].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Saudi Arabia and Sweden. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without Saudi Arabia benefiting from this reservation."

UKRAINE

17 January 1984

The ratification of the above-mentioned international Convention by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is guilty of the annihilation of millions of Kampuchean people, which was overthrown in 1979 by the Kampuchean people, is thoroughly illegal and has no juridical force. There is only one Kampuchean State in the World, namely, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. All authority in this State is vested wholly in its sole legitimate government, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This Government alone has the exclusive right to speak on behalf of Kampuchea at the international level, while the supreme organ of State power, the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has the exclusive right to ratify international agreements drawn up within the framework of the United Nations.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

4 August 1989

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not accept the reservations made by the

Yemen Arab Republic to article 5 (c) and (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

VIET NAM

29 February 1984

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam considers that only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean People, is empowered to act in their behalf to sign, ratify or accede to international conventions.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam rejects as null and void the ratification of the above-mentioned international Convention by the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea"- a genocidal regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people since January 7, 1979.

Furthermore, the ratification of the Convention by a genocidal regime, which massacred more than 3 million Kampuchean people in gross violation of fundamental standards of morality and international laws on human rights, simply plays down the significance of the Convention and jeopardises the prestige of the United Nations."

Declarations recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in accordance with article 14 of the Convention²³

ALGERIA

12 September 1989

The Algerian Government declares, pursuant to article 14 of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by it of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

AUSTRALIA

28 January 1993

"The Government of Australia hereby declares that it recognizes, for and on behalf of Australia, the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Australia of any of the rights set forth in the aforesaid Convention."

BULGARIA

12 May 1993

"The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Republic of Bulgaria of any of the rights set forth in this Convention."

CHILE

18 May 1994

In accordance with article 14 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Government of Chile declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Government of Chile of any of the rights set forth in this Convention.

COSTA RICA

8 January 1974

Costa Rica recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under article 8 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in accordance with article 14 of the Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the State of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

CYPRUS

"The Republic of Cyprus recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination established under article 14 (1) of [the Convention] to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Republic of Cyprus of any of the rights set forth in this Convention.

DENMARK

11 October 1985

Denmark recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within Danish jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Denmark of any of the rights set forth in the Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communications unless it has ascertained that the same matter has not been, and is not being, examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

ECUADOR

18 March 1977

The State of Ecuador, by virtue of Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, recognizes the competence of the Committee

on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation of the rights set forth in the above-mentioned Convention.

FINLAND

16 November 1994

"Finland recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Finland claiming to be victims of a violation by Finland of any of the rights set forth in the said Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or a group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

FRANCE

16 August 1982

[The Government of the French Republic declares], in accordance with article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination opened for signature on 7 March 1966, [that it] recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within French jurisdiction that either by reason of acts or omissions, events or deeds occurring after 15 August 1982, or by reason of a decision concerning the acts or omissions, events or deeds after the said date, would complain of being victims of a violation, by the French Republic, of one of the rights mentioned in the Convention.

HUNGARY

13 September 1989

"The Hungarian People's Republic hereby recognizes the competence of the Committee established by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provided for in paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention."

ICELAND

10 August 1981

[The Government of Iceland declares] "in accordance with article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966, that Iceland recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Iceland claiming to be victims of a violation by Iceland of any of the rights set forth in the Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

ITALY

5 May 1978

With reference to article 14, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966, the Government of the Italian Republic recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Dis-

crimination, established by the afore-mentioned Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within Italian jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Italy of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

The Government of the Italian Republic recognizes that competence on the understanding that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination shall not consider any communication without ascertaining that the same matter is not being considered or has not already been considered by another international body of investigation or settlement.

LUXEMBOURG

22 July 1996

Pursuant to article 14 (1) of the [said Convention], Luxembourg declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Luxembourg of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

Pursuant to article 14 (2) of the [said Convention], the "Commission spéciale permanente contre la discrimination", created in May 1996 pursuant to article 24 of the Law dated 27 July 1993 on the integration of aliens shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Luxembourg who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

MALTA

16 December 1998

-Malta declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of Malta who claim to be victims of a violation by Malta of any of the rights set forth in the Convention which results from situations or events occurring after the date of adoption of the present declaration, or from a decision relating to situations or events occurring after that date.

The Government of Malta recognizes this competence on the understanding that the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination shall not consider any communication without ascertaining that the same matter is not being considered or has not already been considered by another international body of investigation or settlement."

NETHERLANDS

In accordance with article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination concluded at New York on 7 March 1966, the Kingdom of the Netherlands recognizes, for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the competence of the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation, by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, of any of the rights set forth in the above-mentioned Convention.

NORWAY

23 January 1976

"The Norwegian Government recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Norway claiming to be victims of a violation by Norway of any of the rights set forth in the International Convention of 21 December 1965

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination according to article 14 of the said Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

PERU

27 November 1984

[The Government of the Republic of Peru declares] that, in accordance with its policy of full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinctions as to race, sex, language or religion, and with the aim of strengthening the international instruments on the subject, Peru recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction, who claim to be victims of violations of any of the rights set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in conformity with the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.

POLAND

1 December 1998

The Government of the Republic of Poland recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established by the provisions of the aforementioned Convention, to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within jurisdiction of the Republic of Poland claiming, to be victims of a violation by the Republic of Poland of the rights set forth in the above Convention and concerning all deeds, decisions and facts which will occur after the day this Declaration has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

5 March 1997

"The Government of the Republic of Korea recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea claiming to be victims of a violation by the Republic of Korea of any of the rights set forth in the said Convention."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1 October 1991

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications, in respect of situations and events occurring after the adoption of the present declaration, from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of the USSR claiming to be victims of a violation by the USSR of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

SENEGAL

3 December 1982

In accordance with [article 14], the Government of Senegal declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee (on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination) to receive and consider communications from individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by Senegal of any of the

rights set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

SLOVAKIA

17 March 1995

The Slovak Republic, pursuant to article 14 of the Convention, recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Republic of South Africa-

(a) declares that, for the purposes of paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention, it recognises the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the Republic's jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Republic in any of the rights set forth in the Convention after having exhausted all domestic remedies

and

(b) indicates that, for the purposes of paragraph 2 of article 14 of the Convention, the South African Human Rights Commission is the body within the Republic's national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals or groups of individuals within the Republic's jurisdiction who claim to be victims of any of the rights set forth in the Convention."

SPAIN

13 January 1998

[The Government of Spain] recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Spain claiming to be victims of violations by the Spanish State of any of the rights set forth in that Convention.

Such competence shall be accepted only after appeals to national jurisdiction bodies have been exhausted, and it must be exercised within three months following the date of the final judicial decision.

SWEDEN

"Sweden recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Sweden claiming to be victims of a violation by Sweden of any of the rights set forth in the Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or a group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

22 December 1999

"The Republic of Macedonia declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by the Republic of Macedonia of any of its rights set forth in this Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from

individuals or groups of individuals, unless it has ascertained that the same matter has not been, and is not being, examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

UKRAINE

28 July 1992

In accordance with the article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination, Ukraine declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to re-

ceive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals [within its jurisdiction] claiming to be victims of a violation by [it] of any of the rights set forth in the Convention.

URUGUAY

11 September 1972

The Government of Uruguay recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, under article 14 of the Convention.

Notes:

¹ Article 19 of the Convention provides that the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession. On 5 December 1968, the Government of Poland deposited the twenty-seventh instrument. However, among those instruments there were some which contained a reservation and therefore were subject to the provisions of article 20 of the Convention allowing States to notify objections within ninety days from the date of circulation by the Secretary-General of the reservations. In respect of two such instruments, namely those of Kuwait and Spain, the ninety-day period had not yet expired on the date of deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument. The reservation contained in one further instrument, that of India, had not yet been circulated on that date, and the twenty-seventh instrument itself, that of Poland, contained a reservation; in respect of these two instruments the ninety-day period would only begin to run on the date of the Secretary-General's notification of their deposit. Therefore, in that notification, which was dated 13 December 1968, the Secretary-General called the attention of the interested States to the situation and stated the following:

"It appears from the provisions of article 20 of the Convention that it would not be possible to determine the legal effect of the four instruments in question pending the expiry of the respective periods of time mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Having regard to the above-mentioned consideration, the Secretary-General is not at the present time in a position to ascertain the date of entry into force of the Convention."

Subsequently, in a notification dated 17 March 1969, the Secretary-General informed the interested States; (a) that within the period of ninety days from the date of his previous notification he had received an objection from one State to the reservation contained in the instrument of ratification by the Government of India; and (b) that the Convention, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19, had entered into force on 4 January 1969, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Government of Poland, which was the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession deposited with the Secretary-General.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/6914), p. 47.*

³ The Convention had previously been signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 31 March 1966 and 10 December 1970, respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, communications have been received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Bulgaria (12 March 1971), Mongolia (11 January 1971), the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (9 June 1971), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (21 April 1971) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (18 January 1971) stating that they considered the said signature and/or ratification as null and void, since the so-called "Government of China" had no right to speak or assume obligations on behalf of China, there being only one Chinese State, the People's Republic of China, and one Government entitled to represent it, the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to

the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the twentieth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, contributed to the formulation of the Convention concerned, signed the Convention and duly deposited the instrument of ratification thereof, and that "any statements and reservations relating to the above-mentioned Convention that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under this Convention".

Finally, upon depositing its instrument of accession, the Government of the People's Republic of China made the following declaration: The signing and ratification of the said Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China are illegal and null and void.

⁴ On 10 June 1997, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notifications as those made under note 5 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following declarations:

1. The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to article 22 will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2. The reservation of the People's Republic of China on behalf of the the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning "reparation and satisfaction" as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets "satisfaction" as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end.

⁵ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 7 October 1966 and 29 December 1966, respectively, with reservations. Subsequently, on 12 March 1984, the Government of Czechoslovakia made an objection to the ratification by Democratic Kampuchea. Further, by a notification received on 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 22 made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the reservations and the objection, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 276 and vol. 1350, p. 386, respectively. See also note 9 below and note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 23 March 1973 with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 883, p. 190.

Moreover, on 26 April 1984, the Government of the German Democratic Republic had made an objection with regard to the ratification made by the Government of the Democratic Kampuchea. For the text of the objection, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1355, p. 327. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, the Secretary-General received communications from the Governments of Bulgaria

(16 September 1969), Czechoslovakia (3 November 1969. See note 5 in this chapter), Mongolia (7 January 1970), Poland (20 June 1969), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (10 November 1969) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (4 August 1969). The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those referred in the second paragraph of note 4 in chapter III.3.

On 27 December 1973, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made in respect of the above-mentioned declaration a declaration which is identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one reproduced in the fourth paragraph of note 4 in chapter III.3. Subsequently, the Secretary-General received from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany (15 July 1974 and 19 September 1975), France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (17 June 1974 and 8 July 1975), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (19 September 1974) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 September 1974 and 8 December 1975), declarations identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 4 in chapter III.3.

See also note 6 above.

⁸ With respect to the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Christopher Nevis Anguilla and Saint Lucia) and Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom (see note 4 in this chapter), as well as the State of Brunei, the Kingdom of Tonga and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

⁹ The Yemen Arab Republic had acceded to the Convention on 6 April 1989 with the following reservation:

Reservations in respect of article 5 (c) and article 5 (d) (iv), (vi) and (vii).

In this regard, the Secretary-General received on 30 April 1990, from the Government of Czechoslovakia the following objection:

"The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic considers the reservations of the Government of Yemen with respect to article 5 (c) and articles 5 (d) (iv), (vi), and (vii) of [the Convention], as incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention."

See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹⁰ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 10 July 1969, the Government of Israel declared:

"[The Government of Israel] has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing the above Convention.

In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity. Moreover, it is the view of the Government of Israel that no legal relevance can be attached to those Iraqi statements which purport to represent the views of the other States".

Except for the omission of the last sentence, identical communications in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel as follows: on 29 December 1966 in respect of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic upon signature (see also note 15 below); on 16 August 1968 in respect of the declaration made by the Government of Libya upon accession; on 12 December 1968 in respect of the declaration made by the Government of Kuwait upon accession; on 9 July 1969 in respect of the declaration made by the Government of Syria upon accession; on 21 April 1970 made in respect of the declaration made by Government of Iraq upon ratification with the following statement: "With regard to the political declaration in the guise of a reservation made on the occasion of the ratification of the above Treaty, the Government of Israel wishes to refer to its objection circulated by the Secretary-General in his letter [. . .] and to maintain that objection."; on 12 February 1973 in respect of the declaration made by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen upon accession; on 25 September 1974 in respect of the declaration made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession and on 25 June 1990 in respect of the reservation made by Bahrain upon accession.

¹¹ In communications received on 8 March, 19 and 20 April 1989, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, respectively, notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw the reservations relating to article 22. For the texts of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 676, p. 397, vol. 81, p. 392 and vol.77, p. 435.

¹² On 24 June 1992, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 22 made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 60, p. 270.

¹³ None of the States concerned having objected to the reservation by the end of a period of ninety days after the date when it was circulated by the Secretary-General, the said reservation is deemed to have been permitted in accordance with the provisions of article 20 (1).

¹⁴ In a communication received on 4 October 1972, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General that it withdrew the reservation made with regard to the implementation on the Faroe Islands of the Convention. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 820, p. 457.

The legislation by which the Convention has been implemented on the Faroe Islands entered into force by 1 November 1972, from which date the withdrawal of the above reservation became effective.

¹⁵ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration it had made in respect of Israel. For the text of the declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 60, p. 318. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

¹⁶ In a communication received subsequently, the Government of France indicated that the first paragraph of the declaration did not purport to limit the obligations under the Convention in respect of the French Government, but only to record the latter's interpretation of article 4 of the Convention.

¹⁷ In a communication received on 13 September 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation in respect to article 22 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 60, p. 310.

¹⁸ In a communication received on 24 February 1969, the Government of Pakistan notified the Secretary-General that it "has decided not to accept the reservation made by the Government of India in her instrument of ratification".

¹⁹ In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation concerning article 22 made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 60, p. 289.

²⁰ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 22 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 195.

²¹ On 19 August 1998, the Government of Romania notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made with regard to article 22 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 763, p. 362.

²² By a notification received on 28 October 1977, the Government of Tonga informed the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw only those reservations made upon accession relating to article 5 (c) in so far as it relates to elections, and reservations relating to articles 2, 3 and 5 (e) (v), in so far as these articles relate to education and training. For the text of the original reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 829, p. 371.

²³ The first ten declarations recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination took effect on 3 December 1982, date of the deposit of the tenth declaration, according to article 14, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

²⁴ On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, the following communications:

China (19 October 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 29 December 1981, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to Article 22 of the Convention will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Portugal (21 October 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

²⁵ On 22 October 1999, the Government of Spain informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation in respect of article XXII made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, p. 316.

**2. a) Amendment to article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of
All Forms of Racial Discrimination**

New York, 15 January 1992

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see paragraph 4 of the Decision of the State Parties).
STATUS: Parties: 25.
TEXT: Doc. CERD/sp/45.

Note: The amendment proposed by the Government of Australia and circulated by the Secretary-General under cover of depositary notification C.N.285.1991.TREATIES-4 of 20 December 1991, was adopted by the States Parties to the Convention at their Fourteenth Meeting and submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with article 23 of the Convention. The General Assembly endorsed the said amendment at its Forty-seventh session by resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Australia	15 Oct 1993 A	New Zealand	8 Oct 1993 A
Bahamas	31 Mar 1994 A	Norway	6 Oct 1993 A
Bulgaria	2 Mar 1995 A	Republic of Korea	30 Nov 1993 A
Burkina Faso	9 Aug 1993 A	Seychelles	23 Jul 1993 A
Canada	8 Feb 1995 A	Sweden	14 May 1993 A
Colombia	5 Oct 1999 A	Switzerland	16 Dec 1996 A
Cuba	21 Nov 1996 A	Syrian Arab Republic	25 Feb 1998 A
Cyprus	28 Sep 1998 A	Trinidad and Tobago	23 Aug 1993 A
Denmark	3 Sep 1993 A	Ukraine	17 Jun 1994 A
Finland	9 Feb 1994 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Feb 1994 A
France	1 Sep 1994 A	Zimbabwe	10 Apr 1997 A
Germany	8 Oct 1996 A		
Mexico	16 Sep 1996 A		
Netherlands ¹	24 Jan 1995 A		

Notes:

¹ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

3. INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 January 1976, in accordance with article 27¹.
REGISTRATION: 3 January 1976, No. 14531.
STATUS: Signatories: 61. Parties: 142.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 3.

Note: The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		24 Jan 1983 a	France.....		4 Nov 1980 a
Albania.....		4 Oct 1991 a	Gabon.....		21 Jan 1983 a
Algeria.....	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	Gambia.....		29 Dec 1978 a
Angola.....		10 Jan 1992 a	Georgia.....		3 May 1994 a
Argentina.....	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	Germany ^{6,7}	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Armenia.....		13 Sep 1993 a	Greece.....		16 May 1985 a
Australia.....	18 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975	Grenada.....		6 Sep 1991 a
Austria.....	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Guatemala.....		19 May 1988 a
Azerbaijan.....		13 Aug 1992 a	Guinea.....	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Bangladesh.....		5 Oct 1998 a	Guinea-Bissau.....		2 Jul 1992 a
Barbados.....		5 Jan 1973 a	Guyana.....	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Belarus.....	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Honduras.....	19 Dec 1966	17 Feb 1981
Belgium.....	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Hungary.....	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Benin.....		12 Mar 1993 a	Iceland.....	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
Bolivia.....		12 Aug 1982 a	India.....		10 Apr 1979 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Brazil.....		24 Jan 1992 a	Iraq.....	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Bulgaria.....	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	Ireland.....	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Burkina Faso.....		4 Jan 1999 a	Israel.....	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Burundi.....		9 May 1990 a	Italy.....	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Cambodia ^{2,3}	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	Jamaica.....	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Cameroon.....		27 Jun 1984 a	Japan.....	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Canada.....		19 May 1976 a	Jordan.....	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Cape Verde.....		6 Aug 1993 a	Kenya.....		1 May 1972 a
Central African Repub- lic.....		8 May 1981 a	Kuwait.....		21 May 1996 a
Chad.....		9 Jun 1995 a	Kyrgyzstan.....		7 Oct 1994 a
Chile.....	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972	Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a
China ⁴	27 Oct 1997		Lebanon.....		3 Nov 1972 a
Colombia.....	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Lesotho.....		9 Sep 1992 a
Congo.....		5 Oct 1983 a	Liberia.....	18 Apr 1967	
Costa Rica.....	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		15 May 1970 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		26 Mar 1992 a	Liechtenstein.....		10 Dec 1998 a
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Lithuania.....		20 Nov 1991 a
Cyprus.....	9 Jan 1967	2 Apr 1969	Luxembourg.....	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983
Czech Republic ⁵		22 Feb 1993 d	Madagascar.....	14 Apr 1970	22 Sep 1971
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....		14 Sep 1981 a	Malawi.....		22 Dec 1993 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		1 Nov 1976 a	Mali.....		16 Jul 1974 a
Denmark.....	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Malta.....	22 Oct 1968	13 Sep 1990
Dominica.....		17 Jun 1993 a	Mauritius.....		12 Dec 1973 a
Dominican Republic.....		4 Jan 1978 a	Mexico.....		23 Mar 1981 a
Ecuador.....	29 Sep 1967	6 Mar 1969	Monaco.....	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997
Egypt.....	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982	Mongolia.....	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974
El Salvador.....	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979	Morocco.....	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979
Equatorial Guinea.....		25 Sep 1987 a	Namibia.....		28 Nov 1994 a
Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a	Nepal.....		14 May 1991 a
Ethiopia.....		11 Jun 1993 a	Netherlands.....	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
Finland.....	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975	New Zealand.....	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978
			Nicaragua.....		12 Mar 1980 a
			Niger.....		7 Mar 1986 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Nigeria.....		29 Jul 1993 a	Switzerland.....		18 Jun 1992 a
Norway.....	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	Syrian Arab Republic		21 Apr 1969 a
Panama.....	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	Tajikistan.....		4 Jan 1999 a
Paraguay.....		10 Jun 1992 a	Thailand.....		5 Sep 1999 a
Peru.....	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	the former Yugoslav		
Philippines.....	19 Dec 1966	7 Jun 1974	Republic of Mace-		
Poland.....	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
Portugal.....	7 Oct 1976	31 Jul 1978	Togo.....		24 May 1984 a
Republic of Korea...		10 Apr 1990 a	Trinidad and Tobago.		8 Dec 1978 a
Republic of Moldova.		26 Jan 1993 a	Tunisia.....	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Romania.....	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	Turkmenistan.....		1 May 1997 a
Russian Federation ..	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973	Uganda.....		21 Jan 1987 a
Rwanda.....		16 Apr 1975 a	Ukraine.....	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Saint Vincent and the			United Kingdom of		
Grenadines.....		9 Nov 1981 a	Great Britain and		
San Marino.....		18 Oct 1985 a	Northern Ireland .	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995		United Republic of		
Senegal.....	6 Jul 1970	13 Feb 1978	Tanzania.....		11 Jun 1976 a
Seychelles.....		5 May 1992 a	United States of Amer-		
Sierra Leone.....		23 Aug 1996 a	ica.....	5 Oct 1977	
Slovakia ⁵		28 May 1993 d	Uruguay.....	21 Feb 1977	1 Apr 1970
Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d	Uzbekistan.....		28 Sep 1995 a
Solomon Islands ⁸ ...		17 Mar 1982 d	Venezuela.....	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Somalia.....		24 Jan 1990 a	Viet Nam.....		24 Sep 1982 a
South Africa.....	3 Oct 1994		Yemen ⁹		9 Feb 1987 a
Spain.....	28 Sep 1976	27 Apr 1977	Yugoslavia.....	8 Aug 1967	2 Jun 1971
Sri Lanka.....		11 Jun 1980 a	Zambia.....		10 Apr 1984 a
Sudan.....		18 Mar 1986 a	Zimbabwe.....		13 May 1991 a
Suriname.....		28 Dec 1976 a			
Sweden.....	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto and territorial applications, see hereinafter.)

AFGHANISTAN

Declaration:

The presiding body of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, according to which some countries cannot join the aforesaid Covenants, contradicts the International character of the aforesaid Treaties. Therefore, according to the equal rights of all States to sovereignty, both Covenants should be left open for the purpose of the participation of all States.

ALGERIA¹⁰

Interpretative declarations:

1. The Algerian Government interprets article 1, which is common to the two Covenants, as in no case impairing the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and to control over their natural wealth and resources.

It further considers that the maintenance of the State of dependence of certain territories referred to in article 1, paragraph 3, of the two Covenants and in article 14 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, to the Charter of

the Organization and to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)].

2. The Algerian Government interprets the provisions of article 8 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 22 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as making the law the framework for action by the State with respect to the organization and exercise of the right to organize.

3. The Algerian Government considers that the provisions of article 13, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights can in no case impair its right freely to organize its educational system.

4. The Algerian Government interprets the provisions of article 23, paragraph 4, of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights regarding the rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution as in no way impairing the essential foundations of the Algerian legal system.

BANGLADESH¹⁹

Declarations:

"Article 1:

It is the understanding of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh that the words "the right of self-determination of Peoples" appearing in this article apply in the his-

torical context of colonial rule, administration, foreign domination, occupation and similar situations.

Articles 2 and 3:

The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will implement articles 2 and 3 in so far as they relate to equality between man and woman, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its Constitution and in particular, in respect to certain aspects of economic rights viz. law of inheritance.

Articles 7 and 8:

The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will apply articles 7 and 8 under the conditions and in conformity with the procedures established in the Constitution and the relevant legislation of Bangladesh.

Articles 10 and 13:

While the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh accepts the provisions embodied in articles 10 and 13 of the Covenant in principle, it will implement the said provisions in a progressive manner, in keeping with the existing economic conditions and the development plans of the country."

BARBADOS

"The Government of Barbados states that it reserves the right to postpone-

"(a) The application of sub-paragraph (a) (1) of article 7 of the Covenant in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work;

"(b) The application of article 10 (2) in so far as it relates to the special protection to be accorded mothers during a reasonable period during and after childbirth; and

"(c) The application of article 13 (2) (a) of the Covenant, in so far as it relates to primary education; since, while the Barbados Government fully accepts the principles embodied in the same articles and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety, the problems of implementation are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage."

BELARUS¹¹

BELGIUM

Interpretative declarations:

1. With respect to article 2, paragraph 2, the Belgian Government interprets non-discrimination as to national origin as not necessarily implying an obligation on States automatically to guarantee to foreigners the same rights as to their nationals. The term should be understood to refer to the elimination of any arbitrary behaviour but not of differences in treatment based on objective and reasonable considerations, in conformity with the principles prevailing in democratic societies.

2. With respect to article 2, paragraph 3, the Belgian Government understands that this provision cannot infringe the principle of fair compensation in the event of expropriation or nationalization.

BULGARIA

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria deems it necessary to underline that the provisions of article 48, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature. These provisions are inconsistent with the very nature of the Covenants, which are universal in character and should be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality,

no State has the right to bar other States from becoming parties to a covenant of this kind."

CHINA

Statement:

The signature that the Taiwan authorities affixed, by usurping the name of "China", to the [said Covenant] on 5 October 1967, is illegal and null and void.

CONGO

Reservation:

The Government of the People's Republic of the Congo declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraphs 3 and 4 ...

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights embody the principle of freedom of education by allowing parents the liberty to choose for their children schools other than those established by the public authorities. Those provisions also authorize individuals to establish and direct educational institutions.

In our country, such provisions are inconsistent with the principle of nationalization of education and with the monopoly granted to the State in that area.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁵

DENMARK¹²

"The Government of Denmark cannot, for the time being, undertake to comply entirely with the provisions of article 7 (d) on remuneration for public holidays."

EGYPT

Declaration:

... Taking into consideration the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and the fact that they do not conflict with the text annexed to the instrument, we accept, support and ratify it ...

FRANCE

Declarations:

(1) The Government of the Republic considers that, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in case of conflict between its obligations under the Covenant and its obligations under the Charter (especially Articles 1 and 2 thereof), its obligations under the Charter will prevail.

(2) The Government of the Republic declares that articles 6, 9, 11 and 13 are not to be interpreted as derogating from provisions governing the access of aliens to employment or as establishing residence requirements for the allocation of certain social benefits.

(3) The Government of the Republic declares that it will implement the provisions of article 8 in respect of the right to strike in conformity with article 6, paragraph 4, of the European Social Charter according to the interpretation thereof given in the annex to that Charter.

GUINEA

In accordance with the principle whereby all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations are entitled to become parties to covenants affecting the interests of the international community, the Government of the Republic of Guinea considers that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are contrary to the

principle of the universality of international treaties and the democratization of international relations.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea likewise considers that article 1, paragraph 3, and the provisions of article 14 of that instrument are contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in general, and United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, in particular.

The above provisions are contrary to the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States contained in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), pursuant to which every State has the duty to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to put an end to colonialism.

HUNGARY

Upon signature:

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights according to which certain States may not become signatories to the said Covenants are of a discriminatory nature and are contrary to the basic principle of international law that all States are entitled to become signatories to general multilateral treaties. These discriminatory provisions are incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the Covenants."

Upon ratification:

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraphs 1 and 3, of [...] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are inconsistent with the universal character of the Covenants. It follows from the principle of sovereign equality of States that the Covenants should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or limitation."

INDIA

Declarations:

"I. With reference to article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the words 'the right of self-determination' appearing in [this article] apply only to the peoples under foreign domination and that these words do not apply to sovereign independent States or to a section of a people or nation--which is the essence of national integrity.

"II. With reference to article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India takes the position that the provisions of the article shall be so applied as to be in consonance with the provisions of clauses (3) to (7) of article 22 of the Constitution of India. Further under the Indian Legal System, there is no enforceable right to compensation for persons claiming to be victims of unlawful arrest or detention against the State.

"III. With respect to article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government of the Republic of India reserves its right to apply its law relating to foreigners.

"IV. With reference to articles 4 and 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the provisions of

the said [article] shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of article 19 of the Constitution of India.

"V. With reference to article 7 (c) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Government of the Republic of India declares that the provisions of the said article shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of article 16(4) of the Constitution of India."

IRAQ¹³

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The entry of the Republic of Iraq as a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall in no way signify recognition of Israel nor shall it entail any obligation towards Israel under the said two Covenants."

"The entry of the Republic of Iraq as a party to the above two Covenants shall not constitute entry by it as a party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."

Upon ratification:

"Ratification by Iraq ... shall in no way signify recognition of Israel nor shall it be conducive to entry with her into such dealings as are regulated by the said [Covenant]."

IRELAND

Reservations:

"Article 2, paragraph 2

In the context of Government policy to foster, promote and encourage the use of the Irish language by all appropriate means, Ireland reserves the right to require, or give favourable consideration to, a knowledge of the Irish language for certain occupations.

Article 13, paragraph 2 (a)

Ireland recognises the inalienable right and duty of parents to provide for the education of children, and, while recognising the State's obligations to provide for free primary education and requiring that children receive a certain minimum education, nevertheless reserves the right to allow parents to provide for the education of their children in their homes provided that these minimum standards are observed."

JAPAN

Reservations and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"1. In applying the provisions of paragraph (d) of article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Japan reserves the right not to be bound by 'remuneration for public holidays' referred to in the said provisions.

"2. Japan reserves the right not to be bound by the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 of article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, except in relation to the sectors in which the right referred to in the said provisions is accorded in accordance with the laws and regulations of Japan at the time of ratification of the Covenant by the Government of Japan.

"3. In applying the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Japan reserves the right not to be bound by 'in particular by the progressive introduction of free education' referred to in the said provisions.

"4. Recalling the position taken by the Government of Japan, when ratifying the Convention (No. 87) concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, that 'the police' referred to in article 9 of the said Convention be interpreted to include the fire service of Japan, the Government of Japan declares that 'members of the police' re-

ferred to in paragraph 2 of article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as in paragraph 2 of article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights be interpreted to include fire service personnel of Japan."

KENYA

"While the Kenya Government recognizes and endorses the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of article 10 of the Covenant, the present circumstances obtaining in Kenya do not render necessary or expedient the imposition of those principles by legislation."

KUWAIT

Interpretative declaration regarding article 2, paragraph 2, and article 3:

Although the Government of Kuwait endorses the worthy principles embodied in article 2, paragraph 2, and article 3 as consistent with the provisions of the Kuwait Constitution in general and of its article 29 in particular, it declares that the rights to which the articles refer must be exercised within the limits set by Kuwaiti law.

Interpretative declaration regarding article 9:

The Government of Kuwait declares that while Kuwaiti legislation safeguards the rights of all Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti workers, social security provisions apply only to Kuwaitis.

Reservation concerning article 8, paragraph 1 (d):

The Government of Kuwait reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 8, paragraph 1 (d).

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA¹³

"The acceptance and the accession to this Covenant by the Libyan Arab Republic shall in no way signify a recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by the Libyan Arab Republic into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Covenant."

MADAGASCAR

The Government of Madagascar states that it reserves the right to postpone the application of article 13, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, more particularly in so far as relates to primary education, since, while the Malagasy Government fully accepts the principles embodied in the said paragraph and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety at the earliest possible date, the problems of implementation, and particularly the financial implications, are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage.

MALTA¹⁴

"Article 13 - The Government of Malta declares that it is in favour of upholding the principle affirmed in the words" and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions". However, having regard to the fact that the population of Malta is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, it is difficult also in view of limited financial and human resources, to provide such education in accordance with a particular religious or moral belief in cases of small groups, which cases are very exceptional in Malta."

MEXICO

Interpretative statement:

The Government of Mexico accedes to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with the understanding that article 8 of the Covenant shall be applied in the Mexican Republic under the conditions and in conformity with

the procedure established in the applicable provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the relevant implementing legislation.

MONACO

Interpretative declarations and reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Princely Government declares that it interprets the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of national origin, embodied in article 2, paragraph 2, as not necessarily implying an automatic obligation on the part of States to guarantee foreigners the same rights as their nationals.

The Princely Government declares that articles 6, 9, 11 and 13 should not be constituting an impediment to provisions governing access to work by foreigners or fixing conditions of residence for the granting of certain social benefits.

The Princely Government declares that it considers article 8, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) on the exercise of trade union rights to be compatible with the appropriate legislative provisions regarding the formalities, conditions and procedures designed to ensure effective trade union representation and to promote harmonious labour relations.

The Princely Government declares that in implementing the provisions of article 8 relating to the exercise of the right to strike, it will take into account the requirements, conditions, limitations and restrictions which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in order to guarantee the rights and freedoms of others or to protect public order (*ordre public*), national security, public health or morals.

Article 8, paragraph 2, should be interpreted as applying to the members of the police force and agents of the State, the Commune and public enterprises.

MONGOLIA

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Mongolian People's Republic declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

NETHERLANDS

Reservation with respect to Article 8, paragraph 1 (d)

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept this provision in the case of the Netherlands Antilles with regard to the latter's central and local government bodies." [The Kingdom of the Netherlands] clarify that although it is not certain whether the reservation [...] is necessary, [it] has preferred the form of a reservation to that of a declaration. In this way the Kingdom of the Netherlands wishes to ensure that the relevant obligation under the Covenant does not apply to the Kingdom as far as the Netherlands Antilles is concerned."

NEW ZEALAND

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not [to] apply article 8 to the extent that existing legislative measures, enacted to ensure effective trade union representation and encourage orderly industrial relations, may not be fully compatible with that article.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right to postpone, in the economic circumstances foreseeable at the present

time, the implementation of article 10 (2) as it relates to paid maternity leave or leave with adequate social security benefits."

NORWAY

Subject to reservations to article 8, paragraph 1 (d) "to the effect that the current Norwegian practice of referring labour conflicts to the State Wages Board (a permanent tripartite arbitral commission in matters of wages) by Act of Parliament for the particular conflict, shall not be considered incompatible with the right to strike, this right being fully recognised in Norway."

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

Upon ratification:

(a) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 26 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are inconsistent with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose purposes concern the international community as a whole must be open to universal participation.

(b) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories referred to in articles 1 (3) and 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the instruments adopted by the Organization on 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, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

RWANDA

The Rwandese Republic [is] bound, however, in respect of education, only by the provisions of its Constitution.

SLOVAKIA⁵

SWEDEN

Sweden enters a reservation in connexion with article 7 (d) of the Covenant in the matter of the right to remuneration for public holidays.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC¹³

1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to these two Covenants shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said two Covenants.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic considers that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the said Covenants, inasmuch as they do not allow all States, without distinction or discrimination, the opportunity to become parties to the said Covenants.

THAILAND

Interpretative declaration:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand declares that the term "self-determination" as appears in Article 1 Paragraph 1 of the Covenant shall be interpreted as being compatible with that expressed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

In respect of article 8 (1) (d) and 8 (2):

"The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right to impose lawful and or reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the aforementioned rights by personnel engaged in essential services under the Industrial Relations Act or under any Statute replacing same which has been passed in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago Constitution.

UKRAINE

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature:

"First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

"Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they must reserve the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (a) (i) of article 7 of the Covenant in so far as it

concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work, since, while they fully accept this principle and are pledged to work towards its complete application at the earliest possible time, the problems of implementation are such that complete application cannot be guaranteed at present.

"Thirdly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that, in relation to article 8 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 in Hong Kong, in so far as it may involve the right of trade unions not engaged in the same trade or industry to establish federations or confederations.

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

Upon ratification:

"Firstly, the Government of the United Kingdom maintain their declaration in respect of article 1 made at the time of signature of the Covenant.

"The Government of the United Kingdom declare that for the purposes of article 2 (3) the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Gilbert Islands, the Pitcairn Islands Group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu are developing countries.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to interpret article 6 as not precluding the imposition of restrictions, based on place of birth or residence qualifications, on the taking of employment in any particular region or territory for the purpose of safeguarding the employment opportunities of workers in that region or territory.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of article 7, in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work in the private sector in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Bermuda, Hong Kong and the Solomon Islands.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph 1(b) of article 8 in Hong Kong.

"The Government of the United Kingdom while recognising the right of everyone to social security in accordance with article 9 reserve the right to postpone implementation of the right in the Cayman Islands and the Falkland Islands because of shortage of resources in these territories.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to postpone the application of paragraph 1 of article 10 in regard to a small number of customary marriages in the Solomon Is-

lands and the application of paragraph 2 of article 10 in so far as it concerns paid maternity leave in Bermuda and the Falkland Islands.

"The Government of the United Kingdom maintain the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 2 of article 13, and article 14, in so far as they require compulsory primary education, in the Gilbert Islands, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

"Lastly the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

VIET NAM

Declaration:

That the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or limitation.

YEMEN⁹

The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to this Covenant shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or serve as grounds for the establishment of relations of any sort with Israel.

ZAMBIA

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Zambia states that it reserves the right to postpone the application of article 13 (2) (a) of the Covenant, in so far as it relates to primary education; since, while the Government of the Republic of Zambia fully accepts the principles embodied in the same article and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety, the problems of implementation, and particularly the financial implications, are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

FINLAND

25 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait:

"The Government of Finland notes that according to the interpretative declaration regarding article 2, paragraph 2, and article 3 the application of these articles of the Covenant is in a general way subjected to national law. The Government of Finland considers this interpretative declaration as a reservation of a general kind. The Government of Finland is of the view that such a general reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Kuwait to the object and purpose of the Covenant and would

recall that a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant shall not be permitted.

The Government of Finland also considers the interpretative declaration to article 9 as a reservation and regards this reservation as well as the reservation to article 8, paragraph 1(d), as problematic in view of the object and purpose of the Covenant.

It is in the common interests of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of Ku-

wait, which do not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the provisions of the Covenant, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Kuwait to the [said Covenant].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Kuwait and Finland."

13 December 1999

With regard to the declarations to Articles 2, 3, 7, 8, 10 and 13 made by Bangladesh upon accession:

"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the declarations made by the Government of Bangladesh to Articles 2, 3, 7, 8, 10 and 13 and notes that the declarations constitute reservations as they seem to modify the obligations of Bangladesh under the said articles.

A reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define for the other Parties of the Convention the extent to which the reserving state commits itself to the Convention and therefore may raise doubts as to the commitment of the reserving state to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such a reservation is also, in the view of the Government of Finland, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.

Therefore the Government of Finland objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Bangladesh. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Bangladesh and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Bangladesh benefitting from these reservations".

FRANCE

The Government of the Republic takes objection to the reservation entered by the Government of India to article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as this reservation attaches conditions not provided for by the Charter of the United Nations to the exercise of the right of self-determination. The present declaration will not be deemed to be an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the French Republic and the Republic of India.

30 September 1999

With regard to the declarations made by Bangladesh upon accession:

The Government of France notes that the 'declarations' made by Bangladesh in fact constitute reservations since they are aimed at precluding or modifying the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty. With regard to the declaration concerning article 1, the reservation places on the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination conditions not provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. The declarations concerning articles 2 and 3 and articles 7 and 8, which render the rights recognized by the Covenant in respect of individuals subordinate to domestic law, are of a general nature and undermine the objective and purpose of the treaty. In particular, the country's economic conditions and development prospects should not affect the freedom of consent of intended spouses to enter into marriage, non-discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions in the implementation of special measures of protection and assistance on behalf of children and young persons, or the freedom of parents or legal guardians to choose schools for their children. Economic difficulties or problems of development cannot free a State party entirely from its obligations under the Covenant. In this regard, in compliance with article 10, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, Bangladesh must adopt special

measures to protect children and young persons from economic and social exploitation, and the law must punish their employment in work harmful to their morals or health and should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited. Consequently, the Government of France lodges an objection to the reservations of a general scope mentioned above. This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Covenant between Bangladesh and France.

GERMANY⁶

15 August 1980

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany strongly objects, ... to the declaration made by the Republic of India in respect of article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

"The right of self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and as embodied in the Covenants applies to all peoples and not only to those under foreign domination. All peoples, therefore, have the inalienable right freely to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. The Federal Government cannot consider as valid any interpretation of the right of self-determination which is contrary to the clear language of the provisions in question. It moreover considers that any limitation of their applicability to all nations is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenants."

10 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait :

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes that article 2 (2) and article 3 have been made subject to the general reservation of national law. It is of the view that these general reservations may raise doubts as to the commitment of Kuwait to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regards the reservation concerning article 8 (1) (d), in which the Government of Kuwait reserves the right not to apply the right to ~~strike expressly stated~~ in the Covenant, as well as the interpretative declaration regarding article 9, according to which the right to social security would only apply to Kuwaitis, as being problematic in view of the object and purpose of the Covenant. It particularly feels that the declaration regarding article 9, as a result of which the many foreigners working on Kuwaiti territory would, on principle, be totally excluded from social security protection, cannot be based on article 2 (3) of the Covenant.

It is in the common interest of all parties that a treaty should be respected, as to its object and purpose, by all parties.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the [said] general reservations and interpretative declarations.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Kuwait and the Federal Republic of Germany."

ITALY

25 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait :

"The Government of Italy considers these reservations to be contrary to the object and the purpose of this International Covenant. The Government of Italy notes that the said reservations include a reservation of a general kind in respect of the provisions on the internal law.

The Government of Italy therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Kuwait to the [said Covenant].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Covenant between the State of Kuwait and the Italian Republic."

NETHERLANDS

12 January 1981

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the declaration made by the Government of the Republic of India in relation to article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, since the right of self determination as embodied in the Covenants is conferred upon all peoples. This follows not only from the very language of article 1 common to the two Covenants but as well from the most authoritative statement of the law concerned, i.e., the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Any attempt to limit the scope of this right or to attach conditions not provided for in the relevant instruments would undermine the concept of self-determination itself and would thereby seriously weaken its universally acceptable character."

18 March 1991

With regard to the interpretative declaration made by Algeria concerning article 13, paragraphs 3 and 4:

"In the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the interpretative declaration concerning article 13, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights must be regarded as a reservation to the Covenant. From the text and history of the Covenant it follows that the reservation with respect to article 13, paragraphs 3 and 4 made by the Government of Algeria is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore considers the reservation unacceptable and formally raises an objection to it.

[This objection is] not an obstacle to the entry into force of [the Covenant] between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Algeria."

22 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait :

[Same objection identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Algeria.]

NORWAY

22 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait :

"In the view of the Government of Norway, a statement by which a State Party purports to limit its responsibilities by invoking general principles of internal law may create doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to the objective and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. Under well-established treaty law, a State is not permitted to invoke internal law as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. Furthermore, the Government of Norway finds the reservations made to article 8, paragraph 1 (d) and article 9 as being problematic in view of the object and purpose of the Covenant. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the said reservations made by the Government of Kuwait.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of Norway and the State of Kuwait.

PORTUGAL

26 October 1990

"The Government of Portugal hereby presents its formal objection to the interpretative declarations made by the Government of Algeria upon ratification of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Government of Portugal having examined the contents of the said declarations reached the conclusion that they can be regarded as reservations and therefore should be considered invalid as well as incompatible with the purposes and object of the Covenants.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenants between Portugal and Algeria."

SWEDEN

23 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait :

"[The Government of Sweden] is of the view that these general reservations may raise doubts as to the commitment of Kuwait to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of Sweden regards the reservation concerning article 8 (1) (d), in which the Government of Kuwait reserves the right not to apply the right to strike expressly stated in the Covenant, as well as the interpretative declaration regarding article 9, according to which the right to social security would only apply to Kuwaitis, as being problematic in view of the object and purpose of the Covenant. It particularly considers the declaration regarding article 9, as a result of which the many foreigners working on Kuwaiti territory would, in principle, be totally excluded from social security protection, cannot be based on article 2 (3) of the Covenant.

It is in the common interest of all parties that a treaty should be respected, as to its object and purpose, by all parties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the above-mentioned general reservations and interpretative declarations.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Kuwait and Sweden in its entirety."

14 December 1999

With regard to the declarations made by Bangladesh upon accession:

"In this context the Government of Sweden would like to recall, that under well-established international treaty law, the name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. Thus, the Government of Sweden considers that the declarations made by the Government of Bangladesh, in the absence of further clarification, in substance constitute reservations to the Covenant.

The declaration concerning article 1 places on the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination conditions not provided for in international law. To attach such conditions could undermine the concept of self-determination itself and would thereby seriously weaken its universally acceptable character.

Furthermore, the Government of Sweden notes that the declaration relating to articles 2 and 3 as well as 7 and 8 respectively, imply that these articles of the Covenant are being made subject to a general reservation referring to relevant provisions of the domestic laws of Bangladesh.

Consequently, the Government of Sweden is of the view that, in the absence of further clarification, these declarations raise doubts as to the commitment of Bangladesh to the object

and purpose of the Covenant and would recall that, according to well-established international law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the afore-said general reservations made by the Government of Bangladesh to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between Bangladesh and Sweden. The Covenant will thus become operative between the two States without Bangladesh benefiting from the declarations".

Territorial Application

Participant	Date of receipt of the notification	Territories
Netherlands ¹⁵	11 Dec 1978	Netherlands Antilles
Portugal ¹⁶	27 Apr 1993	Macau
United Kingdom ^{17, 18} ..	20 May 1976	Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, the Pitcairn Group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Solomon Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu

Notes:

¹ The thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the Secretary-General on 3 October 1975. The Contracting States did not object to having those instruments accompanied with reservations taken into account under article 27 (1) for the purpose of determining the date of general entry into force of the Covenant.

² The signature was effected by Democratic Kampuchea. In this regard the Secretary-General received, on 5 November 1980, the following communication from the Government of Mongolia:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that only the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole authentic and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people has the right to assume international obligations on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Therefore the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the signature of the Human Rights Covenants by the representative of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, a régime that ceased to exist as a result of the people's revolution in Kampuchea, is null and void.

"The signing of the Human Rights Covenants by an individual, whose régime during its short period of reign in Kampuchea had exterminated about 3 million people and had thus grossly violated the elementary norms of human rights, each and every provision of the Human Rights Covenants is a regrettable precedence, which discredits the noble aims and lofty principles of the United Nations Charter, the very spirit of the above-mentioned Covenants, gravely impairs the prestige of the United Nations."

Thereafter, similar communications were received from the Government of the following States on the dates indicated and their texts were circulated as depositary notifications or, at the request of the States concerned, as official documents of the General Assembly (A/33/781 and A/35/784):

State	Date of receipt
German Democratic Republic*	11 Dec 1980
Poland	12 Dec 1980
Ukraine	16 Dec 1980
Hungary	19 Jan 1981
Bulgaria	29 Jan 1981
Belarus	18 Feb 1981
Russian Federation	18 Feb 1981
Czechoslovakia**	10 Mar 1981

*See note 6 below.

**See note 5 below.

³ Although Democratic Kampuchea had signed both [the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights] on 17 October 1980

(see note 2 above), the Government of Cambodia deposited an instrument of accession to the said Covenants.

⁴ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 5 October 1967. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representatives of Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, stating that their Governments did not recognize the said signature as valid since the only Government authorized to represent China and to assume obligations on its behalf was the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the twenty-first regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and contributed to the formulation of, and signed the Covenants and the Optional Protocol concerned, and that "any statements or reservations relating to the above-mentioned Covenants and Optional Protocol that are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China under these Covenants and Optional Protocol".

⁵ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Covenant on 7 October 1968 and 23 December 1975, respectively, with declarations. For the text of the declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, pp.78 and 85. See also note 2 above and note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention with reservations on 27 March 1973 and 8 November 1973, respectively. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 83. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ With the following declaration: "... The said Covenant shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany except as far as Allied rights and responsibilities are affected."

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 5 July 1974, a communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which states in part as follows:

By reason of their material content, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966 directly affect matters of security and status. With this in mind the Soviet Union considers

the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of these Covenants to Berlin (West) to be illegal and to have no force in law, since, under the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the treaty obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany affecting matters of security and status may not be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin.

Communications identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, were received from the Governments of the German Democratic Republic (12 August 1974) and of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (16 August 1974).

In this regard, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, in a communication received on 5 November 1974, made the following declaration:

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America wish to bring to the attention of the States Parties to the Covenants that the extension of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin received the prior authorization, under established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basis of their supreme authority in those Sectors.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the primary purpose of both of which is the protection of the rights of the individual, are not treaties which 'by reason of their material content, directly affect matters of security and status'.

"As for the references to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which are contained in the communication made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to in the Legal Counsel's Note, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that, in a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement, they reaffirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin. For its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

"In authorizing the extension of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin, as mentioned above, the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States took all necessary measures to ensure that the Covenants cannot be applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as to affect matters of security and status. Accordingly, the application of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect."

In a communication received on 6 December 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated in part:

"By their note of 4 November 1974, circulated to all States Parties to either of the Covenants on 19 November 1974, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communication of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position set out in the note of the Three Powers. The extension of the Covenants to Berlin (West) continues in full force and effect."

On the same subject, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (13 February 1975):

The Soviet Union deems it essential to reassert its view that the extension by the Federal Republic of Germany of the operation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966 to Berlin (West) is illegal as stated in the note dated 4 July 1974 addressed to the Secretary-General (circulated on 5 August 1974).

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975--in relation to the declarations

by the German Democratic Republic and by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic received on 12 and 16 August 1974, respectively):

"The communications mentioned in the notes listed above refer to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Governments sending these communications are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement and are therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the instruments referred to in the above-mentioned communications. When authorising the extension of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that those instruments are applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.

Accordingly, the application of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975--in relation to the declarations by the German Democratic Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic received on 12 and 16 August 1974, respectively):

"By their note of 8 July 1975, disseminated on 13 August 1975, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instruments extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

See also note 6 above.

⁸ In a communication received on 10 May 1982, the Government of Solomon Islands declared that Solomon Islands maintains the reservations entered by the United Kingdom save in so far as the same cannot apply to Solomon Islands.

⁹ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹⁰ With respect to the interpretative declarations made by Algeria the Secretary-General received, on 25 October 1990, from the Government of Germany the following declaration:

[The Federal Republic of Germany] interprets the declaration under paragraph 2 to mean that the latter is not intended to eliminate the obligation of Algeria to ensure that the rights guaranteed in article 8, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights may be restricted only for the reasons mentioned in the said articles and that such restrictions shall be prescribed by law.

It interprets the declaration under paragraph 4 to mean that Algeria, by referring to its domestic legal system, does not intend to restrict its obligation to ensure through appropriate steps equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

¹¹ On 30 September 1992, the Government of Belarus notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 78.

¹² In a communication received on 14 January 1976, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General that it withdraws its reservation made prior with regard to article 7 (a) (i) on equal pay for equal work.

¹³ In two communications received by the Secretary-General on 10 July 1969 and 23 March 1971 respectively, the Government of Israel declared that it "has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing and ratifying the above Covenants. In the view of the Government of Israel, these two Covenants are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.

Identical communications, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 9 July 1969 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the Government of Syria, and on 29 June 1970 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by the Government of Libya. In the latter communication, the Government of Israel moreover stated that the declaration concerned "cannot in any way affect the obligations of the Libyan Arab Republic already existing under general international law".

¹⁴ Upon ratification, the Government of Malta indicated that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made upon signature to paragraph 2, article 10. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 80.

¹⁵ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

¹⁶ In its notification of territorial application to Macau, the Government of Portugal stated the following:

... The Covenants are confirmed and proclaimed binding and valid, and they shall have effect and be implemented and observed without exception, bearing in mind that:

Article 1. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ratified, respectively, by Act No. 29/78 of 12 June, and by Act No. 45/78 of 11 July, shall be applicable in the territory of Macau.

Article 2. 1. The applicability in Macau of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and in particular of article 1 in both Covenants, shall in no way effect the status of Macau as defined in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic and in the Organic Statute of Macau.

2. The applicability of the Covenants in Macau shall in no way affect the provisions of 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 on 13 April 1987, especially with respect to the provision specifying that Macau forms part of Chinese territory and that the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999, and that Portugal will be responsible for the administration until 19 December 1999.

Article 3. Article 25 (b) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall not apply to Macau with respect to the composition of elected bodies and the method of choosing and electing their officials as defined in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, the Organic Statute of Macau and provisions of the Joint Declaration on the Question of Macau.

Article 4. Article 12 (4) and article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall not apply to Macau with respect to the entry and exit of individuals and the expulsion of foreigners from the territory. These matters shall continue to be regulated by the Organic Statute of Macau and other applicable legislation, and also by the Joint Declaration on the Question of Macau.

Article 5. 1. The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that are applicable to Macau shall be implemented in Macau, in particular through specific legal documents issued by the organs of government of the territory.

2. The restrictions of the fundamental rights in Macau shall be confined to those cases prescribed by law and shall not exceed the

limits permitted by the applicable provisions of the aforementioned Covenants.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

Portugal (21 October 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (3 December 1999):

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 on 13 April 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macau, which is Annex 1 to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Basic Law), which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macau may continue to be implemented in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted at New York on 16 December 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the "Covenant"), which applies to Macau at present, will continue to apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

1. The application of the Covenant, and its article 1 in particular, to the Macau Special Administrative Region shall not affect the status of Macau as defined in the Joint Declaration and in the Basic Law.

2. The provisions of the Covenant which are applicable to the Macau Special Administrative Region shall be implemented in Macau through legislation of the Macau Special Administrative Region.

The residents of Macau shall not be restricted in the rights and freedoms that they are entitled to, unless otherwise provided for by law. In case of restrictions, they shall not contravene the provisions of the Covenant that are applicable to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Covenant.

¹⁷ On 3 October 1983 the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

[For the text of the declaration see note 25 in chapter IV.1.]

Upon ratification, the Government of Argentina made the following declaration with regard to the above-mentioned declaration made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Argentine Republic rejects the extension, notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 20 May 1976 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the application of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966, to the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and reaffirms its sovereign rights to those archipelagos, which form an integral part of its national territory.

The General Assembly of the United Nations had adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21 in which it recognizes the existence of a sovereignty dispute regarding the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and urges the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to pursue negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and definitive solution to the dispute, through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform the General Assembly of the progress made."

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration by the Government of Argentina, the Secretary-General received, on 13 January 1988, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following communication:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland rejects the statements made by the Argentine Republic, regarding the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, when ratifying [the said Covenants and according to the said Protocol].

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubt as to British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and its consequent right to extend treaties to those territories."

¹⁸ With regard to the application of the Covenant to Hong Kong, on 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

¹⁹ In this regard, the Secretary-General received communications from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Germany (17 December 1999):

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes that the declaration concerning article 1 constitutes a reservation that places on the exercise of the right of all peoples to self-determination conditions not provided for in international law. To attach such conditions could undermine the concept of self-determination and seriously weaken its universally acceptable character.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany further notes that the declarations with regard to articles 2 and 3, 7 and 8, and 10 and

13 constitute reservations of a general nature in respect of provisions of the Covenant which may be contrary to the Constitution, legislation, economic conditions and development plans of Bangladesh.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that these general reservations raise doubts as to the full commitment of Bangladesh to the object and purpose of the Covenant. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all Parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Bangladesh".

Netherlands (20 December 1999):

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declarations made by the Government of Bangladesh at the time of its accession to the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights and considers the declarations concerning Articles 1, 2 and 3, and 7 and 8 as reservations.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the reservation made by the Government of Bangladesh in relation to Article 1 of the said Covenant, since the right of self-determination as embodied in the Covenant is conferred upon all peoples. This follows not only from the very language of Article 1 of the Covenant but as well from the most authoritative statement of the law concerned, i.e. the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Any attempt to limit the scope of this right or to attach conditions not provided for in the relevant instruments would undermine the concept of self-determination itself and would thereby seriously weaken its universally acceptable character.

Furthermore, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the reservations made by the Government of Bangladesh in relation to Articles 2 and 3, and, 7 and 8 of the said Covenant.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that such reservations which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Covenant by invoking national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Covenant and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose by all parties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Bangladesh.

These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Bangladesh".

4. INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 49, for all provisions except those of article 41; 28 March 1979 for the provisions of article 41 (Human Rights Committee), in accordance with paragraph 2 of the said article 41.

REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.

STATUS: Signatories: 60. Parties: 144.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171 and vol. 1057, p. 407 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Spanish text).

Note: The Covenant was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		24 Jan 1983 a	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Albania		4 Oct 1991 a	Ethiopia		11 Jun 1993 a
Algeria	10 Dec 1968	12 Sep 1989	Finland	11 Oct 1967	19 Aug 1975
Angola		10 Jan 1992 a	France		4 Nov 1980 a
Argentina	19 Feb 1968	8 Aug 1986	Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Gambia		22 Mar 1979 a
Australia	18 Dec 1972	13 Aug 1980	Georgia		3 May 1994 a
Austria	10 Dec 1973	10 Sep 1978	Germany ^{6,7}	9 Oct 1968	17 Dec 1973
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	Greece		5 May 1997 a
Barbados		5 Jan 1973 a	Grenada		6 Sep 1991 a
Belarus	19 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973	Guatemala		5 May 1992 a
Belgium	10 Dec 1968	21 Apr 1983	Guinea	28 Feb 1967	24 Jan 1978
Belize		10 Jun 1996 a	Guyana	22 Aug 1968	15 Feb 1977
Benin		12 Mar 1992 a	Haiti		6 Feb 1991 a
Bolivia		12 Aug 1982 a	Honduras	19 Dec 1966	25 Aug 1997
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Hungary	25 Mar 1969	17 Jan 1974
Brazil		24 Jan 1992 a	Iceland	30 Dec 1968	22 Aug 1979
Bulgaria	8 Oct 1968	21 Sep 1970	India		10 Apr 1979 a
Burkina Faso		4 Jan 1999 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Apr 1968	24 Jun 1975
Burundi		9 May 1990 a	Iraq	18 Feb 1969	25 Jan 1971
Cambodia ^{1,2}	17 Oct 1980	26 May 1992 a	Ireland	1 Oct 1973	8 Dec 1989
Cameroon		27 Jun 1984 a	Israel	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1991
Canada		19 May 1976 a	Italy	18 Jan 1967	15 Sep 1978
Cape Verde		6 Aug 1993 a	Jamaica	19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975
Central African Repub- lic		8 May 1981 a	Japan	30 May 1978	21 Jun 1979
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Jordan	30 Jun 1972	28 May 1975
Chile	16 Sep 1969	10 Feb 1972	Kenya		1 May 1972 a
China ³	5 Oct 1998		Kuwait		21 May 1996 a
Colombia	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Costa Rica	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Lebanon		3 Nov 1972 a
Côte d'Ivoire		26 Mar 1992 a	Lesotho		9 Sep 1992 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Liberia	18 Apr 1967	
Cyprus	19 Dec 1966	2 Apr 1969	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		15 May 1970 a
Czech Republic ⁴		22 Feb 1993 d	Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea ⁵		14 Sep 1981 a	Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 Nov 1976 a	Luxembourg	26 Nov 1974	18 Aug 1983
Denmark	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Madagascar	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Dominica		17 Jun 1993 a	Malawi		22 Dec 1993 a
Dominican Republic		4 Jan 1978 a	Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Ecuador	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969	Malta		13 Sep 1990 a
Egypt	4 Aug 1967	14 Jan 1982	Mauritius		12 Dec 1973 a
El Salvador	21 Sep 1967	30 Nov 1979	Mexico		23 Mar 1981 a
Equatorial Guinea		25 Sep 1987 a	Mono	26 Jun 1997	28 Aug 1997
			Mongolia	5 Jun 1968	18 Nov 1974
			Morocco	19 Jan 1977	3 May 1979

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Mozambique.....		21 Jul 1993 a	Sudan.....		18 Mar 1986 a
Namibia.....		28 Nov 1994 a	Suriname.....		28 Dec 1976 a
Nepal.....		14 May 1991 a	Sweden.....	29 Sep 1967	6 Dec 1971
Netherlands.....	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978	Switzerland.....		18 Jun 1992 a
New Zealand.....	12 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Syrian Arab Republic.		21 Apr 1969 a
Nicaragua.....		12 Mar 1980 a	Tajikistan.....		4 Jan 1999 a
Niger.....		7 Mar 1986 a	Thailand.....		29 Oct 1996 a
Nigeria.....		29 Jul 1993 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
Norway.....	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972	Togo.....		24 May 1984 a
Panama.....	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977	Trinidad and Tobago .		21 Dec 1978 a
Paraguay.....		10 Jun 1992 a	Tunisia.....	30 Apr 1968	18 Mar 1969
Peru.....	11 Aug 1977	28 Apr 1978	Turkmenistan.....		1 May 1997 a
Philippines.....	19 Dec 1966	23 Oct 1986	Uganda.....		21 Jun 1995 a
Poland.....	2 Mar 1967	18 Mar 1977	Ukraine.....	20 Mar 1968	12 Nov 1973
Portugal ^{3f}	7 Oct 1976	15 Jun 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	16 Sep 1968	20 May 1976
Republic of Korea....		10 Apr 1990 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....		11 Jun 1976 a
Republic of Moldova .		26 Jan 1993 a	United States of Amer- ica.....	5 Oct 1977	8 Jun 1992
Romania.....	27 Jun 1968	9 Dec 1974	Uruguay.....	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Russian Federation...	18 Mar 1968	16 Oct 1973	Uzbekistan.....		28 Sep 1995 a
Rwanda.....		16 Apr 1975 a	Venezuela.....	24 Jun 1969	10 May 1978
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		9 Nov 1981 a	Viet Nam.....		24 Sep 1982 a
San Marino.....		18 Oct 1985 a	Yemen ⁸		9 Feb 1987 a
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995	13 Feb 1978	Yugoslavia.....	8 Aug 1967	2 Jun 1971
Senegal.....	6 Jul 1970	5 May 1992 a	Zambia.....		10 Apr 1984 a
Seychelles.....		23 Aug 1996 a	Zimbabwe.....		13 May 1991 a
Sierra Leone.....		28 May 1993 d			
Slovakia ⁴		6 Jul 1992 d			
Slovenia.....		24 Jan 1990 a			
Somalia.....		10 Dec 1998			
South Africa.....	3 Oct 1994	27 Apr 1977			
Spain.....	28 Sep 1976	11 Jun 1980 a			
Sri Lanka.....					

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto and declarations recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under article 41, see hereinafter.)

AFGHANISTAN

[See chapter IV.3.]

ALGERIA⁹

[See chapter IV.3.]

ARGENTINA

Understanding:

The Argentine Government states that the application of the second part of article 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights shall be subject to the principle laid down in article 18 of the Argentine National Constitution.

AUSTRALIA¹⁰

Reservations:

Article 10

"In relation to paragraph 2 (a) the principle of segregation is accepted as an objective to be achieved progressively. In relation to paragraph 2 (b) and 3 (second sentence) the obligation to segregate is accepted only to the extent that such segregation is

considered by the responsible authorities to be beneficial to the juveniles or adults concerned".

Article 14

"Australia makes the reservation that the provision of compensation for miscarriage of justice in the circumstances contemplated in paragraph 6 of article 14 may be by administrative procedures rather than pursuant to specific legal provision."

Article 20

"Australia interprets the rights provided for by articles 19, 21 and 22 as consistent with article 20; accordingly, the Commonwealth and the constituent States, having legislated with respect to the subject matter of the article in matters of practical concern in the interest of public order (*ordre public*), the right is reserved not to introduce any further legislative provision on these matters."

Declaration:

"Australia has a federal constitutional system in which legislative, executive and judicial powers are shared or distributed between the Commonwealth and the constituent States. The implementation of the treaty throughout Australia will be effected by the Commonwealth, State and Territory authorities having

regard to their respective constitutional powers and arrangements concerning their exercise."

AUSTRIA

1. Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Covenant will be applied provided that it will not affect the Act of April 3, 1919, State Law Gazette No. 209, concerning the Expulsion and the Transfer of Property of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine as amended by the Act of October 30, 1919, State Law Gazette No. 501, the Federal Constitutional Act of July 30, 1925, Federal Law Gazette No. 292, and the Federal Constitutional Act of January 26, 1928, Federal Law Gazette No. 30, read in conjunction with the Federal Constitutional Act of July 4, 1963, Federal Law Gazette No. 172.

2. Article 9 and article 14 of the Covenant will be applied provided that legal regulations governing the proceedings and measures of deprivation of liberty as provided for in the Administrative Procedure Acts and in the Financial Penal Act remain permissible within the framework of the judicial review by the Federal Administrative Court or the Federal Constitutional Court as provided by the Austrian Federal Constitution.

3. Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Covenant will be applied provided that legal regulations allowing for juvenile prisoners to be detained together with adults under 25 years of age who give no reason for concern as to their possible detrimental influence on the juvenile prisoner remain permissible.

4. Article 14 of the Covenant will be applied provided that the principles governing the publicity of trials as set forth in article 90 of the Federal Constitutional Law as amended in 1929 are in no way prejudiced and that

(a) paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (d) is not in conflict with legal regulations which stipulate that an accused person who disturbs the orderly conduct of the trial or whose presence would impede the questioning of another accused person, of a witness or of an expert can be excluded from participation in the trial;

(b) paragraph 5 is not in conflict with legal regulations which stipulate that after an acquittal or a lighter sentence passed by a court of the first instance, a higher tribunal may pronounce conviction or a heavier sentence for the same offence, while they exclude the convicted person's right to have such conviction or heavier sentence reviewed by a still higher tribunal;

(c) paragraph 7 is not in conflict with legal regulations which allow proceedings that led up to a person's final conviction or acquittal to be reopened.

5. Articles 19, 21 and 22 in connection with article 2 (1) of the Covenant will be applied provided that they are not in conflict with legal restrictions as provided for in article 16 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

6. Article 26 is understood to mean that it does not exclude different treatment of Austrian nationals and aliens, as is also permissible under article 1, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

BARBADOS

"The Government of Barbados states that it reserves the right not to apply in full, the guarantee of free legal assistance in accordance with paragraph 3 (d) of Article 14 of the Covenant, since, while accepting the principles contained in the same paragraph, the problems of implementation are such that full application cannot be guaranteed at present."

BELARUS¹¹

BELGIUM

Reservations:

1. With respect to articles 2, 3 and 25, the Belgian Government makes a reservation, in that under the Belgian Constitution the royal powers may be exercised only by males. With respect to the exercise of the functions of the regency, the said articles shall not preclude the application of the constitutional rules as interpreted by the Belgian State.

2. The Belgian Government considers that the provision of article 10, paragraph 2 (a), under which accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons is to be interpreted in conformity with the principle, already embodied in the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners [resolution (73) 5 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of 19 January 1973], that untried prisoners shall not be put in contact with convicted prisoners against their will [rules 7 (b) and 85 (1)]. If they so request, accused persons may be allowed to take part with convicted persons in certain communal activities.

3. The Belgian Government considers that the provisions of article 10, paragraph 3, under which juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status refers exclusively to the judicial measures provided for under the *régime* for the protection of minors established by the Belgian Act relating to the protection of young persons. As regards other juvenile ordinary-law offenders, the Belgian Government intends to reserve the option to adopt measures that may be more flexible and be designed precisely in the interest of the persons concerned.

4. With respect to article 14, the Belgian Government considers that the last part of paragraph 1 of the article appears to give States the option of providing or not providing for certain derogations from the principle that judgements shall be made public. Accordingly, the Belgian constitutional principle that there shall be no exceptions to the public pronouncements of judgements is in conformity with that provision. Paragraph 5 of the article shall not apply to persons who, under Belgian law, are convicted and sentenced at second instance following an appeal against their acquittal of first instance or who, under Belgian law, are brought directly before a higher tribunal such as the Court of Cassation, the Appeals Court or the Assize Court.

5. Articles 19, 21 and 22 shall be applied by the Belgian Government in the context of the provisions and restrictions set forth or authorized in articles 10 and 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950, by the said Convention.

Declarations:

6. The Belgian Government declares that it does not consider itself obligated to enact legislation in the field covered by article 20, paragraph 1, and that article 20 as a whole shall be applied taking into account the rights to freedom of thought and religion, freedom of opinion and freedom of assembly and association proclaimed in articles 18, 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in articles 18, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

7. The Belgian Government declares that it interprets article 23, paragraph 2, as meaning that the right of persons of marriageable age to marry and to found a family presupposes not only that national law shall prescribe the marriageable age but that it may also regulate the exercise of that right.

BELIZE

Reservations:

"(a) The Government of Belize reserves the right not to apply paragraph 2 of article 12 in view of the statutory provisions requiring persons intending to travel abroad to furnish tax clearance certificates;

(b) The Government of Belize reserves the right not to apply in full the guarantee of free legal assistance in accordance with paragraph 3 (d) of article 14, since, while it accepts the principle contained in that paragraph and at present applies it in certain defined cases, the problems of implementation are such that full application cannot be guaranteed at present;

(c) The Government of Belize recognizes and accepts the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment contained in paragraph 6 of article 14, but the problems of implementation are such that the right not to apply that principle is presently reserved."

BULGARIA

[See chapter IV.3]

CHINA

Statement:

The signature that the Taiwan authorities affixed, by usurping the name of "China", to the [Convention] on 5 October 1967, is illegal and null and void.

CONGO

Reservation:

The Government of the People's Republic of Congo declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11 [...]

Article 11 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is quite incompatible with articles 386 *et seq.* of the Congolese Code of Civil, Commercial, Administrative and Financial Procedure, derived from Act 51/83 of 21 April 1983. Under those provisions, in matters of private law, decisions or orders emanating from conciliation proceedings may be enforced through imprisonment for debt when other means of enforcement have failed, when the amount due exceeds 20,000 CFA francs and when the debtor, between 18 and 60 years of age, makes himself insolvent in bad faith.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

DENMARK

"1. The Government of Denmark makes a reservation in respect of Article 10, paragraph 3, second sentence. In Danish practice, considerable efforts are made to ensure appropriate age distribution of convicts serving sentences of imprisonment, but it is considered valuable to maintain possibilities of flexible arrangements.

"2. (a). Article 14, paragraph 1, shall not be binding on Denmark in respect of public hearings. In Danish law, the right to exclude the press and the public from trials may go beyond what is permissible under this Covenant, and the Government of Denmark finds that this right should not be restricted.

(b). Article 14, paragraphs 5 and 7, shall not be binding on Denmark.

The Danish Administration of Justice Act contains detailed provisions regulating the matters dealt with in these two paragraphs. In some cases, Danish legislation is less restrictive than the Covenant (e.g. a verdict returned by a jury on the question of guilt cannot be reviewed by a higher tribunal, cf. paragraph 5); in other cases, Danish legislation is more restric-

tive than the Covenant (e.g. with respect to resumption of a criminal case in which the accused party was acquitted, cf. paragraph 7).

"3. Reservation is further made to Article 20, paragraph 1. This reservation is in accordance with the vote cast by Denmark in the XVI General Assembly of the United Nations in 1961 when the Danish Delegation, referring to the preceding article concerning freedom of expression, voted against the prohibition against propaganda for war."

EGYPT

[See chapter IV.3.]

FINLAND¹³

Reservations:

"With respect to article 10, paragraph 2 (b) and 3, of the Covenant, Finland declares that although juvenile offenders are, as a rule, segregated from adults, it does not deem appropriate to adopt an absolute prohibition not allowing for more flexible arrangements;

With respect to article 14, paragraph 7, of the Covenant, Finland declares that it is going to pursue its present practice, according to which a sentence can be changed to the detriment of the convicted person, if it is established that a member or an official of the court, the prosecutor or the legal counsel have through criminal or fraudulent activities obtained the acquittal of the defendant or a substantially more lenient penalty, or if false evidence has been presented with the same effect, and according to which an aggravated criminal case may be taken up for reconsideration if within a year until then unknown evidence is presented, which would have led to conviction or a substantially more severe penalty;

With respect to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, Finland declares that it will not apply the provisions of this paragraph, this being compatible with the standpoint Finland already expressed at the 16th United Nations General Assembly by voting against the prohibition of propaganda for war, on the grounds that this might endanger the freedom of expression referred in article 19 of the Covenant."

FRANCE^{14, 15}

Declarations and reservations:

(1) The Government of the Republic considers that, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in case of conflict between its obligations under the Covenant and its obligations under the Charter (especially Articles 1 and 2 thereof), its obligations under the Charter will prevail.

(2) The Government of the Republic enters the following reservation concerning article 4, paragraph 1: firstly, the circumstances enumerated in article 16 of the Constitution in respect of its implementation, in article 1 of the Act of 3 April 1978 and in the Act of 9 August 1849 in respect of the declaration of a state of siege, in article 1 of Act No. 55-385 of 3 April 1955 in respect of the declaration of a state of emergency and which enable these instruments to be implemented, are to be understood as meeting the purpose of article 4 of the Covenant; and, secondly, for the purpose of interpreting and implementing article 16 of the Constitution of the French Republic, the terms "to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation" cannot limit the power of the President of the Republic to take "the measures required by circumstances".

(3) The Government of the Republic enters a reservation concerning articles 9 and 14 to the effect that these articles cannot impede enforcement of the rules pertaining to the disciplinary régime in the armies.

(4) The Government of the Republic declares that article 13 cannot derogate from chapter IV of Order No. 45-2658 of 2 November 1945 concerning the entry into, and sojourn in, France of aliens, nor from the other instruments concerning the expulsion of aliens in force in those parts of the territory of the Republic in which the Order of 2 November 1945 does not apply.

(5) The Government of the Republic interprets article 14, paragraph 5, as stating a general principle to which the law may make limited exceptions, for example, in the case of certain offences subject to the initial and final adjudication of a police court and of criminal offences. However, an appeal against a final decision may be made to the Court of Cassation which rules on the legality of the decision concerned.

(6) The Government of the Republic declares that articles 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant will be implemented in accordance with articles 10, 11 and 16 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950.

(7) The Government of the Republic declares that the term "war", appearing in article 20, paragraph 1, is to be understood to mean war in contravention of international law and considers, in any case, that French legislation in this matter is adequate.

(8) In the light of article 2 of the Constitution of the French Republic, the French Government declares that article 27 is not applicable so far as the Republic is concerned.

GAMBIA

"For financial reasons free legal assistance for accused persons is limited in our constitution to persons charged with capital offences only. The Government of the Gambia therefore wishes to enter a reservation in respect of article 14 (3) (d) of the Covenant in question."

GERMANY⁶

"1. Articles 19, 21 and 22 in conjunction with Article 2 (1) of the Covenant shall be applied within the scope of Article 16 of the Convention of 4 November 1950 for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

"2. Article 14 (3) (d) of the Covenant shall be applied in such manner that it is for the court to decide whether an accused person held in custody has to appear in person at the hearing before the court of review (*Revisionsgericht*).

"3. Article 14 (5) of the Covenant shall be applied in such manner that:

(a) A further appeal does not have to be instituted in all cases solely on the grounds the accused person having been acquitted by the lower court was convicted for the first time in the proceedings concerned by the appellate court.

(b) In the case of criminal offences of minor gravity the review by a higher tribunal of a decision not imposing imprisonment does not have to be admitted in all cases.

"4. Article 15 (1) of the Covenant shall be applied in such manner that when provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty the hitherto applicable law may for certain exceptional categories of cases remain applicable to criminal offences committed before the law was amended."

GUINEA

In accordance with the principle whereby all States whose policies are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations are entitled to become parties to covenants affecting the interests of the international community, the Government of the Republic of Guinea considers that the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are contrary to the principle of the

universality of international treaties and the democratization of international relations.

GUYANA

In respect of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 3 of article 14

"While the Government of the Republic of Guyana accept the principle of Legal Aid in all appropriate criminal proceedings, is working towards that end and at present apply it in certain defined cases, the problems of implementation of a comprehensive Legal Aid Scheme are such that full application cannot be guaranteed at this time."

In respect of paragraph 6 of article 14

"While the Government of the Republic of Guyana accept the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment, it is not possible at this time to implement such a principle."

HUNGARY

[See chapter IV.3.]

ICELAND¹⁶

The ratification is accompanied by reservations with respect to the following provisions:

1. ...

2. Article 10, paragraph 2 (b), and paragraph 3, second sentence, with respect to the separation of juvenile prisoners from adults. Icelandic law in principle provides for such separation but it is not considered appropriate to accept an obligation in the absolute form called for in the provisions of the Covenant.

3. Article 13, to the extent that it is inconsistent with the Icelandic legal provisions in force relating to the right of aliens to object to a decision on their expulsion.

4. Article 14, paragraph 7, with respect to the resumption of cases which have already been tried. The Icelandic law of procedure has detailed provisions on this matter which it is not considered appropriate to revise.

5. Article 20, paragraph 1, with reference to the fact that a prohibition against propaganda for war could limit the freedom of expression. This reservation is consistent with the position of Iceland at the General Assembly at its 16th session.

Other provisions of the Covenant shall be inviolably observed.

INDIA

[See chapter IV.3.]

IRAQ

[See chapter IV.3.]

IRELAND¹⁷

Article 10, paragraph 2

Ireland accepts the principles referred to in paragraph 2 of article 10 and implements them as far as practically possible. It reserves the right to regard full implementation of these principles as objectives to be achieved progressively.

Article 14

Ireland reserves the right to have minor offences against military law dealt with summarily in accordance with current procedures, which may not, in all respects, conform to the requirements of article 14 of the Covenant.

Ireland makes the reservation that the provision of compensation for the miscarriage of justice in the circumstances contemplated in paragraph 6 of article 14 may be by administrative procedures rather than pursuant to specific legal provisions.

Article 19, paragraph 2

Ireland reserves the right to confer a monopoly on or require the licensing of broadcasting enterprises.

Article 20, paragraph 1

Ireland accepts the principle in paragraph 1 of article 20 and implements it as far as it is practicable. Having regard to the difficulties in formulating a specific offence capable of adjudication at a national level in such a form as to reflect the general principles of law recognised by the community of nations as well as the right to freedom of expression, Ireland reserves the right to postpone consideration of the possibility of introducing some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law until such time as it may consider that such is necessary for the attainment of the objective of paragraph 1 of article 20.

Article 23, paragraph 4

Ireland accepts the obligations of paragraph 4 of article 23 on the understanding that the provision does not imply any right to obtain a dissolution of marriage."

ISRAEL

Reservation:

"With reference to Article 23 of the Covenant, and any other provision thereof to which the present reservation may be relevant, matters of personal status are governed in Israel by the religious law of the parties concerned.

"To the extent that such law is inconsistent with its obligations under the Covenant, Israel reserves the right to apply that law."

ITALY

Article 9, paragraph 5

The Italian Republic, considering that the expression "unlawful arrest or detention" contained in article 9, paragraph 5, could give rise to differences of interpretation, declares that it interprets the aforementioned expression as referring exclusively to cases of arrest or detention contrary to the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1.

Article 12, paragraph 4

Article 12, paragraph 4, shall be without prejudice to the application of transitional provision XIII of the Italian Constitution, respecting prohibition of the entry into and sojourn in the national territory of certain members of the House of Savoy.

Article 14, paragraph 3

The provisions of article 14, paragraph 3 (d), are deemed to be compatible with existing Italian provisions governing trial of the accused in his presence and determining the cases in which the accused may present his own defence and those in which legal assistance is required.

Article 14, paragraph 5

Article 14, paragraph 5, shall be without prejudice to the application of existing Italian provisions which, in accordance with the Constitution of the Italian Republic, govern the conduct, at one level only, of proceedings instituted before the Constitutional Court in respect of charges brought against the President of the Republic and its Ministers.

Article 15, paragraph 1

With reference to article 15, paragraph 1, last sentence: "If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby", the Italian Republic deems this provision to apply exclusively to cases in progress.

Consequently, a person who has already been convicted by a final decision shall not benefit from any provision made by law, subsequent to that decision, for the imposition of a lighter penalty.

Article 19, paragraph 3

The provisions of article 19, paragraph 3, are interpreted as being compatible with the existing licensing system for national radio and television and with the restrictions laid down by law for local radio and television companies and for stations relaying foreign programmes.

JAPAN

[See chapter IV.3.]

KUWAIT

Interpretative declaration regarding article 2, paragraph 1, and article 3:

Although the Government of Kuwait endorses the worthy principles embodied in these two articles as consistent with the provisions of the Kuwait Constitution in general and of its article 29 in particular, the rights to which the articles refer must be exercised within the limits set by Kuwaiti law.

Interpretative declaration regarding article 23:

The Government of Kuwait declares that the matters addressed by article 23 are governed by personal-status law, which is based on Islamic law. Where the provisions of that article conflict with Kuwaiti law, Kuwait will apply its national law.

Reservations concerning article 25 (b):

The Government of Kuwait wishes to formulate a reservation with regard to article 25(b). The provisions of this paragraph conflict with the Kuwaiti electoral law, which restricts the right to stand and vote in elections to males.

It further declares that the provisions of the article shall not apply to members of the armed forces or the police.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Declarations concerning article 3:

"The Principality of Liechtenstein declares that it does not interpret the provisions of article 3 of the Covenant as constituting an impediment to the constitutional rules on the hereditary succession to the throne of the Reigning Prince."

Reservation concerning article 14 (1):

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply the provisions of article 14, paragraph 1 of the Covenant, concerning the principle that hearings must be held and judgments pronounced in public, only within the limits deriving from the principles at present embodied in the Liechtenstein legislation on legal proceedings."

Reservation concerning article 17 (1):

"The Principality of Liechtenstein makes the reservation that the right to respect for family life, as guaranteed by article 17, paragraph 1 of the Covenant, shall be exercised, with regard to aliens, in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the legislation on aliens."

Reservation concerning article 20:

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right not to adopt further measures to ban propaganda for war, which is prohibited by article 20, paragraph 1 of the Covenant. The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to adopt a criminal provision which will take into account the requirements of article 20, paragraph 2, on the occasion of its possible accession to the Convention of 21 December 1965 on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

Reservation concerning article 24 (3):

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply the Liechtenstein legislation according to which Liechtenstein nationality is granted under certain conditions."

Reservation concerning article 26:

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to guarantee the rights contained in article 26 of the Covenant concerning the equality of all persons before the law and their entitlement without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law only in connection with other rights contained in the present Covenant."

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

[See chapter IV.3.]

LUXEMBOURG

"(a) The Government of Luxembourg considers that article 10, paragraph 3, which provides that juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status, refers solely to the legal measures incorporated in the system for the protection of minors, which is the subject of the Luxembourg youth welfare act. With regard to other juvenile offenders falling within the sphere of ordinary law, the Government of Luxembourg wishes to retain the option of adopting measures that might be more flexible and be designed to serve the interests of the persons concerned."

"(b) The Government of Luxembourg declares that it is implementing article 14, paragraph 5, since that paragraph does not conflict with the relevant Luxembourg legal statutes, which provide that, following an acquittal or a conviction by a court of first instance, a higher tribunal may deliver a sentence, confirm the sentence passed or impose a harsher penalty for the same crime. However, the tribunal's decision does not give the person declared guilty on appeal the right to appeal that conviction to a higher appellate jurisdiction."

The Government of Luxembourg further declares that article 14, paragraph 3, shall not apply to persons who, under Luxembourg law, are remanded directly to a higher court or brought before the Assize Court."

"(c) The Government of Luxembourg accepts the provision in article 19, paragraph 2, provided that it does not preclude it from requiring broadcasting, television and film companies to be licensed."

"(d) The Government of Luxembourg declares that it does not consider itself obligated to adopt legislation in the field covered by article 20 paragraph 1, and that article 20 as a whole will be implemented taking into account the rights to freedom of thought, religion, opinion, assembly and association laid down in articles 18, 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in articles 18, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant."

MALTA

Reservations:

"1. Article 13 - The Government of Malta endorses the principles laid down in article 13. However, in the present circumstances it cannot comply entirely with the provisions of this article;

2. Article 14 (2) - The Government of Malta declares that it interprets paragraph 2 of article 14 of the Covenant in the sense that it does not preclude any particular law from imposing upon any person charged under such law the burden of proving particular facts;

3. Article 14 (6) - While the Government of Malta accepts the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment, it is not possible at this time to implement such a principle in accordance with article 14, paragraph 6, of the Covenant;

4. Article 19 - The Government of Malta desiring to avoid any uncertainty as regards the application of article 19 of the

Covenant declares that the Constitution of Malta allow such restrictions to be imposed upon public officers in regard to their freedom of expression as are reasonably justifiable in a democratic society. The code of Conduct of public officers in Malta precludes them from taking an active part in political discussions or other political activity during working hours or on the premises.

"The Government of Malta also reserves the right not to apply article 19 to the extent that this may be fully compatible with Act 1 of 1987 entitled "An act to regulate the limitations on the political activities of aliens", and this in accordance with Article 16 of the Convention of Rome (1950) for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms or with Section 41 (2) (a) (ii) of the Constitution of Malta;

"5. Article 20 - The Government of Malta interprets article 20 consistently with the rights conferred by Articles 19 and 21 of the Covenant but reserves the right not to introduce any legislation for the purposes of article 20;

"6. Article 22 - the Government of Malta reserves the right not to apply article 22 to the extent that existing legislative measures may not be fully compatible with this article.

MEXICO

Interpretative statements:

Article 9, paragraph 5

Under the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the relevant implementing legislation, every individual enjoys the guarantees relating to penal matters embodied therein, and consequently no person may be unlawfully arrested or detained. However, if by reason of false accusation or complaint any individual suffers an infringement of this basic right, he has, *inter alia*, under the provisions of the appropriate laws, an enforceable right to just compensation.

Article 18

Under the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, every person is free to profess his preferred religious belief and to practice its ceremonies, rites and religious acts, with the limitation, with regard to public religious acts, that they must be performed in places of worship and, with regard to education, that studies carried out in establishments designed for the professional education of ministers of religion are not officially recognized. The Government of Mexico believes that these limitations are included among those established in paragraph 3 of this article.

Reservations:

Article 13

The Government of Mexico makes a reservation to this article, in view of the present text of article 33 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

Article 25, subparagraph (b)

The Government of Mexico also makes a reservation to this provision, since article 130 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States provides that ministers of religion shall have neither an active nor a passive vote, nor the right to form associations for political purposes.

MONACO

Interpretative declarations and reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Government of Monaco declares that it does not interpret the provisions of article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2, and articles 3 and 25 as constituting an impediment to the constitutional rules on the devolution of the Crown, according to which succession to the Throne shall take place within the direct legitimate line of the Reigning Prince, in order of birth, with priority being given to male descendants within the same degree of re-

relationship, or of those concerning the exercise of the functions of the Regency.

The Princely Government declares that the implementation of the principle set forth in article 13 shall not affect the texts in force on the entry and stay of foreigners in the Principality or of those on the expulsion of foreigners from Monegasque territory.

The Princely Government interprets article 14, paragraph 5, as embodying a general principle to which the law can introduce limited exceptions. This is particularly true with respect to certain offences that, in the first and last instances, are under the jurisdiction of the police court, and with respect to offences of a criminal nature. Furthermore, verdicts in the last instance can be appealed before the Court of Judicial Review, which shall rule on their legality.

The Princely Government declares that it considers article 19 to be compatible with the existing system of monopoly and authorization applicable to radio and television corporations.

The Princely Government, recalling that the exercise of the rights and freedoms set forth in articles 21 and 22 entails duties and responsibilities, declares that it interprets these articles as not prohibiting the application of requirements, conditions, restrictions or penalties which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society to national security, territorial integrity or public safety, the defence of order and the prevention of crime, the protection of health or morals, and the protection of the reputation of others, or in order to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or to guarantee the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

The Princely Government formulates a reservation concerning article 25, which shall not impede the application of article 25 of the Constitution and of Order No. 1730 of 7 May 1935 on public employment.

Article 26, together with article 2, paragraph 1, and article 25, is interpreted as not excluding the distinction in treatment between Monegasque and foreign nationals permitted under article 1, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, taking into account the distinctions established in articles 25 and 32 of the Monegasque Constitution.

MONGOLIA

[See chapter IV.3.]

NETHERLANDS¹⁸

Reservations:

"Article 10

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands subscribes to the principle set out in paragraph 1 of this article, but it takes the view that ideas about the treatment of prisoners are so liable to change that it does not wish to be bound by the obligations set out in paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 (second sentence) of this article.

"Article 12, paragraph 1

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands regards the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles as separate territories of a State for the purpose of this provision.

"Article 12, paragraphs 2 and 4

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands regards the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles as separate countries for the purpose of these provisions.

"Article 14, paragraph 3 (d)

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the statutory option of removing a person charged with a criminal offence from

the court room in the interests of the proper conduct of the proceedings.

"Article 14, paragraph 5

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the statutory power of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands to have sole jurisdiction to try certain categories of persons charged with serious offences committed in the discharge of a public office.

"Article 14, paragraph 7

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts this provision only insofar as no obligations arise from it further to those set out in article 68 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands and article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands Antilles as they now apply. They read:

"1. Except in cases where court decisions are eligible for review, no person may be prosecuted again for an offence in respect of which a court in the Netherlands or the Netherlands Antilles has delivered an irrevocable judgement.

"2. If the judgement has been delivered by some other court, the same person may not be prosecuted for the same offence in the case of (I) acquittal or withdrawal of proceedings or (II) conviction followed by complete execution, remission or lapse of the sentence.

"Article 19, paragraph 2

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provision with the proviso that it shall not prevent the Kingdom from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

"Article 20, paragraph 1

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept the obligation set out in this provision in the case of the Netherlands."

"[The Kingdom of the Netherlands] clarify that although the reservations [...] are partly of an interpretational nature, [it] has preferred reservations to interpretational declarations in all cases, since if the latter form were used doubt might arise concerning whether the text of the Covenant allows for the interpretation put upon it. By using the reservation form the Kingdom of the Netherlands wishes to ensure in all cases that the relevant obligations arising out of the Covenant will not apply to the Kingdom, or will apply only in the way indicated.

NEW ZEALAND

Reservations:

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 10 (2) (b) or article 10 (3) in circumstances where the shortage of suitable facilities makes the mixing of juveniles and adults unavoidable; and further reserves the right not to apply article 10 (3) where the interests of other juveniles in an establishment require the removal of a particular juvenile offender or where mixing is considered to be of benefit to the persons concerned.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 14 (6) to the extent that it is not satisfied by the existing system for *ex gratia* payments to persons who suffer as a result of a miscarriage of justice.

"The Government of New Zealand having legislated in the areas of the advocacy of national and racial hatred and the exciting of hostility or ill will against any group of persons, and having regard to the right of freedom of speech, reserves the right not to introduce further legislation with regard to article 20.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 22 as it relates to trade unions to the extent that existing legislative measures, enacted to ensure effective trade union representation and encourage orderly industrial relations, may not be fully compatible with that article."

NORWAY¹⁹

Subject to reservations to article 10, paragraph 2 (b) and paragraph 3 "with regard to the obligation to keep accused juvenile persons and juvenile offenders segregated from adults" and to article 14, paragraphs 5 and 7 and to article 20, paragraph 1.

19 September 1995

[The Government of Norway declares that] the entry into force of an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Act, which introduces the right to have a conviction reviewed by a higher court in all cases, the reservation made by the Kingdom of Norway with respect to article 14, paragraph 5 of the Covenant shall continue to apply only in the following exceptional circumstances:

1. "Riksrett" (Court of Impeachment)

According to article 86 of the Norwegian Constitution, a special court shall be convened in criminal cases against members of the Government, the Storting (Parliament) or the Supreme Court, with no right of appeal.

2. Conviction by an appellate court

In cases where the defendant has been acquitted in the first instance, but convicted by an appellate court, the conviction may not be appealed on grounds of error in the assessment of evidence in relation to the issue of guilt. If the appellate court convicting the defendant is the Supreme Court, the conviction may not be appealed whatsoever.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA²⁰

Reservations:

The Government of the Republic of Korea [declares] that the provisions of paragraph 5 [...] of article 14, article 22 [...] of the Covenant shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of the local laws including the Constitution of the Republic of Korea.

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

Upon ratification:

(a) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 48 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are inconsistent with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose purposes concern the international community as a whole must be open to universal participation.

(b) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories referred to in article 1 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the instruments adopted by the Organization on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratifica-

tion:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

SLOVAKIA⁴

SWEDEN

Sweden reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 10, paragraph 3, with regard to the obligation to segregate juvenile offenders from adults, the provisions of article 14, paragraph 7, and the provisions of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Covenant.

SWITZERLAND²¹

Reservations:

(a) Reservation concerning article 10, paragraph 2 (b):

The separation of accused juvenile persons from adults is not unconditionally guaranteed.

(b) Reservation concerning article 12, paragraph 1:

The right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose one's residence is applicable, subject to the federal laws on aliens, which provide that residence and establishment permits shall be valid only for the canton which issues them.

(c) Reservations concerning article 14, paragraph 1:

The principle of a public hearing is not applicable to proceedings which involve a dispute relating to civil rights and obligations or to the merits of the prosecution's case in a criminal matter; these, in accordance with cantonal laws, are held before an administrative authority. The principle that any judgement rendered shall be made public is adhered to without prejudice to the cantonal laws on civil and criminal procedure, which provide that a judgement shall not be rendered at a public hearing, but shall be transmitted to the parties in writing.

The guarantee of a fair trial has as its sole purpose, where disputes relating to civil rights and obligations are concerned, to ensure final judicial review of the acts or decisions of public authorities which have a bearing on such rights or obligations. The Term "final judicial review" means a judicial examination which is limited to the application of the law, such as a review by a Court of Cassation.

(d) Reservation concerning article 14, paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs (d) and (f):

The guarantee of free legal assistance assigned by the court and of the free assistance of an interpreter does not definitively exempt the beneficiary from defraying the resulting costs.

(e) Reservation concerning article 14, paragraph 5:

The reservation applies to the federal laws on the organization of criminal justice, which provide for an exception to the right of anyone convicted of a crime to have his conviction and sentence reviewed by a higher tribunal, where the person concerned is tried in the first instance by the highest tribunal.

(f) Reservation concerning article 20:

Switzerland reserves the right not to adopt further measures to ban propaganda for war, which is prohibited by article 20, paragraph 1.

(g) Reservation concerning article 25, subparagraph

(b):

The present provision shall be applied without prejudice to the cantonal and communal laws, which provide for or permit elections within assemblies to be held by a means other than secret ballot.

(h) *Reservation concerning article 26:*

The equality of all persons before the law and their entitlement without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law shall be guaranteed only in connection with other rights contained in the present Covenant.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[See chapter IV.3.]

THAILAND

Interpretative declarations:

"The Government of Thailand declares that:

1. The term "self-determination" as appears in article 1, paragraph 1, of the Covenant shall be interpreted as being compatible with that expressed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993.

2. With respect to article 6, paragraph 5 of the Covenant, the Thai Penal Code enjoins, or in some cases allows much latitude for, the Court to take into account the offender's youth as a mitigating factor in handing down sentences. Whereas Section 74 of the code does not allow any kind of punishment levied upon any person below fourteen years of age, Section 75 of the same Code provides that whenever any person over fourteen years but not yet over seventeen years of age commits any act provided by the law to be an offence, the Court shall take into account the sense of responsibility and all other things concerning him in order to come to decision as to whether it is appropriate to pass judgment inflicting punishment on him or not. If the court does not deem it appropriate to pass judgment inflicting punishment, it shall proceed according to Section 74 (*viz.* to adopt other correction measures short of punishment) or if the court deems it appropriate to pass judgment inflicting punishment, it shall reduce the scale of punishment provided for such offence by one half. Section 76 of the same Code also states that whenever any person over seventeen years but not yet over twenty years of age, commits any act provided by the law to be an offence, the Court *may*, if it thinks fit, reduce the scale of the punishment provided for such offence by one third or one half. The reduction of the said scale will prevent the Court from passing any sentence of death. As a result, though in theory, sentence of death may be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years, but not below seventeen years of age, the Court always exercises its discretion under Section 75 to reduce the said scale of punishment, and in practice the death penalty has not been imposed upon any persons below eighteen years of age. Consequently, Thailand considers that in real terms it has already complied with the principles enshrined herein.

3. With respect to article 9, paragraph 3 of the Covenant, Section 87, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Thailand provides that the arrested person shall not be kept in custody for more than forty-eight hours from the time of his arrival at the office of the administrative or police official, but the time for bringing the arrested person to the Court shall not be included in the said period of forty-eight hours. In case it is necessary for the purpose of conducting the inquiry, or there arises any other necessity, the period of forty-eight hours may be extended as long as such necessity persists, but in no case shall it be longer than seven days.

4. With respect to article 20 of the Covenant, the term "war" appearing in paragraph 1 is understood by Thailand to mean war in contravention of international law."

(i) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply in full the provision of paragraph 2 of article 4 of the Covenant since section 7 (3) of its Constitution enables Parliament to enact legislation even though it is inconsistent with sections (4) and (5) of the said Constitution;

(ii) Where at any time there is a lack of suitable prison facilities, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply article 10 (2) (b) and 10 (3) so far as those provisions require juveniles who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults;

(iii) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply paragraph 2 of article 12 in view of the statutory provisions requiring persons intending to travel abroad to furnish tax clearance certificates;

(iv) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply paragraph 5 of article 14 in view of the fact that section 43 of its Supreme Court of Judicature Act No. 12 of 1962 does not confer on a person convicted on indictment an unqualified right of appeal and that in particular cases, appeal to the Court of Appeal can only be done with the leave of the Court of Appeal itself or of the Privy Council;

(v) While the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago accepts the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment, it is not possible at this time to implement such a principle in accordance with paragraph 6 of article 14 of the Covenant;

(vi) With reference to the last sentence of paragraph 1 of article 15—"If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby", the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago deems this provision to apply exclusively to cases in progress. Consequently, a person who has already been convicted by a final decision shall not benefit from any provision made by law, subsequent to that decision, for the imposition of a lighter penalty.

(vii) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right to impose lawful and or reasonable restrictions with respect to the right of assembly under article 21 of the Covenant;

(viii) The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago reserves the right not to apply the provision of article 26 of the Covenant in so far as it applies to the holding of property in Trinidad and Tobago, in view of the fact that licences may be granted to or withheld from aliens under the Aliens Landholding Act of Trinidad and Tobago.

UKRAINE

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

Upon signature:

"First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under Article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

"Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that:

"(a) In relation to Article 14 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply, or not to apply in full, the guarantee of free legal assistance contained in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 3 in so far as the shortage of legal practitioners and other considerations render the application of this guarantee in British Honduras, Fiji and St. Helena impossible;

"(b) In relation to Article 23 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply the first sentence of paragraph 4 in so far as it concerns any inequality which may arise from the operation of the law of domicile;

"(c) In relation to Article 25 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply:

"(i) Sub-paragraph (b) in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected legislature in Hong Kong and the introduction of equal suffrage, as between different electoral rolls, for elections in Fiji; and

"(ii) Sub-paragraph (c) in so far as it applies to jury service in the Isle of Man and to the employment of married women in the Civil Service of Northern Ireland, Fiji, and Hong Kong.

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

Upon ratification:

"Firstly the Government of the United Kingdom maintain their declaration in respect of article 1 made at the time of signature of the Covenant.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to apply to members of and persons serving with the armed forces of the Crown and to persons lawfully detained in penal establishments of whatever character such laws and procedures as they may from time to time deem to be necessary for the preservation of service and custodial discipline and their acceptance of the provisions of the Covenant is subject to such restrictions as may for these purposes from time to time be authorised by law.

"Where at any time there is a lack of suitable prison facilities or where the mixing of adults and juveniles is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply article 10 (2) (b) and 10 (3), so far as those provisions require juveniles who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults, and not to apply article 10 (2) (a) in Gibraltar, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands in so far as it requires segregation of accused and convicted persons.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply article 11 in Jersey.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to interpret the provisions of article 12 (1) relating to the territory of a State as applying separately to each of the territories comprising the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to continue to apply such immigration legislation governing entry into, stay in and departure from the United Kingdom as they may deem necessary from time to time and, accordingly, their

acceptance of article 12 (4) and of the other provisions of the Covenant is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the law of the United Kingdom to enter and remain in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also reserves a similar right in regard to each of its dependent territories.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply article 13 in Hong Kong in so far as it confers a right of review of a decision to deport an alien and a right to be represented for this purpose before the competent authority.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply or not to apply in full the guarantee of free legal assistance in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 3 of article 14 in so far as the shortage of legal practitioners renders the application of this guarantee impossible in the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Gilbert Islands, the Pitcairn Islands Group, St. Helena and Dependencies and Tuvalu.

"The Government of the United Kingdom interpret article 20 consistently with the rights conferred by articles 19 and 21 of the Covenant and having legislated in matters of practical concern in the interests of public order (*ordre public*) reserve the right not to introduce any further legislation. The United Kingdom also reserve a similar right in regard to each of its dependent territories.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to postpone the application of paragraph 3 of article 23 in regard to a small number of customary marriages in the Solomon Islands.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to enact such nationality legislation as they may deem necessary from time to time to reserve the acquisition and possession of citizenship under such legislation to those having sufficient connection with the United Kingdom or any of its dependent territories and accordingly their acceptance of article 24 (3) and of the other provisions of the Covenant is subject to the provisions of any such legislation.

"The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of article 25 in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected Executive or Legislative Council in Hong Kong [...].

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Reservations:

"(1) That article 20 does not authorize or require legislation or other action by the United States that would restrict the right of free speech and association protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"(2) That the United States reserves the right, subject to its Constitutional constraints, to impose capital punishment on any person (other than a pregnant woman) duly convicted under existing or future laws permitting the imposition of capital punishment, including such punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age.

"(3) That the United States considers itself bound by article 7 to the extent that 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment' means the cruel and unusual treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth, and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

"(4) That because U.S. law generally applies to an offender the penalty in force at the time the offence was commit-

ted, the United States does not adhere to the third clause of paragraph 1 of article 15.

"(5) That the policy and practice of the United States are generally in compliance with and supportive of the Covenant's provisions regarding treatment of juveniles in the criminal justice system. Nevertheless, the United States reserves the right, in exceptional circumstances, to treat juveniles as adults, notwithstanding paragraphs 2 (b) and 3 of article 10 and paragraph 4 of article 14. The United States further reserves to these provisions with respect to States with respect to individuals who volunteer for military service prior to age 18."

Understandings:

"(1) That the Constitution and laws of the United States guarantee all persons equal protection of the law and provide extensive protections against discrimination. The United States understands distinctions based upon race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status - as those terms are used in article 2, paragraph 1 and article 26 - to be permitted when such distinctions are, at minimum, rationally related to a legitimate governmental objective. The United States further understands the prohibition in paragraph 1 of article 4 upon discrimination, in time of public emergency, based 'solely' on the status of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin, not to bar distinctions that may have a disproportionate effect upon persons of a particular status.

"(2) That the United States understands the right to compensation referred to in articles 9 (5) and 14 (6) to require the provision of effective and enforceable mechanisms by which a victim of an unlawful arrest or detention or a miscarriage of justice may seek and, where justified, obtain compensation from either the responsible individual or the appropriate governmental entity. Entitlement to compensation may be subject to the reasonable requirements of domestic law.

"(3) That the United States understands the reference to 'exceptional circumstances' in paragraph 2 (a) of article 10 to permit the imprisonment of an accused person with convicted persons where appropriate in light of an individual's overall dangerousness, and to permit accused persons to waive their right to segregation from convicted persons. The United States further understands that paragraph 3 of article 10 does not diminish the goals of punishment, deterrence, and incapacitation as additional legitimate purposes for a penitentiary system.

"(4) That the United States understands that subparagraphs 3 (b) and (d) of article 14 do not require the provision of a criminal defendant's counsel of choice when the defendant is provided with court-appointed counsel on grounds of indigence, when the defendant is financially able to retain alternative counsel, or when imprisonment is not imposed. The United States further understands that paragraph 3 (e) does not prohibit a requirement that the defendant make a showing that any witness whose attendance he seeks to compel is necessary for his defense. The United States understands the prohibition upon double jeopardy in paragraph 7 to apply only when the judg-

ment of acquittal has been rendered by a court of the same governmental unit, whether the Federal Government or a constituent unit, as is seeking a new trial for the same cause.

"(5) That the United States understands that this Covenant shall be implemented by the Federal Government to the extent that it exercises legislative and judicial jurisdiction over the matters covered therein, and otherwise by the state and local governments; to the extent that state and local governments exercise jurisdiction over such matters, the Federal Government shall take measures appropriate to the Federal system to the end that the competent authorities of the state or local governments may take appropriate measures for the fulfillment of the Covenant."

Declarations:

"(1) That the United States declares that the provisions of articles 1 through 27 of the Covenant are not self-executing.

"(2) That it is the view of the United States that States Party to the Covenant should wherever possible refrain from imposing any restrictions or limitations on the exercise of the rights recognized and protected by the Covenant, even when such restrictions and limitations are permissible under the terms of the Covenant. For the United States, article 5, paragraph 2, which provides that fundamental human rights existing in any State Party may not be diminished on the pretext that the Covenant recognizes them to a lesser extent, has particular relevance to article 19, paragraph 3 which would permit certain restrictions on the freedom of expression. The United States declares that it will continue to adhere to the requirements and constraints of its Constitution in respect to all such restrictions and limitations.

"(3) That the United States declares that the right referred to in article 47 may be exercised only in accordance with international law."

VENEZUELA

Article 60, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela establishes that: "No person shall be convicted in criminal trial unless he has first been personally notified of the charges and heard in the manner prescribed by law. Persons accused of an offence against the *res publica* may be tried *in absentia*, with the guarantees and in the manner prescribed by law". Venezuela is making this reservation because article 14, paragraph 3 (d), of the Covenant makes no provision for persons accused of an offence against the *res publica* to be tried *in absentia*.

VIET NAM

[See chapter IV.3.]

YEMEN⁸

[See chapter IV.3.]

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

BELGIUM

6 November 1984

[The Belgian Government] wishes to observe that the sphere of application of article 11 is particularly restricted. In fact, article 11 prohibits imprisonment only when there is no reason for resorting to it other than the fact that the debtor is unable to fulfil a contractual obligation. Imprisonment is not incompatible with article 11 when there are other reasons for imposing this penal-

ty, for example when the debtor, by acting in bad faith or through fraudulent manoeuvres, has placed himself in the position of being unable to fulfil his obligations. This interpretation of article 11 can be confirmed by reference to the *travaux préparatoires* (see document A/2929 of 1 July 1955).

After studying the explanations provided by the Congo concerning its reservation, [the Belgian Government] has provisionally concluded that this reservation is unnecessary. It is its

28 September 1993

understanding that the Congolese legislation authorizes imprisonment for debt when other means of enforcement have failed when the amount due exceeds 20,000 CFA francs and when the debtor, between 18 and 60 years of age, makes himself insolvent in bad faith. The latter condition is sufficient to show that there is no contradiction between the Congolese legislation and the letter and the spirit of article 11 of the Covenant.

By virtue of article 4, paragraph 2, of the aforementioned Covenant, article 11 is excluded from the sphere of application of the rule which states that in the event of an exceptional public emergency, the States Parties to the Covenant may, in certain conditions, take measures derogating from their obligations under the Covenant. Article 11 is one of the articles containing a provision from which no derogation is permitted in any circumstances. Any reservation concerning that article would destroy its effects and would therefore be in contradiction with the letter and the spirit of the Covenant.

Consequently, and without prejudice to its firm belief that Congolese law is in complete conformity with the provisions of article 11 of the Covenant, [the Belgian Government] fears that the reservation made by the Congo may, by reason of its very principle, constitute a precedent which might have considerable effects at the international level.

[The Belgian Government] therefore hopes that this reservation will be withdrawn and, as a precautionary measure, wishes to raise an objection to that reservation.

5 October 1993

The Government of Belgium wishes to raise an objection to the reservation made by the United States of America regarding article 6, paragraph 5, of the Covenant, which prohibits the imposition of the sentence of death for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age.

The Government of Belgium considers the reservation to be incompatible with the provisions and intent of article 6 of the Covenant which, as is made clear by article 4, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, establishes minimum measures to protect the right to life.

The expression of this objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Belgium and the United States of America.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

DENMARK

1 October 1993

With regard to the reservations made by the United States of America:

"Having examined the contents of the reservations made by the United States of America, Denmark would like to recall article 4, para 2 of the Covenant according to which no derogation from a number of fundamental articles, *inter alia* 6 and 7, may be made by a State Party even in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation.

In the opinion of Denmark, reservation (2) of the United States with respect to capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age as well as reservation (3) with respect to article 7 constitute general derogations from articles 6 and 7, while according to article 4, para 2 of the Covenant such derogations are not permitted.

Therefore, and taking into account that articles 6 and 7 are protecting two of the most basic rights contained in the Covenant, the Government of Denmark regards the said reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant, and consequently Denmark objects to the reservations.

These objections do not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Denmark and the United States.

With regard to the reservations, understandings and declarations made by the United States of America:

"... It is recalled that under international treaty law, the name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. Understanding (1) pertaining to articles 2, 4 and 26 of the Covenant is therefore considered to constitute in substance a reservation to the Covenant, directed at some of its most essential provisions, namely those concerning the prohibition of discrimination. In the view of the Government of Finland, a reservation of this kind is contrary to the object and purpose of the Covenant, as specified in article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

As regards reservation (2) concerning article 6 of the Covenant, it is recalled that according to article 4(2), no restrictions of articles 6 and 7 of the Covenant are allowed for. In the view of the Government of Finland, the right to life is of fundamental importance in the Covenant and the said reservation therefore is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.

As regards reservation (3), it is in the view of the Government of Finland subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty.

For the above reasons the Government of Finland objects to reservations made by the United States to articles 2, 4 and 26 [*cf.* Understanding (1)], to article 6 [*cf.* Reservation (2)] and to article 7 [*cf.* Reservation (3)]. However, the Government of Finland does not consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Finland and the United States of America.

25 July 1997

With regard to declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait:

"The Government of Finland notes that according to the interpretative declarations the application of certain articles of the Covenant is in a general way subjected to national law. The Government of Finland considers these interpretative declarations as reservations of a general kind.

The Government of Finland is of the view that such general reservations raise doubts as to the commitment of Kuwait to the object and purpose of the Covenant and would recall that a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant shall not be permitted. As regards the reservation made to article 25 (b), the Government of Finland wishes to refer to its objection to the reservation made by Kuwait to article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

It is the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of Kuwait, which do not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the provisions of the covenant, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of Kuwait to the [said Covenant] which are considered to be inadmissible.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Covenant between Kuwait and Finland."

FRANCE

The Government of the Republic takes objection to the reservation entered by the Government of the Republic of India to article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as this reservation attaches conditions not provided for by the Charter of the United Nations to the exercise of the right of self-determination. The present declaration will not be deemed to be an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the French Republic and the Republic of India.

4 October 1993

At the time of the ratification of [the said Covenant], the United States of America expressed a reservation relating to article 6, paragraph 5, of the Covenant, which prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age.

France considers that this United States reservation is not valid, inasmuch as it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

Such objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between France and the United States.

GERMANY⁶

[See under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

21 April 1982

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the [reservation (i) by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago]. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany it follows from the text and the history of the Covenant that the said reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant."

25 October 1990

With regard to interpretative declaration made by Algeria:

[See under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

28 May 1991

[The Federal Republic of Germany] interprets the declaration to mean that the Republic of Korea does not intend to restrict its obligations under article 22 by referring to its domestic legal system.

29 September 1993

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the United States' reservation referring to article 6, paragraph 5 of the Covenant, which prohibits capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age. The reservation referring to this provision is incompatible with the text as well as the object and purpose of article 6, which, as made clear by paragraph 2 of article 4, lays down the minimum standard for the protection of the right to life.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany interprets the United States' 'reservation' with regard to article 7 of the Covenant as a reference to article 2 of the Covenant, thus not in any way affecting the obligations of the United States of America as a state party to the Covenant."

10 July 1997

With regard to declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait:

[See under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

ITALY

5 October 1993

"The Government of Italy, ..., objects to the reservation to art. 6 paragraph 5 which the United States of America included in its instrument of ratification.

In the opinion of Italy reservations to the provisions contained in art. 6 are not permitted, as specified in art.4, para 2, of the Covenant.

Therefore this reservation is null and void since it is incompatible with the object and the purpose of art. 6 of the Covenant.

Furthermore in the interpretation of the Government of Italy, the reservation to art. 7 of the Covenant does not affect obligations assumed by States that are parties to the Covenant on the basis of article 2 of the same Covenant.

These objections do not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Italy and the United States."

NETHERLANDS

12 June 1980

"In the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands it follows from the text and the history of the Covenant that [reservation (i) by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago] is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore considers the reservation unacceptable and formally raises an objection to it."

12 January 1981

[See under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

17 September 1981

I. Reservation by Australia regarding articles 2 and 50

The reservation that article 2, paragraphs 2 and 3, and article 50 shall be given effect consistently with and subject to the provisions in article 2, paragraph 2, is acceptable to the Kingdom on the understanding that it will in no way impair Australia's basic obligation under international law, as laid down in article 2, paragraph 1, to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

II. Reservation by Australia regarding article 10

The Kingdom is not able to evaluate the implications of the first part of the reservation regarding article 10 on its merits, since Australia has given no further explanation on the laws and lawful arrangements, as referred to in the text of the reservation. In expectation of further clarification by Australia, the Kingdom for the present reserves the right to raise objection to the reservation at a later stage.

III. Reservation by Australia regarding 'Convicted Persons'

The Kingdom finds it difficult, for the same reasons as mentioned in its commentary on the reservation regarding article 10, to accept the declaration by Australia that it reserves the right not to seek amendment of laws now in force in Australia relating to the rights of persons who have been convicted of serious criminal offences. The Kingdom expresses the hope it will be possible to gain a more detailed insight in the laws now in force in Australia, in order to facilitate a definitive opinion on the extent of this reservation."

6 November 1984

[Same objection as the one made by Belgium.]

18 March 1991

With regard to interpretative declaration made by Algeria:

[See under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

10 June 1991

"In the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands it follows from the text and the history of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that the reservations with respect to articles 14, paragraphs 5 and 7 and 22 of the Covenant made by the Government of the Republic of Korea are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore considers the reservation unacceptable and formally raises objection to it. This objection is not an obstacle to the en-

try into force of this Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea."

28 September 1993

With regard to the reservations to articles 6 and 7 made by the United States of America:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the reservations with respect to capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age, since it follows from the text and history of the Covenant that the said reservation is incompatible with the text, the object and purpose of article 6 of the Covenant, which according to article 4 lays down the minimum standard for the protection of the right to life.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the reservation with respect to article 7 of the Covenant, since it follows from the text and the interpretation of this article that the said reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant.

In the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands this reservation has the same effect as a general derogation from this article, while according to article 4 of the Covenant, no derogations, not even in times of public emergency, are permitted.

It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that the understandings and declarations of the United States do not exclude or modify the legal effect of provisions of the Covenant in their application to the United States, and do not in any way limit the competence of the Human Rights Committee to interpret these provisions in their application to the United States.

Subject to the proviso of article 21, paragraph 3 of the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties, these objections do not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States."

22 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait:

[Same objection identical in essence, mutatis mutandis as the one made for Algeria.]

26 December 1997

With regard to the interpretative declaration concerning article 6 paragraph 5 made by Thailand:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers this declaration as a reservation. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the aforesaid declaration, since it follows from the text and history of the Covenant that the declaration is incompatible with the text, the object and purpose of article 6 of the Covenant, which according to article 4 lays down the minimum standard for the protection of the right to life.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Thailand."

NORWAY

4 October 1993

With regard to reservations to articles 6 and 7 made by the United States of America:

"1. In the view of the Government of Norway, the reservation (2) concerning capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age is according to the text and history of the Covenant, incompatible with the object and purpose of article 6 of the Covenant. According to article 4 (2), no derogations from article 6 may be made, not even in times of public emergency. For these reasons the Government of Norway objects to this reservation.

2. In the view of the Government of Norway, the reservation (3) concerning article 7 of the Covenant is according to the text and interpretation of this article incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. According to article 4 (2), article 7 is a non-derogable provision, even in times of public emergency. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to this reservation.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Norway and the United States of America."

22 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait :

"In the view of the Government of Norway, a statement by which a State Party purports to limit its responsibilities by invoking general principles of internal law may create doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to the objective and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. Under well-established treaty law, a State is not permitted to invoke internal law as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. Furthermore, the Government of Norway finds the reservations made to article 8, paragraph 1 (d) and article 9 as being problematic in view of the object and purpose of the Covenant. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the said reservations made by the Government of Kuwait.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of Norway and the State of Kuwait."

PORTUGAL

26 October 1990

[See under "Objections" in chapter IV.3.]

5 October 1993

With regard to the reservations made by the United States of America:

"The Government of Portugal considers that the reservation made by the United States of America referring to article 6, paragraph 5 of the Covenant which prohibits capital punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age is in compatible with article 6 which, as made clear by paragraph 2 of article 4, lays down the minimum standard for the protection of the right to life.

The Government of Portugal also considers that the reservation with regard to article 7 in which a State limits its responsibilities under the Covenant by invoking general principles of National Law may create doubts on the commitments of the Reserving State to the object and purpose of the Covenant and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of International Law.

The Government of Portugal therefore objects to the reservations made by the United States of America. These objections shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Portugal and the United States of America."

SLOVAKIA⁴

SPAIN

5 October 1993

With regard to the reservations made by the United States of America:

... After careful consideration of the reservations made by the United States of America, Spain wishes to point out that pursuant to article 4, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, a State Party may not derogate from several basic articles, among them arti-

cles 6 and 7, including in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation.

The Government of Spain takes the view that reservation (2) of the United States having regard to capital punishment for crimes committed by individuals under 18 years of age, in addition to reservation (3) having regard to article 7, constitute general derogations from articles 6 and 7, whereas, according to article 4, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, such derogations are not to be permitted.

Therefore, and bearing in mind that articles 6 and 7 protect two of the most fundamental rights embodied in the Covenant, the Government of Spain considers that these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant and, consequently, objects to them.

This position does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the Kingdom of Spain and the United States of America.

SWEDEN

18 June 1993

With regard to interpretative declarations made by the United States of America:

"... In this context the Government recalls that under international treaty law, the name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. Thus, the Government considers that some of the understandings made by the United States in substance constitute reservations to the Covenant.

A reservation by which a State modifies or excludes the application of the most fundamental provisions of the Covenant, or limits its responsibilities under that treaty by invoking general principles of national law, may cast doubts upon the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Covenant. The reservations made by the United States of America include both reservations to essential and non-derogable provisions, and general references to national legislation. Reservations of this nature contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. All States Parties share a common interest in the respect for the object and purpose of the treaty to which they have chosen to become parties.

Sweden therefore objects to the reservations made by the United States to:

- article 2; cf. Understanding (1);
- article 4; cf. Understanding (1);

- article 6; cf. Reservation (2);
- article 7; cf. Reservation (3);
- article 15; cf. Reservation (4);
- article 24; cf. Understanding (1).

This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between Sweden and the United States of America."

23 July 1997

With regard to the declarations and the reservation made by Kuwait:

"The Government of Sweden notes that the interpretative declarations regarding article 2, paragraph 1, article 3 and 23 imply that central provisions of the Covenant are being made subject to a general reservation referring to the contents of national law. The Government of Sweden further notes that the reservation concerning article 25 (b) is contrary to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

The Government of Sweden is of the view that these interpretative declarations and this reservation raise doubts as to the commitment of Kuwait to the object and purpose of the Covenant.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid interpretative declarations and reservation made by the Government of Kuwait upon accession to the [said Covenant].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Covenant between Kuwait and Sweden."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

24 May 1991

"The Government of the United Kingdom have noted the statement formulated by the Government of the Republic of Korea on accession, under the title "Reservations". They are not however able to take a position on these purported reservations in the absence of a sufficient indication of their intended effect, in accordance with the terms of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the practice of the Parties to the Covenant. Pending receipt of such indication, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve their rights under the Covenant in their entirety."

*Declarations recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee under article 41²⁴
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)*

ALGERIA

[The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria] recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

ARGENTINA

The instrument contains a declaration under article 41 of the Covenant by which the Government of Argentina recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established by virtue of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

AUSTRALIA

28 January 1993

"The Government of Australia declares that it recognizes, for and on behalf of Australia, the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the aforesaid Convention."

AUSTRIA

10 September 1978

[The Government of the Republic of Austria] declares under article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that Austria recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

BELARUS

30 September 1992

The Republic of Belarus declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee on Human Rights in accordance with article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

BELGIUM

5 March 1987

The Kingdom of Belgium declares that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

18 June 1987

The Kingdom of Belgium declares, under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Belgium, made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

"The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with article 41 of the said Covenant, recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

BULGARIA

12 May 1993

"The Republic of Bulgaria declares that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

CANADA

29 October 1979

"The Government of Canada declares, under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the said Covenant to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Canada, made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself."

CHILE

7 September 1990

As from the date of this instrument, the Government of Chile recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with article 41 thereof, with regard to all actions which may have been initiated since 11 March 1990.

CONGO

6 July 1989

Pursuant to article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Congolese Government recognizes, with effect from today's date, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the above-mentioned Covenant.

CROATIA

12 October 1995

The Government of the Republic of Croatia declares under article 41 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that the Republic of Croatia recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴**DENMARK²⁵**

19 April 1983

"[The Government of Denmark] recognizes, in accordance with article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, opened for signature in New York on December 19, 1966, the competence of the Committee referred to in article 41 to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

ECUADOR

6 August 1984

The Government of Ecuador recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the aforementioned Covenant, as provided for in paragraph 1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of that article.

This recognition of competence is effective for an indefinite period and is subject to the provisions of article 41, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

FINLAND

"Finland declares, under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the said Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Covenant."

GAMBIA

9 June 1988

"The Government of the Gambia hereby declares that the Gambia recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant."

GERMANY^{6, 26, 27}

22 January 1997

The Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with article 41 of the said Covenant, recognizes for a further five years from the date of expiry of the declaration of 10 May 1991 the

competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from the State Party insofar as that State Party has recognized in regard to itself the competence of the Committee and corresponding obligations have been assumed under the Covenant by the Federal Republic of Germany and by the State Party concerned.

GUYANA

10 May 1993

"The Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana hereby declares that it recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the aforementioned Covenant."

HUNGARY

7 September 1988

The Hungarian People's Republic [...] recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

ICELAND

22 August 1979

"The Government of Iceland [...] recognizes in accordance with article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

IRELAND

"The Government of Ireland hereby declare that in accordance with article 41 they recognise the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 of the Covenant."

ITALY

15 September 1978

The Italian Republic recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee, elected in accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

LIECHTENSTEIN

"The Principality of Liechtenstein declares under article 41 of the Covenant to recognize the competence of the Human Rights Committee, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

LUXEMBOURG

18 August 1983

"The Government of Luxembourg recognizes, in accordance with article 41, the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

MALTA

"The Government of Malta declares that under article 41 of this Covenant it recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such other State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Malta, made a declaration under article 41 recognising the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself."

NETHERLANDS

11 December 1978

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

NEW ZEALAND

28 December 1978

"The Government of New Zealand declares under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from another State Party which has similarly declared under article 41 its recognition of the Committee's competence in respect to itself except where the declaration by such a state party was made less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a complaint relating to New Zealand."

NORWAY

31 August 1972

"Norway recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

PERU

9 April 1984

Peru recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with article 41 of the said Covenant.

PHILIPPINES

"The Philippine Government, in accordance with article 41 of the said Covenant, recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee set up in the aforesaid Covenant, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

POLAND

25 September 1990

"The Republic of Poland recognizes, in accordance with article 41, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[The Government of the Republic of Korea] recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee under article 41 of the Covenant.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1 October 1991

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, pursuant to article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, in respect of situations and events occurring after the adoption of the present declaration, provided that the State Party in question has, not less than 12 months prior to the submission by it of such a communication, recognized in regard to itself the competence of the Committee, established in article 41, in so far as obligations have been assumed under the Covenant by the USSR and by the State concerned.

SENEGAL

5 January 1981

The Government of Senegal declares, under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the said Covenant to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Senegal, made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself.

SLOVAKIA⁴

SLOVENIA

"[The] Republic of Slovenia, in accordance with article 41 of the said Covenant, recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Republic of South Africa declares that it recognises, for the purposes of article 41 of the Covenant, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under present the Covenant."

SPAIN²⁸

30 January 1998

The Government of Spain declares that, under the provisions of article 41 of the [Covenant], it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

SRI LANKA

"The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka declares under article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider

communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant, from another State Party which has similarly declared under article 41 its recognition of the Committee's competence in respect to itself."

SWEDEN

26 November 1971

"Sweden recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee referred to in article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant."

SWITZERLAND²⁹

25 April 1997

The Swiss Government declares, pursuant to article 41 (1) of the [said Covenant], that it shall recognize for a further period of five years, as from 18 September 1997, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant.

TUNISIA

24 June 1993

The Government of the Republic of Tunisia declares that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 of the [said Covenant] ..., to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that the Republic of Tunisia is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

The State Party submitting such communications to the Committee must have made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee under article 41 of the [said Covenant].

UKRAINE

28 July 1992

In accordance with article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Ukraine recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that any State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom declare under article 41 of this Covenant that it recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such other State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to the United Kingdom made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The United States declares that it accepts the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications under article 41 in which a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

ZIMBABWE

20 August 1991*

"The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe recognizes with effect from today's date, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another state party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant [provided that such

State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication relating to Zimbabwe, made a declaration under article 41 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications relating to itself]. (*The text between brackets was received at the Secretariat on 27 January 1993.)"

Notifications under Article 4 (3) of the Covenant (Derogations)

(Taking into account the important number of these declarations, and in order not to increase excessively the number of pages of the present publication, the text of the notifications has in some cases, exceptionally, been abridged. Unless otherwise indicated, when the notification concerns an extension, the said extension affects those articles of the Covenant originally derogated from, and was decided for the same reasons. The date on the right hand, above the notification, is the date of receipt.)

ALGERIA

19 June 1991

In view of public disturbances and the threat of deterioration of the situation [...] a state of siege has been proclaimed, beginning at midnight in the night of 4/5 June 1991, for a period of four months throughout Algerian territory.

The Government of Algeria subsequently specified that these disturbances had been fomented with a view of preventing the general elections to be held on 27 June 1991 and to challenge the ongoing democratic process; and that in view of the insurrectional situation which threatened the stability of the institutions, the security of the people and their property, and the normal operation of the public services, it had been necessary to derogate from the provisions of articles 9 (3), 12 (1), 17, 19 (2) and 21 of the Covenant.

The said state of siege was terminated throughout Algeria on 29 September 1991.

14 February 1992

(Dated 13 February 1992)

In view of the serious threats to public order and the safety of individuals over the past few weeks, the growth of such threats during the month of February 1992 and the dangers of aggravation of the situation, the President of the High State Council, [...], has issued Presidential decree No. 92-44 of 9 February 1992, decreeing a state of emergency, throughout the national territory, with effect from 9 February 1992 at 2000 hours for a duration of twelve months, in accordance with articles 67, 74 and 76 of the Algerian Constitution. [*The Government of Algeria has specified that the articles of the Covenant which are derogated from are articles 9(3), 12, 17 and 21.*]

The establishment of the state of emergency, which is aimed essentially at restoring public order, protecting the safety of individuals and public services, does not interfere with the democratic process inasmuch as the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms continues to be guaranteed.

The state of emergency may, however, be lifted ahead of schedule, once the situation which prompted its establishment has been resolved and normal conditions of life in the nation have been restored.

ARGENTINA

7 June 1989

(Dated 7 June 1989)

Proclamation of the state of siege throughout the national territory for a period of 30 days in response to events [attacks and looting of retail shops, vandalism, use of firearms] whose seriousness jeopardizes the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the entire community. (Derogation from articles 9 and 21.)

12 July 1989

(Dated 11 July 1989)

Termination of the state of siege as from 27 June 1989 throughout the national territory.

AZERBAIJAN

16 April 1993

Proclamation of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 6 a.m. on 3 April 1993 until 6 a.m. on 3 June 1993 in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Government of the Azerbaijani Republic declared that the measures were taken as a result of the escalating aggression by the armed forces of Armenia threatening the very existence of the Azerbaijani State.

(Derogation from articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22.)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 2 August 1993.

27 September 1993

Lifting of the state of emergency proclaimed on 2 April 1993 as from 22 September 1993.

7 October 1994

(Dated 5 October 1994)

Proclamation of a 60 day state of emergency in Baku by Decree of the President of 4 October 1994 with effect from 20 hours on 4 October 1994 owing to the fact that in September 1994, terrorist groups wounded two prominent Azerbaijani politicians followed by a series of terrorist acts in densely populated districts of the city which caused loss of life. These acts, designed to destabilize the social and political situation in the country were preliminary to the subsequent direct attempt to overthrow by force of arms the constitutional order of the Azerbaijani Republic and the country's democratically elected leader.

The Government of Azerbaijan specified that the rights set forth in articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant were derogated from.

27 October 1994

(Dated 21 October 1994)

Declaration of a state of emergency in the city of Gyanja for a period of 60 days as from 11 October 1994 by Decree of the President of the Azerbaijani Republic dated 10 October 1994 following an attempted *coup d'état* in Gyanja since on 4 October 1994, control of the organs of State was seized by criminal groups and acts of violence were perpetrated against the civilian population. This action was the latest in a series of terrorist acts designed to destabilize the situation in Baku. A number of the criminals involved in the insurrection are continuing their activities directed against the state system of Azerbaijan and are endeavouring to disrupt public order in the city of Gyanja.

It was specified that the rights set forth in articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant were derogated from.

15 December 1994

(Dated 13 December 1994)

Extension of the state of emergency in Baku, as from 2000 hours on 4 December 1994 in view of the incomplete elimination of the causes that served as the basis for its imposition.

20 December 1994

(Dated 17 December 1994)

Extension of the state of emergency in the town of Gyandzha for a period of 60 days as from 2400 hours on 11 December 1994 in view of the incomplete elimination of the causes that served as the basis for its imposition.

23 February 1995

(Dated 23 February 1995)

First notification:

By Decree by the President of the Republic dated 2 February 1995, extension of the state of emergency in Baku, for a period of 60 days, as from 2300 hours on 2 February 1995.

Second notification:

By Decree by the President of the Republic dated 2 February 1995 on the extension of the state of emergency in the town of Gyandzha, for a period of 60 days, as from 2400 hours on 9 February 1995.

The extension of the state of emergency in Baku and Gyandzha has been declared, as indicated by the Government of Azerbaijan, bearing in mind the need to maintain social order, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens and to restore legality and law and order and in view of the incomplete elimination of the causes that served as the basis for the imposition in October 1994 of the state of emergency in the cities of Baku and Gyandzha.

It is recalled that the provisions from which it has been derogated are articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

17 April 1995

(Dated 8 April 1995)

Extension of the state of emergency in Baku for a period of 60 days, by Decree of the President of the Republic dated 2 April 1995 as from 2000 hours on 3 April 1995. The extension of the state of emergency in Baku has been declared, as indicated by the Government of Azerbaijan, due to an attempted *coup d'état* which took place on 13-17 March 1995 in the city of Baku and to the fact that notwithstanding the suppression of the rebellion, criminal elements in the city of Baku are continuing activities inconsistent with the will of the people and endeavouring to disrupt public order. The Government of Azerbaijan also confirmed that the extension was decided in order to protect the constitutional order of the country, to maintain public order in the city of Baku, to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens and to restore legality and law and order.

21 April 1995

(Dated 17 April 1995)

Termination, as from 11 April 1995, on the basis of a decision of the Milli Mejlis (Parliament) of the Azerbaijani Republic dated 11 April 1995, of the State of emergency in the city of Gyanja declared on 11 October 1994.

BOLIVIA

1 October 1985

By Supreme Decree No. 21069, the Government of Bolivia declared a temporary state of siege throughout the country, with effect from 18 September 1985.

The notification specifies that this measure was adopted to ensure the maintenance of the process of economic recovery initiated by the Government so as to save Bolivia from the scourge of hyperinflation and to counter the social unrest which sought to supplant the legitimate authorities by establishing itself as an authority which publicly proclaimed the repudiation of the law and called for subversion, and to counter the occupation of State facilities and the interruption of public services. The Government of Bolivia has specified that the provisions of

the Covenant from which it is derogated from concern articles 9, 12 and 21.

9 January 1986

(Dated 6 January 1986)

... The guarantees and rights of citizens had been fully restored throughout the national territory, with effect from 19 December 1985 and, accordingly, the provisions of the Covenant were again being implemented in accordance with the stipulations of its relevant articles.

29 August 1986

(Dated 28 August 1986)

The notification indicates that the state of emergency was proclaimed because of serious political and social disturbances, *inter alia*, a general strike in Potosi and Druro which paralyzed illegally those cities; the hyperinflationary crisis suffered by the country; the need for rehabilitation of the Bolivian mining structures; the subversive activities of the extreme left; the desperate reaction of the drug trafficking mafia in response to the government successful campaign of eradication; and in general plans aiming to overthrow the Constitutional Government.

28 November 1986

(Dated 28 November 1986)

Notification, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as that of 9 January 1986. With effect from 29 November 1986.

17 November 1989

(Dated 16 November 1989)

Proclamation of a state of siege throughout the Bolivian territory. The notification indicates that this measure was necessary to restore peace which had been seriously breached owing to demands of an economic nature, but with a subversive purpose that would have put an end to the process of economic stabilization. The provisions of the Covenant from which it is derogated concern articles 9, 12 and 21 of the Covenant.

22 March 1990

(Dated 18 March 1990)

Termination of the state of emergency as from 15 February 1990.

19 April 1995

(Dated 19 April 1995)

Declaration of a state of siege throughout the nation by Supreme Decree No. 23993 on 18 April 1995 for a period of 90 days.

The reasons for the declaration of this state of siege, as indicated by the Government of Bolivia, were due to the fact that leaders, particularly from the teaching profession and from political groups having close ties to trade union leaders have organized strikes, embargoes and violence against individuals and property, in an effort to bypass existing laws and disrupt the public order and peace in the country. Moreover, assemblies of people openly disregarding the Constitution of the State and the laws have arrogated to themselves the sovereignty of the people, seeking to create bodies outside the supreme law of the national and the other laws.

The articles which were being derogated from were articles 12(3), 21(2) and 22 (2).

26 July 1995

(Dated 26 July 1995)

Extension of the state of siege, declared on 19 April 1995, by Supreme Decree No. 24701 until 15 October 1995.

16 August 1995

(Dated 10 August 1995)

Termination as from 31 July 1995 of the provisional detention of all persons so detained or confined as a result of the proclamation of martial law in Bolivia.

25 October 1995

(Dated 23 October 1995)

Termination, as from 16 October 1995, of the state of siege which had been in force throughout the nation from 18 April 1995.

CHILE

7 September 1976

[Chile] has been under a state of siege for reasons of internal defence since 11 March 1976; the state of siege was legally proclaimed by Legislative Decree No. 1.369.

The proclamation was made in accordance with the constitutional provisions concerning state of siege, which have been in force since 1925, in view of the inescapable duty of the government authorities to preserve public order and the fact that there continue to exist in Chile extremist seditious groups whose aim is to overthrow the established Government.

As a consequence of the proclamation of the state of siege, the rights referred to in articles 9, 12, 13, 19 and 25 (b) of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights have been restricted in Chile.

23 September 1986

(Dated 16 September 1986)

By Decree No. 1.037, the Government of Chile declared a state of siege throughout the national territory from 8 September to 6 December 1986, for as long as circumstances warrant. The notification specifies that Chile has been subjected to a wave of terrorist aggression of alarming proportions, that an alarming number of attacks have taken the lives of a significant number of citizens and armed forces personnel, massive stockpiles of weapons were discovered in terrorists hands, and that for the first time in the history of the Republic, a terrorist attack was launched on H.E. the President of the Republic.

The notification specifies that the rights set forth in articles 9, 12, 13 and 19 of the Covenant would be derogated from.

29 October 1986

(Dated 28 October 1986)

Termination of State of siege by Decree No. 1074 of 26 September 1986 in the Eleventh Region and by Decree No. 1155 of 16 October 1986 in the 12th Region (with the exception of the Commune of Punta Arenas), in the Province of Chiloé in the Tenth Region, and in the Province of Parinacota in the First Region.

20 November 1986

(Dated 20 November 1986)

Termination of the state of siege in the Provinces of Cardenal Caro in the 6th Region, Arauco in the 8th Region and Palena in the 10th Region.

29 January 1987

(Dated 20 January 1987)

Termination of the state of siege throughout Chile as at 6 January 1987.

31 August 1988

Termination of the state of emergency and of the state of danger of disturbance of the domestic peace in Chile as from 27 August 1988, [...] thereby bringing to an end all states of exception in the country, which is now in a situation of full legal normality.

COLOMBIA

18 July 1980

The Government, by Decree 2131 of 1976, declared that public order had been disturbed and that all of the national territory was in a state of siege, the requirements of the Constitution having been fulfilled, and that in the face of serious events that disturbed the public peace, it had become necessary to adopt extraordinary measures within the framework of the legal régime provided for in the National Constitution for such situa-

tions (art. 121 of the National Constitution). The events disturbing the public peace that led the President of the Republic to take that decision are a matter of public knowledge. Under the state of siege (art. 121 of the National Constitution) the Government is empowered to suspend, for the duration of the state of siege, those provisions that are incompatible with the maintenance and restoration of public order.

On many occasions the President of the Republic has informed the country of his desire to terminate the state of siege when the necessary circumstances prevail.

It should be observed that, during the state of siege in Colombia, the institutional order has remained unchanged, with the Congress and all public bodies functioning normally. Public freedoms were fully respected during the most recent elections, both the election of the President of the Republic and the election of members of elective bodies.

11 October 1982

By Decree No. 1674 of 9 June 1982, the state of siege was terminated on 20 June of 1982.

11 April 1984

(Dated 30 March 1984)

The Government of Colombia had declared a breach of the peace and a state of siege in the territory of the Departments of Caquetá, Huila, Meta and Cauca in response to the activities in those Departments of armed groups which were seeking to undermine the constitutional system by means of repeated public disturbances.

Further to Decree No. 615, Decree Nos. 666, 667, 668, 669 and 670 had been enacted on 21 March 1984 to restrict certain freedoms and to take other measures aimed at restoring public order. (For the provisions which were derogated from, see *in fine* notification of 8 June 1984 hereinafter.)

8 June 1984

(Dated 7 May 1984)

The Government of Colombia indicated that it had, through Decree No. 1038 of 1 May 1984, declared a state of siege in the territory of the Republic of Colombia owing to the assassination in April of the Minister of Justice and to recent disturbances of the public order that occurred in the cities of Bogotá, Cali, Barranquilla, Medellín, Acevedo (Department of Huila), Corinto (Department of Cauca), Sucre and Jordon Bajo (Department of Santander), Giraldo (Department of Antioquia) and Miraflores (Comisaría of Guaviare).

Pursuant to the above-mentioned Decree No. 1038, the Government had issued Decrees Nos. 1039 and 1040 of 1 May 1984 and Decree No. 1042 of 2 May 1984, restricting certain freedoms and enacting other measures to restore public order. The Government of Colombia, in a subsequent communication dated 23 November 1984, indicated that the decrees affected the rights referred to in articles 12 and 21 of the Covenant.)

12 December 1984

(Dated 11 December 1984)

Termination of derogation from article 21.

13 August 1991

(Dated 9 August 1991)

Termination as of 7 July 1991 of the state of siege and of the measures adopted on 1 and 2 May 1984, which were still in force through the national territory.

21 July 1992

(Dated 16 July 1992)

By Legislative Decree No. 1155 of 10 July 1992, which was to remain in force until 16 July 1992, the Government of Colombia declared a state of emergency throughout the national territory.... The state of emergency was proclaimed in order to preserve public order by preventing the cartels responsible for the most serious assaults on public order from evading justice. The prospect of a torrent of releases on parole of persons, many of which "awaiting trial for a wide variety of terrorist activities,

... in addition to the acts perpetrated by the drug-trafficking cartels which might have taken place under the provisions of a newly promulgated Code of Penal Procedure", in disregard of the applicability of special legislation, was causing "serious disturbances of public order".

The provisions of the Pact which were derogated from are articles 12, 17, 21 and 22.

20 November 1992

(Dated 10 November 1992)

By legislative Decree No. 1793 of 8 November 1992 which was to remain in force until 6 February 1993, the Government of Colombia declared a state of emergency throughout the national territory for a period of 90 days.... The state of emergency was due to the fact that "in recent weeks, the public order situation in the country ... has grown significantly worse because of terrorist activities by gorilla organizations and organized crime ... Those criminal groups have also managed to obstruct and evade judicial action because the criminal justice is unable to use military forces as a judicial police organ to gather the necessary evidence".

The provisions of the Pact which were derogated from are articles 12, 17, 21 and 22.

29 March 1993

(Dated 5 March 1993)

In accordance with Legislative Decree No. 261, extension for a period of 90 days from 5 February 1993 until 7 May 1993 of the state of emergency in effect throughout the national territory. The extension was made necessary due to a continuation of the public order disturbances described above. The provisions of the Pact which were derogated from are articles 12, 17, 21 and 22.

27 May 1994

(Dated 6 May 1994)

By legislative Decree No. 874 of 1 May 1994 which is to remain in force until 10 May 1994, declaration of the state of emergency throughout the national territory for the following reasons:

Since November 1993, there has been a significant increase in the number of investigations carried out by the Procurator-General's Office. It has become necessary to take steps to ensure that the efforts made by the Procurator-General's Office to conclude on-going investigations are not hampered through improper situations such as obstructing an agreement, requesting the postponement of formal proceedings, etc.

The large number of cases in which prior circumstances have prevented characterisation within the stipulated time-limit constitutes an unforeseen situation which is generating social insecurity, public anxiety, a lack of trust in the administration of justice and strengthening of the criminal and guerilla warfare organizations committed to disrupting law and order and destabilizing the institutions of government.

In view of the foregoing, measures must be adopted to ensure that the difficulties that have arisen do not affect institutional stability, national security and civil harmony, a judicial emergency must be declared and consequently, transition measures must be adopted in the area of administration and penal procedure.

8 June 1994

(Dated 27 May 1994)

Termination of the state of civil unrest and extension of the applicability of the provisions relating to the judicial emergency. Pursuant to the Decree No. 874 of 1 May 1994 and in exercise of the powers conferred on the Government under article 213 of the Political Constitution, the Government enacted Legislative Decree No. 875 of 1 May 1994, "by means of which a judicial emergency has been declared and measures have been adopted with regard to penal procedure". Because of the declaration of judicial emergency, it was decided to suspend

for two months, in respect of cases involving offences under the jurisdiction of regional and National Court judges, the time-limits established for obtaining release on bail.

By means of Decree No. 951 of 10 May 1994, measures were adopted to strengthen the functioning of the justice system.

The Government of Colombia has specified that the provision from which it has derogated is article 9 (3) of the Covenant.

7 November 1995

(Dated 3 November 1995)

By Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995, declaration of a State of internal disturbance throughout the national territory for a period of ninety (90) days. The state of internal disturbance by the National Government is justified by the fact that acts of violence attributed to criminal and terrorist organizations have occurred in difference regions of the country and are seriously and manifestly disturbing public order.

25 March 1996

(Dated 21 March 1996)

First notification:

By Legislative Decree No. 1901 of 2 November, the Government limits or restricts fundamental rights or freedoms laid down in the [said] Covenant.

Second notification:

By Decree No. 205 of 29 January 1996, the state of internal disturbance was extended for 90 calendar days, starting on 31 January 1996.

The Government of Colombia has specified that the provision from which it has derogated are articles 17 and 9 respectively of the Covenant.

7 May 1996

(Dated 21 March 1996)

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Decree No. 0717 of 18 April 1996, the guarantee set forth in article 12 of the Covenant was to be restricted.

The measure was adopted in connection with Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995 whereby the state of internal disturbance was declared throughout the national territory (*see notification of 7 November 1995 above*).

21 June 1996

(Dated 18 June 1996)

First notification:

By Decree No. 777 of 29 April 1996, the state of internal disturbance (proclaimed by Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995) was extended for a further period of 90 calendar days, starting on 30 April 1996.

Second notification:

By Decree No. 900 of 22 May 1996, measures were adopted to control the activities of criminal and terrorist organizations in special public-order zones. The provisions of the Pact which were derogated from are articles 9 (1) and 12.

31 July 1996

(Dated 30 July 1996)

By Decree No. 1303 of 25 July 1996, lifting of the state of internal disturbance (proclaimed by Decree No. 1900 of 2 November 1995) and extension of some of the measures instituted by means of Decree No. 1901 of 2 November 1995, Decree No. 208 of 29 January 1996 and Decree No. 777 of 29 April 1996.

ECUADOR

12 May 1983

The Government declared the extension of the state of emergency as from 20 to 25 October 1982 by Executive Decree No. 1252 of 20 October 1982 and derogation from article 12 (1) owing to serious disorders brought about by the suppression of

subsidies, and termination of the state of emergency by Executive Decree No. 1274 of 27 October 1982

20 March 1984

Derogation from articles 9 (1) and (2); 12 (1) and (3); 17; 19 (2) and 21 in the provinces of Napo and Esmeraldas by Executive Decree No. 2511 of 16 March 1984 owing to destruction and sabotage in these areas.

29 March 1984

Termination of the state of emergency by Executive Decree No. 2537 of 27 March 1984.

17 March 1986

(Dated 14 March 1986)

Declaration of the State of emergency in the provinces of Pichincha and Manabi due to the acts of subversion and armed uprising by a high-ranking officer no longer on active service, backed by extremist groups; thereby derogations from articles 12, 21 and 22, it being understood that no Ecuadorian may be exiled or deported outside the capitals of the provinces or to a region other than the one in which he lives.

19 March 1986

(Dated 18 March 1986)

End of State of emergency as from 17 March 1986.

29 October 1987

(Dated 28 October 1987)

Declaration of a state of national emergency throughout the national territory, effective as of 28 October 1987. [Derogation from articles 9 (1) and (2); 12 (1) and (2); 19 (2); and 21.]

The notification states that this measure was made necessary as a result of an illegal call for a national strike which would lead to acts of vandalism, offences against persons and property and would disrupt the peace of the State and the proper exercise of the civic rights of Ecuadorians.

30 October 1987

Termination of the state of emergency throughout the national territory as from 0 hour on 29 October 1987.

3 June 1988

(Dated 1 June 1988)

Declaration of a state of national emergency throughout the national territory, effective as of 9 p.m. on 31 May 1988. [Derogation from articles 9 (1) and (2); 12 (1) and (2); 19 (2); and 21.]

The notification states that this measure is the necessary legal response to the 24 hour strike called for by the United Workers Front, which would result in acts of vandalism, violation of the security of persons and attacks on public and private property.

(Dated 2 June 1988)

Termination of the state of emergency throughout the national territory as from 1 June 1988.

14 January 1999

(Dated 12 January 1999)

Declaration of a state of emergency in Guayas province, indicating the the measures were prompted by the serious internal disturbance resulting from the massive crime wave in Guayas Province.

Subsequently, the Government of Ecuador specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12 (1) and 17 (1) of the Covenant.

16 March 1999

(Dated 15 March 1999)

Decree No. 681 by the President of the Republic dated 9 March 1999 by which a state of national emergency was declared and the entire territory of the Republic established as a security zone, as from 9 March 1999.

12 April 1999

(Dated 22 March 1999)

Decree No. 717 by the President of the Republic dated 18 March 1999 by which the state of national emergency declared by Decree No. 681 dated 9 March 1999, was lifted as from 18 March 1999.

10 September 1999

(Dated 27 August 1999)

Decree No. 1041 of 5 July 1999 by the President of the Republic, establishing a state of emergency in Ecuador in respect of public and private transport system throughout the country during the month of July 1999;

Decree No. 1070 of 13 July 1999 by the President of the Republic (following the revocation of Decree No. 1041 by the National Congress on 13 July 1999), declaring a state of national emergency and establishing the entire territory of the Republic as a security zone; and

Decree No. 1088 of 17 July 1999 by the President of the Republic, lifting the state of national emergency and rescinding Decree No. 1070.

Subsequently, the Government of Ecuador specified that the provisions from which it had derogated were articles 17 (1), 12 (1), 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

28 December 1999

(Dated 9 December 1999)

Establishment of the State of Emergency in the Guayas Province by Decree No. 1557 of 30 November 1999 by the President of the Republic indicating that the measure was taken in response to the serious internal disturbance which produced a massive crime wave that continues to affect that province. The Decree states that "since the state of emergency declared in the Guayas Province in January 1999 (*see notification of 14 January 1999*), was ended there has been an increase in criminal activity which as made it clear that extraordinary measures must once again be taken..., it is necessary to attenuate the serious repercussions of the criminal activity in Guayas Province in order to prevent any change in the normal pattern of civil life...".

Subsequently, on 28 January 2000, the Government of Ecuador specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12 (1) and 17 (1) of the Covenant.

EL SALVADOR

14 November 1983

(Dated 3 November 1983)

The Government has declared an extension for a period of 30 days of the suspension of constitutional guarantees by Legislative Decree No. 329 dated 28 October 1983. The constitutional guarantees have been suspended in accordance with article 175 of the Political Constitution because of disruption of public order. In a complimentary notification dated 23 January 1984 and received on 24 January 1984, the Government of El Salvador specified the following:

1) The provisions of the Covenant from which it is derogated are articles 12 and 19 by Decree No. 329 of 28 August 1983, and article 17 (in respect of interference with correspondence);

2) The constitutional guarantees were first suspended by Decree No. 155 dated 6 March 1980, with further extensions of the suspension for a total of 24 months. Decree No. 155 was modified by Decree No. 999 dated 24 February 1982, which expired on 24 March 1982. By Decree No. 1089 dated 20 April 1982, the Revolutionary Government Junta again suspended the constitutional guarantees. By Legislative Decree No. 7 dated 20 May 1982, the Constituent Assembly extended the suspension for an additional period of 30 days. The said Legislative Decree No. 7 was itself extended several times until the adoption of the above-mentioned Decree No. 329 dated 28 October 1983, which took effect on that date.

3) The reasons for the adoption of the initial suspension decree (No. 155 of 6 March 1980) were the same as for the adoption of the subsequent decrees.

18 June 1984

(Dated 14 June 1984)

By Legislative Decree No. 28 of 27 January 1984, previous measures were amended to the effect that political parties would be permitted to conduct electoral campaigns, and were thus authorized to engage in partisan campaigning and electoral propaganda activities. The said Decree was extended for successive 30-day periods until the promulgation of Decree No. 97 of 17 May 1984, which rescinded the afore-mentioned change which had allowed political parties to conduct electoral campaigns.

The provisions of the Covenant from which it is derogated are articles 12, 19, 17 (in respect of interference with correspondence) and 21 and 22. As regards article 22, the suspension refers to the right of association in general, but does not affect the right to join professional associations (the right to form and join trade unions).

2 August 1985

(Dated 31 July 1985)

[...] the Government of El Salvador has for successive periods extended martial law by the following legislative decrees:

Decrees No. 127 of 21 June 1984, No. 146 of 19 July 1984, No. 175 of 24 August 1984, No. 210 of 18 September 1984, No. 234 of 21 October 1984, No. 261 of 20 November 1984, No. 277 of 14 December 1984, No. 322 of 18 January 1985, No. 335 of 21 February 1985, No. 351 of 14 March 1985, No. 386 of 18 April 1985, No. 10 of 21 May 1985, No. 38 of 13 June 1985, and the most recent, Decree No. 96 of 11 July 1985 which extended the martial law for an additional period of 30 days beyond that date.

The provisions of the Covenant that are thus suspended are those of articles 12, 17 (in respect of interference with correspondence) and 19 (2).

The notification specifies that the reasons for the suspension of constitutional guarantees continue to be those originally indicated, namely: the need to maintain a climate of peace and tranquility, which had been disturbed through the commission of acts designed to create a state of instability and social unrest which affected the economy and the public peace by persons seeking to obstruct the process of structural change, thus seriously disrupting public order.

19 December 1989

(Dated 13 November 1989)

Suspension for a period of 30 days as from 12 November 1990 of various constitutional guarantees. (Derogation from articles 12, 17, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant.)

The notification indicates that this measure became necessary owing to the use of terror and violence by the Frente Farabundo Marti to obtain the political authority, in complete disregard of previous elections.

GUATEMALA

23 November 1998

(Dated 20 November 1998)

By Decree No. 1-98 of 31 October 1998, declaration of the state of public disaster throughout the national territory for a period of thirty (30) days, in order to resolve the hazardous situation caused by Hurricane Mitch and to mitigate its effects.

ISRAEL

3 October 1991

"Since its establishment, the State of Israel has been the victim of continuous threats and attacks on its very existence as well as on the life and property of its citizens.

"These have taken the form of threats of war, of actual armed attacks, and campaigns of terrorism resulting in the murder of and injury to human beings.

"In view of the above, the State of Emergency which was proclaimed in May 1948 has remained in force ever since. This situation constitutes a public emergency within the meaning of article 4 (1) of the Covenant.

"The Government of Israel has therefore found it necessary, in accordance with the said article 4, to take measures to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, for the defence of the State and for the protection of life and property, including the exercise of powers of arrest and detention.

"In so far as any of these measures are inconsistent with article 9 of the Covenant, Israel thereby derogates from its obligations under that provision."

NAMIBIA

6 August 1999

(Dated 5 August 1999)

Proclamation No. 23 by the President of the Republic of Namibia, establishing a state of emergency in the Caprivi region for an initial period of thirty (30) days, indicating that the measures were prompted by circumstances arisen in this region causing a public emergency threatening the life of the nation and the constitutional order;

Proclamation No. 24 by the President of the Republic of Namibia, setting out the emergency regulations to the Caprivi region.

14 September 1999

Derogation from articles 9 (2) and 9 (3) of the Covenant.

14 September 1999

(Dated 10 September 1999)

Proclamation No. 27 by the President of the Republic, revoking the declaration of state of emergency and emergency regulations in the Caprivi region promulgated by Proclamations No. 23 of 2 August 1999 and No. 24 of 3 August 1999.

NICARAGUA

4 June 1980

The Governing Junta for National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, by Decree No. 383 of 29 April 1980, rescinded the National Emergency Act promulgated on 22 July 1979 and revoked the state of emergency extended by Decree No. 365 of 11 April 1980.

14 April 1982

Suspension of articles 1-5, 8 (3), 10, 12-14, 17, 19-22, 26 and 27 in accordance with Decree No. 996 of 15 March 1982 (national emergency) from 15 March to 14 April 1982. Extension of the suspension to 14 May 1982.

8 June 1982

Extension of the suspension to 14 June 1982.

26 August 1982

Suspension of the above-mentioned articles of the Covenant in accordance with Decree No. 1082 of 26 July 1982 from 26 July 1982 to 26 January 1983.

14 December 1982

Extension of the suspension to 30 May 1983.

8 June 1984

Extension of the state of emergency for fifty days beginning on 31 May 1984 and derogation from article 2, paragraph 3; articles 9, 12 and 14; article 19, paragraphs 2 and 3; and article 21 of the Covenant.

1 August 1984

(Dated 10 June 1984)

Extension of the state of emergency until 30 May 1984 by Decree 1255 of 26 May 1984 and derogations from articles 1 to

5, article 8, paragraph 3; articles 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19 to 22; and articles 26 and 27.

22 August 1984

(Dated 2 August 1984)

Extension of the state of emergency until 20 October 1984 and derogation from articles 2 (3), 9 and 14 of the Covenant by Legislative Decree No. 1477 of 19 July 1984.

(Dated 9 August 1984)

Derogation from the implementation of articles 2 (3), 9 and 14 of the Covenant from 6 August to 20 October 1984, in respect of persons committing or suspected of committing the offences referred to in articles 1 and 2 of the Act concerning the Maintenance of Order and Public Security.

13 November 1985

(Dated 11 November 1985)

... [The] Government [of Nicaragua] has been obliged, as a result of the foreign aggression to which it is being subjected, to suspend the application of certain of the provisions of the Covenant throughout the national territory, for a period of one year starting on 30 October 1985.

The reasons for this suspension are [the following]: the Government of the United States of America, against the express will of the majority of the world's governments and peoples and in violation of the norms of international law, has continued its unjust, unlawful and immoral aggression against the Nicaraguan people and their revolutionary government.

... The following provisions of the Covenant [are suspended] throughout the national territory for the period of one year, starting on 29 October 1985:

Article 8 (3); article 9; article 10, except paragraph 1; article 12 (2) and (4); article 14, except paragraphs 2 and 5 and subparagraphs (a), (b), (d) and (g) of paragraph 3; article 17; article 19; article 21 and article 22. Article 2 (2) remains in force for those rights that have not been suspended, and paragraph 3 of the same remains in force for all those offences which do not affect national security and public order.

30 January 1987

(Dated 29 January 1987)

Taking into account the continuation and the escalation of the military, political and economic aggressions by the United States of America, the State of National Emergency has been re-established as from 9 January 1987 by Decree No. 245. Accordingly and throughout the territory of Nicaragua and until 8 January 1988 the following provisions of the Covenant are suspended:

Article 2 (3) in respect of acts which undermine national security and public order and of the rights and guarantees set forth in those provisions of the Covenant which have been suspended;

Article 9 (solely for offences against national security and public order).

Article 12 and article 14 (3) (c); article 17, in so far as it relates to home and correspondence, with the other rights remaining in effect;

Articles 19, 21 and 22.

13 May 1987

(Dated 8 April 1987)

By Decree No. 250 dated 23 February 1987, confirming a previous Decree No. 245 of 9 January 1987, the Government of Nicaragua has reinstated the State of emergency for a year as of 28 February 1987, owing to the unjust, unlawful and cruel war of aggression waged against Nicaragua. Accordingly, the following articles of the Covenant are being derogated from:

Article 2, paragraph 3, in which we draw a distinction between administrative *amparo* which is suspended in respect of the rights and guarantees provided in the Covenant, which have been suspended, and the remedy of *habeas corpus*, which is not

applicable to offences against national security and public order;

Article 9. It should be understood that the remedy referred to in paragraph 4 is suspended solely in respect of offences against national security and public order;

Article 12, regarding the right of residence, liberty of movement and freedom to enter and leave the country;

Article 14, paragraph (3), regarding the right to be tried without undue delay;

Article 17, in respect of the inviolability of the home and correspondence with the other rights remaining in effect;

Article 19, paragraphs (1) and (2), regarding the right to hold opinions and the freedom of expression.

8 February 1988

(Dated 4 February 1988)

Suspension of the state of emergency in force in the country, thus re-establishing the full enjoyment of all rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans laid down in the Constitution of Nicaragua.

20 May 1993

(Dated 19 May 1993)

Partial suspension for a period of 30 days by Decree 30-93 of 18 May 1993 as from that same date of the rights and guarantees provided for in articles 17 (in respect of the inviolability of the home), 9(1)(2)(3) and (5) within the 14 Nicaraguan municipalities located in the departments of Matagalpa, Jinotega, Estelí, Nueva Segovia and Madriz for the purpose of restoring law and order and public safety in accordance with the needs expressed since criminal offences have been perpetrated continually in certain municipalities in the country threatening public order and personal security. Moreover, some members of armed groups have continued to engage in unlawful rebel activities.

13 August 1993

(Dated 11 August 1993)

Re-establishment of the rights and guarantees provided for in articles 17 and 9 of the Covenant as from 17 June 1993 in the affected municipalities and throughout Nicaragua.

PANAMA

21 June 1987

(Dated 11 June 1987)

Declaration of the State of emergency throughout the territory of the Republic of Panama. The notification specifies that the state of emergency was declared since, on 9 and 10 June 1987, there were outbreaks of violence, clashes between demonstrators and units of defence forces, and incitement to violence by individuals and political groups resulting in personal injury and considerable material damage. The measure was taken with a view to restoring law and order and safeguarding the life, the dignity and the property of Panamanian nationals and of foreigners living in Panama.

The articles of the Covenant being derogated from are articles 12, paragraph 1; 17, with regard to the inviolability of correspondence; 19 and 21.

1 July 1987

Termination of the State of emergency and reinstatement of all constitutional guarantees as at 30 June 1987.

PERU

22 March 1983

(Dated 18 March 1983)

First notification:

The Government has declared the extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Victor Fajardo y Huamanga, in the Department of Ayacucho, Andahuaylas in the Department of Apurímac, and Angaraes, Tayacaja and Acobamba in the Department of Huancavelica

and for a period of 60 days from the date of the issue of the Supreme Decree No. 003-83-IN of 25 February 1983.

Suspension of the constitutional guarantees provided for in paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 20 (g) of article 2 of the Political Constitution of Peru, which relate to the inviolability of the home, liberty of movement in the national territory, the right of peaceful assembly and the right to liberty and security of person.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 4 April 1983, the Government of Peru specified that the state of emergency extended by Supreme Decree No. 003-83-IN of 25 February 1983 was originally proclaimed by Supreme Decree No. 026-81-IN of 12 October 1981. It further specified that the provisions of the Covenant from which it was derogated by reason of the proclamation of the state of emergency were articles 9, 12, 17 and 21.

Second notification:

Extension of a state of emergency in the Department of Lima by Supreme Decree No. 005-83-IN of 9 March [1983], and suspension for a period of five days of the constitutional guarantees provided for in paragraphs 9, 10 and 20 (g) of article 2 of the Political Constitution of Peru relating to liberty of movement in the national territory, the right of peaceful assembly and the right to liberty and security of persons. Suspension of the state of emergency as from 14 March 1983.

3 May 1983

(Dated 27 April 1983)

Extension of derogations for a further 60 days by Supreme Decree 014-83-IN of 22 April 1983.

2 June 1983

(Dated 28 May 1983)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of three days in Lima and in the province of Callao by Supreme Decree No. 020-83 of 25 May 1983.

(Dated 31 May 1983)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days throughout the Republic by Supreme Decree No. 022-83 of 30 May 1984.

9 August 1983

(Dated 8 August 1983)

Further extension of the state of emergency in its national territory for 60 days by Supreme Decree No. 036-83 of 2 August 1983.

29 September 1983

Termination as from 9 September 1983 of the state of emergency and of the derogations with the exceptions of the Departments of Huancavelica, Ayacucho and Apurímac.

9 November 1983

(Dated 3 November 1983)

Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Víctor Fajardo y Huamanga (Department of Ayacucho), Andahuaylas (Department of Apurímac), Angaraes, Tayacaja and Acobamba (Department of Huancavelica) by Supreme Decree No. 054-83 of 22 October 1983.

20 December 1983

(Dated 19 December 1983)

Extension of the state of emergency in the provinces of Lucanas and Ayacucho (Department of Ayacucho) and the province of Huancavelica (Department of Huancavelica) by Supreme Decree No. 061-83-IN of 6 December 1983.

13 February 1984

(Dated 31 January 1984)

Extension of the state of emergency for 60 days in the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Víctor Fajardo and Huamanga (Department of Ayacucho), Andahuaylas (Department of Apurímac), Angaraes, Tayacaja and Acobamba (Department of Huancavelica), and in the districts of Querobamba and Cabana (Department of Ayacucho), and throughout the provinces of

Lucanas (Department of Ayacucho) and Huancavelica (Department of Huancavelica) by Supreme Decree No. 061-83-IN of 6 December 1983.

28 March 1984

(Dated 26 March 1984)

Extension of state of emergency throughout Peru from 21 to 23 March 1984.

14 May 1984

(Dated 19 April 1984)

Continuation of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days in the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Víctor Fajardo and Huamanga and Lucanas (Department of Ayacucho); Andahuaylas and Chincheros (Department of Apurímac); Angaraes, Tayacaja, Acobamba, Huancavelica and Castrovirreyna (Department of Huancavelica) by Decree No. 031-84-IN of 17 April 1984.

18 June 1984

(Dated 15 June 1984)

Declaration of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days, starting from 8 June 1984, in the whole of the territory of the Republic of Peru.

9 August 1984

(Dated 12 July 1984)

Extension of the state of emergency as at 8 July 1984, for a period of 30 days, throughout the territory of the Republic of Peru.

14 August 1984

Extension of the state of emergency throughout Peru for a period of 60 days, starting from 7 August 1984.

25 October 1984

(Dated 22 October 1984)

By Supreme Decree No. 052-84-IN of 5 October 1984 termination of the state of emergency in the territory of the Republic excepting the following provinces and departments, where the state of emergency has been extended for 60 days as of 5 October 1984:

- the Department of Huánuco; the province of Mariscal Cáceres (Department of San Martín); the provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Cangallo, Víctor Fajardo, Huamanga and Lucanas (Department of Ayacucho); the provinces of Andahuaylas and Chincheros (Department of Apurímac); the provinces of Angaraes, Tayacaja, Acobamba, Huancavelica and Castrovirreyna (Department of Huancavelica).

21 December 1984

(Dated 19 December 1984)

By Supreme Decree No. 063-84-IN, the Government of Peru had extended the state of emergency as at 3 December 1984, for a period of 60 days, in the Departments of Huánuco and San Martín and the Province of Mariscal Cáceres. The said extension had been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage in those regions and, as a result the Government of Peru continued to derogate from articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

(Dated 21 December 1984)

By Supreme Decree No. 065-84-IN, the Government of Peru had found it necessary to extend the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 7 December 1984, in the following provinces:

Ayacucho Department

- Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Lucanas, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuamán;

Huancavelica Department

- Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja and Huaytará;

Apurímac Department

- Andahuaylas and Chincheros.

8 February 1985

(Dated 7 February 1985)

By Supreme Decree No. 001/85-IN, extension of the state of emergency as of 3 February 1985 in the Departments of San Martín, including the province of Tocache and excluding the Province of Mariscal Cáceres, and Huáncó, excluding the Provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea.

By Supreme Decree No. 001/85-IN, exclusion of the state of emergency as of 3 February 1985 in the Department of San Martín, including the Province of Tocache and excluding the Province of Mariscal Cáceres, and Huáncó, excluding the Provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea.

12 April 1985

(Dated 9 April 1985)

By Supreme Decree No. 012-85-IN, extension of the state of emergency as of 1 April 1985 in the Department of San Martín including the Province of Tocache, and in the Department of Huáncó, except in the provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea.

18 June 1985

(14 June 1985)

By Supreme Decree No. 020-85-IN, the state of emergency in the Province of Pasco (Department of Pasco) has been declared for a period of 60 days, starting from 10 May 1985.

By Supreme Decree No. 021-85-IN the state of emergency in the Department of San Martín, including the Province of Tocache and in the Department of Huánuco, except in the provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea, has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 1 June 1985.

By Supreme Decree No. 022-85-IN the state of emergency in the Province of Daniel Alcides Carrión (Department of Pasco) has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 4 June 1985.

By Supreme Decree No. 023-85-IN, the state of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days starting from 5 June 1985 in the following provinces:

Ayacucho Department

- Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Lucanas, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuamán;

Huancavelica Department

- Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa;

Apurímac Department

- Andahuaylas and Chincheros

The above-mentioned notifications specify that the state of emergency had been declared or extended as indicated above owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage.

As a result, articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being or still being derogated from in the regions in question for the said periods of time.

24 July 1985

(Dated 23 July 1985)

By Supreme Decree No. 031-85, the state of emergency in the Province of Pasco (Department of Pasco) has been extended for a period of 60 days, starting from 10 July 1985.

6 August 1985

(Dated 31 July 1985)

By Supreme Decree No. 033-85-IN, the state of emergency in the Province of Yauli (Department of Junín) has been declared for a period of 12 days, starting from 19 July 1985.

12 August 1985

(Dated 12 August 1985)

By Supreme Decree No. 042-85-IN, the State of emergency has been extended for a period of 60 days starting from 6 August 1985 in the following provinces and departments:

(i) the province of Tocache (Department of San Martín);

(ii) the Department of Huáncó, except the provinces of Puerto Inca and Pachitea;

(iii) the province of Daniel Alcides Carrión (Department of Pasco);

(iv) the provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Lucanas, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuamán (Department of Ayacucho);

(v) the provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Andahuaylas and Chincheros (Department of Apurímac).

13 December 1985

(Dated 11 December 1985)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days in the following provinces, in accordance with Decree No. 052-85-IN as of 5 December 1985 (derogation from articles 9, 12, 17, and 21 of the Covenant), owing to continued terrorist actions in the said regions:

- Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuamán (Department of Ayacucho);

- Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytará and Churcampa (Department of Huancavelica);

- Provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalíes, Dos de Mayo and Ambo (Department of Huánuco);

- Province of Chincheros (Department of Apurímac).

21 February 1986

(Dated 14 February 1986)

First notification

Extension as of 5 February 1986 by Decree No. 001-86 of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days in the same provinces as declared by Decree No. 052-85 IN (see notification of 13 December 1985).

Second notification

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days in the city of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao for a period of 60 days starting from 7 February 1986, in accordance with Decree No. 002-86.

The notifications specify that the extension was decided owing to continued terrorist actions and that articles 9, 12, 17, and 21 of the Covenant continue to be derogated from).

24 April 1986

(Dated 14 April 1986)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days in the same provinces and city as declared by Decrees No. 001-86 and 002-86 (see notifications of 21 February 1986), in accordance with Decree No. 004-86 and 005-86-IN as of 3 April 1986.

5 June 1986

(Dated 4 June 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 012-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency in the city of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao for a period of 60 days, starting from 2 June 1986.

9 June 1986

(Dated 6 June 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 013-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 4 June 1986, in the provinces stated in the notification received on 21 February 1986.

23 June 1986

(Dated 20 June 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 015-86-IN, declaration of the state of emergency in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco) for a period of 60 days, starting from 18 June 1986.

The Government of Peru specified that the said extensions and declaration of a state of emergency had been declared owing to the continuation or occurrence of terrorist acts and sabotage. As a result, articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are

being or still being derogated from in the regions in question for the said periods of time.

6 August 1986

(Dated 5 August 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 019-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao for a period of 30 days, starting from 2 August 1986.

8 August 1986

(Dated 7 August 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 020-86-IN, for a period of 60 days starting from 3 August 1986, extension of the state of emergency in the same provinces as under notification of 18 June 1985 and the Department of Huánuco (Province of Huaycabamba, Huamalfes, Dos de Mayo and Ambo).

25 August 1986

(Dated 19 August 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 023-86-IN, extension of the State of Siege in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco) for a period of 60 days, starting from 19 August 1986.

5 September 1986

(Dated 4 September 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 026-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days starting 1 September 1986 in the Province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao.

The notification specifies that inasmuch as the municipal election process has begun, and in order to facilitate campaigning by political parties and independent candidates, without adversely affecting the security measures necessitated by the state of emergency, the prefectural authority, during the state of emergency, shall issue the appropriate regulations for governing the exercise of the right of assembly and the liberty of movement is partially re-established. In accordance with the said Decree, article 5, 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant continue to be derogated from, within the limits indicated above.

8 October 1986

(Dated 3 October 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 029-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting on 1 October 1986, in the same provinces as those indicated under the notification of 8 August 1986 (see above).

22 October 1986

(Dated 17 October 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 03-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 16 October 1986, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco). The notification further specifies that, during the state of emergency, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations for governing the exercise of the right of assembly.

5 November 1986

(Dated 3 November 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 03-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 16 October 1986, and starting from 29 October 1986, in the provinces of Lima and Callao (intervention of the prefectural authority identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one indicated in the notification of 22 October 1986). The notification further specifies that, the armed forces shall continue to maintain responsibility for public order in the provinces concerned.

18 December 1986

(Dated 16 December 1986)

By Supreme Decree No. 036-86-IN, extension of the state of emergency in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pas-

co (Department of Pasco) for a period of 60 days, starting from 14 December 1986.

2 February 1987

(Dated 30 January 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 25 January 1987 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

(Dated 2 February 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 29 January 1987 in the provinces stated in notification of 13 December 1985.

Both notifications specify that the said extensions for the state of emergency had been declared owing to the continued terrorist acts of violence and sabotage.

4 March 1987

(Dated 23 February 1987)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 13 February 1987 in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco).

3 April 1987

(Dated 2 April 1987)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days in the Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuaman and Sucre; Department of Apurimac (Province of Chincheros); and Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamaliés).

1 June 1987

(Dated 26 May 1987)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 30 days from 26 May 1987 in the provinces of Lima and Callao.

The notification specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in those regions.

8 June 1987

(Dated 26 May 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days in the provinces stated in the notification of 3 April 1987 as well as in the Department of Huancavelica (Province of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovierreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacajá, Huaytará and Churcampa).

18 June 1987

(Dated 8 June 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 8 June 1987 in the provinces stated in the notification of 4 March 1987 above.

24 June 1987

(Dated 24 June 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as from 20 June 1987 in the provinces of Lima and Callao (see also notification dated 23 July 1987 hereinafter).

23 July 1987

(20 July 1987)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 30 days as from 20 July 1987 in the provinces of Lima and Callao.

The notifications of 24 June and 23 July 1987 specify that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in those regions and that with respect to article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said article 21 of the Covenant.

23 July 1987

(Dated 20 July 1987)

Declaration of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as from 14 July 1987 in the following areas:

Province of Leoncio Prado and District of Choló Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco) Provinces of Mariscal Cáceres and Tocáche (Department of San Martín).

The notification specifies that the State of emergency had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.

As a result, articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being derogated from for the said period of time and that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall continue to exercise political and military control of the areas in question.

4 August 1987

(Dated 25 July 1987)

Declaration of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 25 July 1987, in the Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuamán and Sucre (Department of Ayacucho); Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Taycaja, Huaytara and Churcampa (Department of Huancavelica); Province of Chincheros (Department of Apurímac); and Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamaliés.

The notification specifies that the state of emergency had been declared owing to the continuing acts of terrorism and sabotage in those regions.

As a result, articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant are being derogated from for the said period of time; the notification further specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall continue to exercise political and military control of the areas in question.

13 August 1987

(Dated 7 August 1987)

Declaration of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 7 August 1987, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco).

The notification specifies that during the state of emergency, the Armed Forces shall maintain responsibility for domestic public order in the provinces in question and that with respect to article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said article 21.

27 August 1987

(Dated 19 August 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days, starting from 19 August 1987 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

23 September 1987

(Dated 13 September 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting 13 September 1987, in the Province of Leoncio Prado and District of Chólón of the Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco) and Provinces of Mariscal Cáceres and Tocache (Department of San Martín).

The armed forces will continue to exercise political and military control in the areas in question.

23 September 1987

(Dated 21 September 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days starting from 21 September 1987 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

The notification specifies that with respect to article 21 of the Covenant, the prefectural authority shall issue the appropriate regulations governing the exercise of the right of assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the said article.

9 October 1987

First notification

(Dated 3 October 1987)

Declaration of a state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 23 September 1987 in the Provinces of Abancay, Aymares, Antabamba, Andahuaylas and Grau (Department of Apurímac).

Second notification

(Dated 5 October 1987)

Declaration of a state of emergency for a period of 60 days as of 5 October 1987 in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco).

The armed forces shall continue to exercise political and military control of the areas in question.

4 November 1987

(Dated 23 October 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as of 21 October 1987 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

23 December 1987

(Dated 19 December 1987)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as of 17 December 1987 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

22 January 1988

(Dated 20 January 1988)

First notification:

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as of 16 January 1988 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

Second notification:

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as of 17 January 1988 in the following Provinces:

Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Víctor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuamán and Sucre);

Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Huancavelica, Taycaja, Huaytará and Churcampa);

Department of Apurímac (Province of Chincheros);

Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamaliés).

1 February 1988

(Dated 22 January 1988)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 8 January 1988 in the following Provinces:

Province of Leoncio Prado and District of Chólón of the Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco);

Provinces of Moyobamba, Bellavista, Huallaga, Lamas, Picota, Rioja, San Martín, Mariscal Cáceres and Tocache (Department of San Martín).

8 February 1988

(Dated 4 February 1988)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 2 February 1988 in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrillo and Pasco (Department of Pasco).

11 March 1988

(Dated 10 March 1988)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 9 March 1988 in the following Provinces:

Provinces of Moyobamba, Bellavista, Huallaga, Lamas, Picota, Rioja, San Martín, Mariscal Cáceres and Tocache (Department of San Martín);

Province of Leoncio Prado and District of Chólón of the Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco).

29 March 1988

(Dated 21 March 1988)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 17 March 1988 in the following Provinces:

Provinces of Abancay, Aymares, Antabamba, Andahuaylas and Grau (Department of Apurímac).

8 April 1988

(Dated 4 April 1988)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days, starting from 2 April 1988, in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrillo and Pasco (Department of Pasco).

19 April 1988

(Dated 21 March 1988)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as of 15 April 1988, in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

2 May 1988

(Dated 28 April 1988)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 20 days as of 27 April 1988 in the Province of Castrovirreyna (Department of Huancavelica).

23 May 1988

(Dated 19 May 1988)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 60 days as of 15 May 1988 in the following Provinces:

Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Vilcashuamán and Sucre);

Department of Huancavelica (Provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytara, Churcampa and Castrovirreyna);

Department of Apurímac (Provinces of Chincheros, Abancay, Aymares, Antabamba, Andahuaylas and Grau);

Department of Huánuco (Province of Ambo and District of Monzón of the Province of Huamaliés).

27 June 1988

(Dated 7 June 1988)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 43 days starting 1 June 1988 in the Provinces of Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco (Department of Pasco).

(Dated 16 June 1988)

First notification:

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 30 days starting 15 June 1988 in the Provinces of Cotabambas (Department of Apurímac).

Second notification:

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 30 days starting 14 June 1988 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

Third notification:

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 29 days starting 15 June 1988 in the following Provinces:

Provinces of Moyobamba, Bellavista, Huallaga, Lamas, Picota, Rioja, San Martín, Mariscal Cáceres and Tocache (Department of San Martín);

Province of Marañón (Department of Huánuco).

22 July 1988

(Dated 19 July 1988)

First notification:

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days starting 14 July 1988 in the Provinces of Lima and Callao.

Second notification:

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days starting 14 July 1988 in the following Provinces:

Department of Apurímac;

Department of Huancavelica;

Department of San Martín;

Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Huanta, Vilcashuamán and Sucre);

Department of Huánuco (Provinces of Ambo and Leoncio Prado; Districts of Monzón of the Province of Huamaliés and Cholón of the Province of Marañón).

15 September 1988

(Dated 13 September 1988)

Extension of the State of emergency for a period of 60 days starting 7 September 1988 in the following Provinces:

Department of Apurímac;

Department of Huancavelica;

Department of San Martín;

Department of Ayacucho (Provinces of Cangallo, Huamanga, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos, Huanta, Vilcashuamán and Sucre);

Pasco Department: Daniel Alcides Carrión and Pasco;

Department of Huánuco: Ambo and Leoncio Prado, District of Monzón (Province of Huamaliés) and District of Cholón (Province of Marañón);

Department of Lima: Provinces of Lima and the constitutional province of Callao).

21 December 1988

(Dated 8 December 1988)

Extension of the state of emergency for sixty (60) days from [18 September 1988] in the provinces of Lucanas, Parinacochas and Páucar del Sara Sara in the Department of Ayacucho and the provinces of Pachitea, Huánuco, Dos de Mayo, Huamaliés and Marañón in the Department of Huánuco.

9 January 1989

(Dated 5 January 1989)

Extension of the state of emergency for sixty (60) days from 3 January 1989 in the Departments of Apurímac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho, Huánuco and Lima, the province of Lima and the constitutional province of Callao.

8 March 1989

(Dated 6 March 1989)

Extension of the state of emergency for sixty (60) days from 4 March 1989 in the following Departments and Provinces:

The Department of Apurímac (with the exception of the Province of Andahuaylas), the Departments of Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho, Huánuco and Lima, the province of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao.

4 August 1989

(Dated 2 August 1989)

Extension of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days from 31 July 1989 in the Department of Ucayali and the Province of Ucayali-Contamana of the Department of Loreto.

15 August 1989

(Dated 14 August 1989)

Proclamation of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days from 9 August 1989 in the Province of Huarochiri of the Department of Lima.

7 June 1990

(Dated 7 June 1990)

Proclamation of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days, with effect from 31 May 1990, in the province of Lima, Department of Lima, and in the constitutional province of Callao.

Suspension of the individual rights provided for in articles 9 and 21 of the Covenant.

19 March 1992

Notification of declarations or extensions of the state of emergency which were made necessary by the continuing acts of violence caused by terrorist groups, leading to a climate of insecurity which endangered the normal performance of public and private activities. The articles of the Covenant which were derogated from are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21. The said declarations and extensions of the state of emergency were as follows:

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 26 August 1990 in Apurímac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho, Huánuco, Ucayali and in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto.

- Declaration for a period of 30 days as from 5 September 1990 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 26 September 1990 in the District of Yurimaguas and in the Department of Loreto.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 5 October 1990 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.

- Declaration for a period of 30 days as from 13 October 1990 in the Provinces of Melgar, Azángaro, Huancane and San Antonio de Putina of the Department of Puno.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 25 October 1990 in Apurímac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho (except the Province of Huamanga), Huánuco, Ucayali and in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto and the District of Quimbiri of the Province of Convención in the Department of Cuzco.
- Extension for a period of 30 days as from 25 November 1990 in the District of Yurimaguas, Province of Alto Amazonas, Department of Loreto.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 4 December 1990 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 24 December 1990 in Apurímac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho (except the Province of Huamanga), Huánuco, Ucayali and in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto and the District of Quimbiri of the Province of Convención in the Department of Cuzco and in the District of Yurimaguas of the Province of Alto Amazonas of the Department of Loreto.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 2 February 1991 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.
- Declaration for a period of 60 days as from 18 February 1991 in the Provinces of Azángaro, Lampa, Melgar, San Antonio de Putina and Huancané of the Department of Puno and in the Provinces of Caravelí, La Unión and Caylloma in the Department of Arequipa.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 22 February 1991 in Apurímac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho (except the Province of Huamanga), Huánuco, Ucayali and in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto and the District of Quimbiri of the Province of Convención in the Department of Cuzco and in the District of Yurimaguas of the Province of Alto Amazonas of the Department of Loreto.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 9 March 1991 in the Provinces of Chumbivilcas, Canas, Espinar and Canchis of the Region Inca.
- Declaration for 30 days as from 9 March 1991 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Region Los Libertadores-Wari.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 12 March 1991 in the ports, terminals and wharfs (maritime, fluvial and lacustrine) of the Republic.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 3 April 1991 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.
- Extension for a period of 30 days as from 8 April 1991 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Region Los Libertadores-Wari.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 19 April 1991 in the Provinces of Azángaro, Lampa, Melgar, San Antonio de Putina and Huancané of the Department of Puno and in the Provinces of Caravelí, La Unión and Caylloma in the Department of Arequipa.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 23 April 1991 in Apurímac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho (except the Province of Huamanga), Huánuco and Ucayali, in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto, in the Districts of Quimbiri of the Province of Convención of the Department of Cuzco, Yurimaguas in the Province of Alto Amazonas of the Department of Loreto.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 8 May 1991 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Region Los Libertadores-Wari.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 9 May 1991 in the Provinces of Chumbivilcas, Canas, Espinar and Canchis of the Region Inca.
- Declaration for a period of 60 days as from 21 May 1991 in the Provinces of Condesuyos and Castilla of the Region Arequipa.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 2 June 1991 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 18 June 1991 in the Provinces of Sandia and Carabaya of the Department of Puno.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 18 June 1991 in the Provinces of Azángaro, Lampa, Melgar, San Antonio de Putina and Huancané of the Department of Puno and in the Provinces of Caravelí, La Unión and Caylloma in the Department of Arequipa.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 22 June 1991 in Apurímac, Huancavelica, San Martín, Junín, Pasco, Ayacucho (except the Province of Huamanga), Huánuco and Ucayali, in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto, in the Districts of Quimbiri in the Province of Convención of the Department of Cuzco, Yurimaguas in the Province of Alto Amazonas of the Department of Loreto.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 4 July 1991 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Region Los Libertadores-Wari.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 30 July 1991 in the Province of Convención except the District of Quimbiri which already is under the state of emergency, and in the Districts of Yanatili and Lares of the Province of Calca of the Department of Cuzco.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 1 August 1991 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 27 August 1991 in the Province of Convención (except the District of Quimbiri) and in the Districts of Yanatili and Lares of the Province of Calca of the Department of Cuzco.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 27 August 1991 in Huánuco (except the Province of Puerto Inca and District of Huacrachuco), San Martín and in the District of Yurimaguas of the Province of Alto Amazonas of the Department of Loreto.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 5 September 1991 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Region Los Libertadores-Wari.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 18 September 1991 in Apurímac.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 28 September in Ucayali, the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto and the Province of Puerto Inca of the Department of Huánuco.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 30 September 1991 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 28 September 1991 in the Province of Cajabamba of the Department of Cajamarca.
- Declaration for 30 days as from 26 September 1991 in the Provinces of Melgar, Azangare, Sandia and Carabaya of the Department of Puno.
- Declaration for 60 days as from 25 September 1991 in the Provinces of Chanchamayo, Satipo, in the Districts of Ulcumayo and Junín of the Province of Junín, in the District of Andamarca of the Province of Concepción, in the Districts of Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Pariahuanca of the Province of Huancayo, in the Districts of San Pedro de Cajas, Palca and Huasahuasi of the Province of Tarma and in the District of Monobamba of the Province of Jauja of the Department of Junín, in the Districts of Huachón and Paucartambo of the Province of Pasco, in the Districts of Chontabamba, Oxapampa and Villa Rica of the Province of Oxapampa of the Department of Pasco.
- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 26 October 1991 in the Province of Convención (except the District of Quimbiri) and in the Districts of Yanatili and Lares of the Province of Calca of the Department of Cuzco.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 26 October 1991 in Huánuco (except the Province of Puerto Inca and District of Huacrachuco), San Martín and in the District of Yurimaguas of the Province of Alto Mazanoas of the Department of Loreto.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 28 October 1991 in the Provinces of Chanchamayo, Satipo, in the Districts of Ulcumayo and Junín of the Province of Junín, in the Districts of Andamarca, Santa Rosa de Ocopa, Matahuasi, Mito, Nueve de Julio, Concepción and Orcotuna of the Province of Concepción, in the Districts of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, Pariahuanca, Sapallanga, Chilca, Huancayo, Huamancaca Chico, Huayucachi, Tres de Diciembre, Pilcomayo, Huacan, Chupaca and Tambo of the Province of Huancayo, in the Districts of San Pedro de Cajas, Palca and Huasahuasi and Tarma of the Province of Tarma and in the District of Monobamba, Sausa, Jauja, Yauyos, Huetas and Pancas of the Province of Jauja and in the Districts of Oroya and Morococha of the Province of Yauli of the Department of Junín, in the Districts of Huachón, Paucartambo and Champimarca of the Province of Pasco, in the Districts of Chontabamba, Oxapampa and Villa Rica of the Province of Oxapampa of the Department of Pasco.

- Extension for a period of 30 days from 28 October 1991 in the Provinces of Melgar, Azángaro and Sandia of the Department of Puno.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 4 November 1991 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Region Los Libertadores-Wari.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 17 November 1991 in Apurímac.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 27 November 1991 in the Department of Ucayali, in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto and in the Province of Puerto Inca of the Department of Huánuco.

- Extension for a period of 30 days as from 27 November 1991 in the Province of Azangaro of the Department of Puno.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 29 November 1991 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 25 December 1991 in Huánuco (except the Province of Puerto Inca and District of Huacrachuco), San Martín and in the District of Yurimaguas of the Province of Alto Mazanoas of the Department of Loreto.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 25 December 1991 in the Province of Convención (except the District of Quimbiri) and in the Districts of Yanatili and Lares of the Province of Calca of the Department of Cuzco.

- Extension for a period of 30 days as from 27 December 1991 in the Province of Azangaro of the District of Puno.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 27 December 1991 in the Provinces of Chanchamayo, Satipo, in the Districts of Ulcumayo and Junín of the Province of Junín, in the Districts of Andamarca, Santa Rosa de Ocopa, Matahuasi, Mito, Nueve de Julio, Concepción and Orcotuna of the Province of Concepción, in the Districts of Santo Domingo de Acobamba, Pariahuanca, Sapallanga, Chilca, Huancayo, Huamancaca Chico, Huayucachi, Tres de Diciembre, Pilcomayo, Huacan, Chupaca and Tambo of the Province of Huancayo, in the Districts of San Pedro de Cajas, Palca, Huasahuasi and Tarma of the Province of Tarma and in the District of Monobamba, Sausa, Jauja, Yauyos, Huetas and Pancas of the Province of Jauja and in the Districts of Oroya and Morococha of the Province of Yauli of the Department of Junín, in the Districts of Huachón, Paucartambo and Champimarca of the Province of Pasco, in the Districts of Chontabamba, Oxapampa and Villa Rica of the Province of Oxapampa of the Department of Pasco.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 3 January 1992 in the Provinces of Ica, Chincha, Nazca, Pisco and Palpa of the Region Los Libertadores-Wari.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 16 January 1992 in Apurímac.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 26 January 1992 in the Department of Ucayali, in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto and in the Province of Puerto Inca of the Department of Huánuco.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 28 January 1992 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.

- Declaration for 30 days as from 21 January 1992 in the Province of Daniel Carrión, in the Districts of Huancabamba, Palcazu, Pozuzo and Puerto Bermudes of the Province of Oxapampa and in the Districts of Huariaca, Huayllay, Hinacaca, Pallanchacra, San Francisco de Assis, Simón Bolívar, Tillacayyas, Tinyahuarco, Vicco and Yanacancha of the Province of Pasco of the Department of Pasco.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 23 February 1992 in Huánuco (except the Province of Puerto Inca and the District of Huacrachuco), San Martín and in the District of Yurimaguas of the Province of Alto Amazonas of the Department of Loreto.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 23 February 1992 in the Province of Convención (except the District of Quimbiri) and in the Districts of Yanatili and Lares of the Province of Calca of the Department of Cuzco.

- Declaration for 60 days as from 25 February 1992 in the provinces of Malgar and Azangaro of the Department of Puno.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 25 February 1992 in the Provinces of Pasco and Daniel Carrión of the Department of Pasco and in the Provinces of Huancayo, Concepción, Jauja, Satipo and Chanchamayo of the Department of Junín.

- Declaration for 60 days as from 25 February 1992 in the Provinces of Castrovirreyna, Huaytara and Huancavelica of the Department of Huancavelica and in the Provinces of Lucanas, Huamanga and Cangallo of the Department of Ayacucho.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 16 March 1992 in Apurímac.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 26 March 1992 in the Provinces of Coronel Portillo and Padre Abad of the Department of Ucayali, in the Province of Ucayali of the Department of Loreto and in the Province of Puerto Inca of the Department of Huánuco.

- Extension for a period of 60 days as from 28 March 1992 in Lima and in the constitutional province of Callao.

10 April 1992

A Framework Law relating to the Government of Emergency and National Reconstruction has been established by Decree Law No. 25418 of 6 April 1992. A Manifesto to the Nation of 5 April 1992 by the President of the Republic is deemed to form part of the Decree.

This measure became necessary due to Parliament's inability to function together with the obvious obstructionist tactics and hidden conspiratorial methods of the partisan elites which are thwarting the efforts of the people and the Government. The Government indicated also other reasons such as terrorism and the fight against drug trafficking.

(The articles of the Convention which are being derogated from under the above-mentioned Decree have been requested from the Government of Peru.)

9 February, 22 May and 23 October 1995

The Government of Peru notified, under article 4 (3) of the Covenant, that it had declared, lifted or extended the state of emergency in a number of departments, provinces and districts of Peru indicating that the measures were prompted by the persistence of acts of violence caused by terrorist groups and drug

traffickers, who are fomenting a climate of insecurity that threatens the normal conduct of public and private activities. The Government of Peru specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant. *[For reasons of economy and size, it will not be possible to include the texts of all the notifications concerning the states of emergencies as declared, lifted or extended. For a comprehensive list of these actions, see depositary notification C.N.460.1995. TREATIES-13 of 10 February 1996.]*

8 February, 6 May, 29 August, 5 November, 4 and 30 December 1996

Extensions of the states of emergencies in a number of departments, provinces and districts of Peru. *[For a comprehensive list of these actions, see depositary notification C.N.451.Treaties-10 of 10 February 1997 and C.N.459.TREATIES-11 of 28 February 1997.]*

30 December 1996

Establishment of the state of emergency as from 18 December 1996 for a 60-day period in the Department of Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao. The Government of Peru indicated that the measures were prompted by the occurrence of subversive actions which have caused a civil disturbance and by the need to take corrective measures for the purposes of the process of pacification in this area of the country. The provisions from which the Government of Peru has derogated are article 9, 12, 17 and 21 of the Covenant.

6 February 1997

Extension for a period of sixty (60) days, as from 3 February 1997, of the state of emergency in the Oxapampa province of the department of Pasco; the Satipo and Chanchamayo provinces of the department of Junín; the Huancavelica, Castrovirreyna and Huaytara provinces of the department of Huancavelica; the Huamanga, Cangallo and La Mar provinces of the department of Ayacucho; and the Quimbiri and Pichari districts of the La Convención province of the department of Cuzco;

Extension for a period of sixty (60) days, as from 3 February 1997, of the state of emergency in the Chinceros province of the department of Apurímac.

POLAND

1 February 1982

"In connection with the proclamation of martial law by the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, as based on article 33, paragraph 2, of Poland's Constitution, there has been temporary derogation from or limitation of application of provisions of articles 9, 12 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 14 (paragraph 5), 19 (paragraphs 2, 21 and 22) of the Covenant, to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation ...

Temporary limitation of certain rights of citizens has been prompted by the supreme national interest. It was caused by the exigencies of averting a civil war, economic anarchy as well as destabilization of state and social structures ...

The restrictive measures in question are of a temporary nature. They have already been considerably cut back and along with the stabilizing of the situation, will be successively terminated."

22 December 1982

Basing on the law by the Diet (Sejm) of the Polish People's Republic of 18 December 1982 concerning special legal regulation in the time of suspension of martial law, derogation from Covenant's articles 9, 12 paragraphs 1 and 2, articles 21 and 22, has been terminated as of 31 December 1982.

By terms of the same law as well as a result of earlier successive measures, restrictions in the application of Covenant provisions which are still derogated from, namely article 14 paragraph 5 and article 19 paragraph 2, have also been considerably reduced.

For instance, with reference to Covenant's article 14 paragraph 5, emergency procedures have been lifted in relation to crimes and offences committed in social conflicts out of political motivations, they have only been retained with regard to crimes most dangerous to State's basic economic interests as well as to life, health and property of its citizens.

25 July 1983

Termination as from 22 July 1983 of derogations.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

18 October 1988

(Dated 13 October 1988)

[Owing to] nationalistic clashes in the Soviet Union in the Nagorno-Karabach Autonomous Region and the Agdam district of the Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republic [and to] contraventions of public order, accompanied in a number of cases by the use of weapons, [which] have unfortunately resulted in casualties and damage to the property of the State and of private individuals [and owing to the attack of] some State institutions ... a state of emergency has been temporarily imposed, and a curfew is in effect, in the Nagorno-Karabach Autonomous Region and the Agdam district of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, as of 21 September 1988. The state of emergency has been imposed in order to restore public order, protect citizens' individual and property rights and enforce strict compliance with the law, in accordance with the powers conferred by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

While the state of emergency is in force, demonstrations, rallies, meetings and strikes are banned. The movements of civilians and vehicles are restricted between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. These restrictions represent a partial departure from the provisions of articles 12 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Steps to ensure the safety of civilians and maintain public order are being taken by units of the militia and the armed forces. The local and central organs of power and government are taking steps to normalize the situation; and elucidation effort is in progress, with the aim of preventing criminal acts and incitement to national hatred.

Further [information will be provided as concerns] the date on which the state of emergency is lifted after the normalization of the situation.

17 January 1990

(Dated 15 January 1990)

Proclamation of the state of emergency as from 11 p.m. local time on 15 January 1990, in territory of the Nagorno-Karabach autonomous region, the regions of the Azerbaijan SSR adjacent thereto, the Gorissa region of the Armenian SSR and the border zone along the state frontier between the USSR and the territory of the Azerbaijan SSR. The state of emergency was proclaimed owing to incitement by extremist groups which are organizing disorders, stirring up dissension and hostility between nationalities, and do not hesitate to mine roads, open fire in inhabited areas and take hostages. Articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant were accordingly suspended.

25 January 1990

(Dated 29 January 1990)

Proclamation of the state of emergency, as from 20 January in the city of Baku and application to that territory of the Decree adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 15 January 1990, in the light of massive disorders organized by criminal extremist forces to overthrow the Government, and also with a view to ensure the protection and security of citizens. Articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant are accordingly suspended.

26 March 1990

(Dated 23 March 1990)

Establishment of the state of emergency as from 12 February 1990 in Dushanbe (Tadzhik SSR) because of widespread disorders, arson and other criminal acts which resulted in a threat to the citizens. Articles 9, 12 and 21 of the Covenant were accordingly suspended.

5 November 1992

(Dated 3 November 1992)

Establishment of the state of emergency from 2 p.m. on 2 November 1992 to 2 p.m. on 2 December 1992 in the territory of the North Ossetian SSR and the Ingush Republic as a result of the serious deterioration in the situation with mass disturbances and conflicts between minorities accompanied by violence involving the use of weapons and military equipment and leading to the loss of human lives, and also in view of the threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation. Articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant were accordingly suspended.

7 April 1993

(Dated 7 April 1993)

Establishment of the state of emergency from 1400 hours on 31 March 1993 to 1400 hours on 31 May 1993 in the Prigorodny district and adjacent areas of the North Ossetian SSR and part of the Nazran district of the Ingush Republic due to "the continuing deterioration of the situation in parts of the North Ossetian Socialist Republic and the Ingush Republic, popular unrest and inter-ethnic conflicts, accompanied by violence involving the use of arms and military equipment".

The provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

13 August 1993

(Dated 10 August 1993)

Proclamation of the state of emergency by Decree No. 1149 of 27 and 30 July 1993, as from 31 July 1993 at 1400 hours until 30 September 1993 at 1400 hours in the territories of the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic due to the deterioration of the situation in certain parts of these territories.

The provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12 (1), 13, 17(1), 19(2), 21 and 22.

5 October 1993

(Dated 4 October 1993)

Proclamation of the state of emergency as from 3 October 1993 at 4 p.m. to 10 October 1993 at 4 p.m. in the city of Moscow "in connection with the attempts of extremist forces to provoke mass violence through organized attacks against the representatives of authority and the Police". The provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12(1), 13, 19(2) and 22.

22 October 1993

(Dated 21 October 1993)

Extension of the state of emergency in the city of Moscow pursuant to Decree No. 1615 of 9 October 1993 until 18 October 1993 at 5 a.m. owing to "the need to ensure further normalization of the situation in Moscow, strengthen the rule of law and ensure the security of the inhabitants after the attempted armed *coup d'état* of 3-4 October 1993

27 October 1993

Termination of the state of emergency established in Moscow pursuant to Decree of 3 October 1993 and extended pursuant to Decree of 9 October 1993, as from 18 October 1993 at 5 a.m.

28 October 1993

(Dated 28 October 1993)

Proclamation of the state of emergency pursuant to Presidential Decree of 29 September 1993 as from 30 September 1993 at 1400 hours until 30 November 1993 at 1400 hours in the territories of the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic

and the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic. The Government of the Russian Federation specified that the reasons for the state of emergency were the deterioration of the situation in a number of districts of the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ingush Republic as a result of the non-implementation of the agreements concluded earlier by the two sides and the decisions of the interim administration regarding the settlement of the conflict, and the increase in the number of acts of terrorism and violence. (Derogations from articles 12(1), 13, 19(2) and 22.)

29 December 1993

(Dated 23 December 1993)

Extension of the state of emergency until 31 January 1994 at 1400 hours by Presidential Decree to parts of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic ... necessitated by the worsening of the situation in a number of districts of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic.

18 February 1994

(Dated 22 June 1993)

In view of the deterioration of the situation and the increased frequency of terrorist acts and widespread disorder on national soil involving the use of firearms, the President of Russia issued a Decree on 29 May 1993 declaring a state of emergency from 1400 hours on 31 May 1993 to 1400 hours on 31 July 1993 in the Mozdok district, the Prigorodny district and adjacent localities of the North Ossetian SSR and in the Malgobek and Nazran districts of the Ingush Republic.

The Government of the Russian Federation has specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 9, 12, 19, 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

25 April 1994

(Dated 22 April 1994)

In view of the continuing state of tension in a number of districts of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, the unceasing acts of terrorism and violence, including violence against the civilian population, and the still unresolved problem of refugees, the President of the Russian Federation issued Decree No. 657 on 4 April 1994 declaring a state of emergency from 1400 hours on 31 March 1994 until 1400 hours on 31 May 1994 in territories of the Mozdok district, the Pravoberezhny district, the Prigorodny district and the city of Vladikavkaz (Republic of North Ossetia) and of the Malgobek and Nazran districts (Ingush Republic).

The Government of the Russian Federation has specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12 (1) and (2), 19 (2), 21 and 22 (1) and (2) of the Covenant.

23 May 1994

(Dated 20 May 1994)

Proclamation of the state of emergency by Decree No. 836 on 27 April 1994 from 2 p.m. on 27 April 1994 to 2 p.m. on 31 May 1994 in a portion of the territory of the Republic of North Ossetia. The said Decree extends the applicability of paragraphs 3 to 8 of presidential Decree No. 657 of 4 April 1994 to the territories of the Prigorodny district (the Oktyabrskoe, Kambilevskoe and Sunja populated areas) and Vladikavkaz (the Sputnik military cantonment), in the Republic of North Ossetia. (*In this regard, reference is made to the notification received on 25 April 1994 and dated 22 April 1994.*)

The Government of the Russian Federation has specified that the provisions from which it has derogated are articles 12 (1) and (2), 19 (2), 21 and 22 (1) and (2) of the Covenant.

21 June 1994

(Dated 21 June 1994)

Lifting, as from 31 May 1994, by virtue of Decree No. 1112 of 30 May 1994, of the state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, instituted by the President of the Russian Federation under Decrees Nos. 657 of 4 April 1994 and 836 of 27 April 1994. (*In*

this regard, reference is made to the notifications received on 25 April and 23 May 1994, and dated 22 April and 20 May 1994, respectively).

Declaration of the state of emergency as from 31 May 1994 at 1400 hours until 31 July 1994 at 1400 hours in the following territories: Mozdok district, the Pravoberezhny district, the Prigorodny district, the city of Vladikavkaz (Republic of North Ossetia), the Malgobek, Nazran, Sunzha and Dzheirakh districts (Ingush Republic) by Decree 1112 of 30 May 1994, in view of the continuing state of tension in those districts and the need to ensure the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence and implement a set of measures aimed at eliminating the consequences of the armed conflict.

Derogation from the provisions of article 12 (1) and (2), 19 (2), 21 and 22 (1) and (2) of the Covenant.

12 August 1994

(Dated 12 August 1994)

Lifting as from 31 July 1994 of the state of emergency in part of the territories of the Republic of North Ossetia and the Ingush Republic, instituted on 30 May 1994 (*in this regard, reference is made to the notification received on 21 June 1994*), and proclamation of a state of emergency from 1400 hours on 31 July 1994 until 1400 hours on 30 September 1994 in the territories of the Mozdok, Pravoberezhny, and Prigorodny districts, the city of Vladikavkaz (Republic of North Ossetia), and of Malgobek, Nazran, Sunja and Dzheirakh districts (Ingush Republic) in view of the continuing state of tension in those territories and the need for refugees and forcibly displaced persons to return to their places of permanent residence as well as for the elimination of the consequences of armed conflict.

Derogation from the provisions of article 12 (1) and (2), 19 (2), 21 and 22 (1) and (2) of the Covenant.

(21 October 1994)

(Dated 21 October 1994)

Lifting of the state of emergency instituted by Decree No. 1541 of 25 July 1994 and proclamation of a state of emergency with effect from 1400 hours on 3 October 1994 until 1400 hours on 2 December 1994 in the territories of the Mozdok, Pravoberezhny and Prigorodny districts and the city of Vladikavkaz (Republic of North Ossetia) and the Malgobek, Nazran, Sunja and Djeirakh districts (Ingush Republic) in view of the continuing state of tension and the need to ensure the return of forcibly displaced persons to their places of permanent residence and the implementation of a set of measures to deal with the aftermath of the armed conflict in order to guarantee State and public security.

Derogation from the provisions of articles 12 (1) and (2), 19 (2), 21 and 22 (1) and (2) of the Covenant.

5 January 1995

(Dated 4 January 1995)

Proclamation by Decree No. 2145 of 2 December 1994 of the state of emergency from 1400 hours on 3 December 1994 until 1400 hours on 31 January 1995 in the territories of the Mozdok district, the Pravoberezhny district, the Pigorodny district and the city of Vladikavkaz (Republic of North Ossetia) and of the Malgobek, Narzan, Sunzha and Dzheirakh districts (Ingush Republic) for the same reasons as those given in notification of 21 October 1994.

Derogation from the provisions of articles 12, 19 (2), 21 and 22 (1) and (2) of the Covenant.

21 May 1984

Proclamation of state of emergency throughout Sri Lanka, and derogation as a consequence from articles 9 (3) and 14 (3) (b) of the Covenant as from 18 May 1983.

23 May 1984

The Government of Sri Lanka specified that the Emergency regulations and Special Laws were temporary measures necessitated by the existence of an extraordinary security situation and that it was not intended to continue with them longer than it was absolutely necessary.

16 January 1989

(Dated 13 January 1989)

Termination of the state of emergency as from 11 January 1989.

29 August 1989

(Dated 18 August 1989)

Establishment of the state of emergency for a period of 30 days as from 20 June 1989 and derogation from provisions of article 9 (2).

The notification specifies that the state of emergency was declared in view of the progressive escalation of violence, acts of sabotage and the disruption of essential services throughout the country as from the termination of the state of emergency on 11 January 1989 (*see previous notification of 16 January 1989*).

4 October 1994

(Dated 29 September 1994)

Lifting of the state of emergency established on 20 June 1989 and notified by notification of 18 August 1989, as from 4 September 1994, except with regard to the Northern and Eastern Provinces and certain areas which border the above two Provinces specifically designated in the Presidential Proclamation dated 1 September 1994.

SUDAN

14 February 1992

(Dated 21 August 1991)

"The state of emergency was declared all over the Sudan on June 30, 1989, when the Revolution for National Salvation took over the power, in order to ensure security and safety of the country. [*The articles of the Covenant which are being derogated from are articles 2 and 22 (1) as subsequently indicated by the Government of the Sudan.*]

The reasons for declaring the State of Emergency were [that] the Revolution has in June 1989, inherited a very chaotic socio-economic and political situation with a civil war raging in the South (the Civil War started in 1983 and since then the state of emergency was declared), and lawlessness engulfing the North, and armed-robbery being practised, in a serious manner, in the west (as a result of the present crisis in Tchad), and also in the east, in addition to possible threats of foreign interventions.

The emergency regulations were also issued to complement the provisions of the Constitutional Decree No. (2) (the State of Emergency) which contain more than 40 sections aimed at ensuring security and safety of the country. But no person has ever been convicted till now, or sentenced to death in accordance with these regulations since the declaration of the state of emergency. The army officers who were executed on July 26, 1990, were charged in accordance with: -

- I) The People's Armed Forces Act (Section 47).
- II) Rules of Procedure for the People's Armed Forces Act, 1983 (Section 127).
- III) The Penal Code, 1983 (Section 96).

Other three civilians were sentenced to death in accordance with the provisions of the Dealing in Currency Act, 1981.

It has to be mentioned that the President of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council had issued last April a general amnesty by which all the political detainees were released, and powers of detention entrusted to the Judiciary. Also a decree had been issued abrogating the Special courts which were established in accordance with the constitution of the Special Courts Act, 1989 and its Amendment of January 30, 1990, to have Jurisdiction over acts and charges arising from violation of the Constitutional Decrees and the Emergency Regulations.

Under those circumstances, it became necessary for the Revolution to proclaim the State of Emergency Regulations.

In conclusion, it was to be emphasised that the existence of the state of emergency in the Sudan came well before the eruption of the National Salvation Revolution in June 1989. As stated above, it initially came as a direct result of the political and military situation that existed, and still exists, in the Southern part of the country.

However, with the achievement of progress in the peace process and the establishment of the political system, which is currently underway, the State of Emergency will naturally be lifted."

SURINAME

18 March 1991

Termination, as from 1 September 1989, of the state of emergency declared on 1 December 1986 in the territory of the Districts of Marowijne, Commewijne, Para, Brokopondo and in part of the territory of the district of Sipaliwini (between the Marowijne river and 56° WLO. The articles of the Covenant being derogated from were articles 12, 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

6 November 1990

(Dated 15 August 1990)

Proclamation of state of emergency in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago as from 28 July 1990 for a period of ninety days and derogation from articles 9, 12, 21 and 14 (3).

18 August 1995

(Dated 11 August 1995)

By a Proclamation issued on 3 August 1995, a state of emergency has been declared in the City of Port of Spain as of 3 August 1995 owing to the fact that, as indicated by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, action has been taken or is immediately threatened by persons or bodies of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger the public safety or to deprive the community of supplies or services essential to life. The provisions of the Covenant from which the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has derogated are articles 9, 12, 14 (3) and 21.

The said state of emergency was lifted on 7 August 1995 by a resolution of the House of Representatives.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

17 May 1976

"The Government of the United Kingdom notify other States Parties to the present Covenant, in accordance with article 4, of their intention to take and continue measures derogating from their obligations under the Covenant.

"There have been in the United Kingdom in recent years campaigns of organised terrorism related to Northern Irish affairs which have manifested themselves in activities which have included murder, attempted murder, maiming, intimidation and violent civil disturbances and in bombing and fire-raising which have resulted in death, injury and widespread destruction of property. This situation constitutes a public emergency within

the meaning of article 4 (1) of the Covenant. The emergency commenced prior to the ratification by United Kingdom of the Covenant and Legislation has, from time to time, been promulgated with regard to it.

"The Government of the United Kingdom have found it necessary (and in some cases continue to find it necessary) to take powers, to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, for the protection of life, for the protection of property and the prevention of outbreaks of public disorder, and including the exercise of powers of arrest and detention and exclusion. In so far as any of these measures is inconsistent with the provisions of articles 9, 10 (2), 10 (3), 12 (1), 14, 17, 19 (2), 21 or 22 of the Covenant, the United Kingdom hereby derogates from its obligations under those provisions."

22 August 1984

Termination forthwith of derogations from articles 9, 10 (2), 10 (3), 12 (1), 14, 17, 19 (2), 21 and 22 of the Covenant.

23 December 1988

[The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland] have found it necessary to take or continue measures derogating in certain respects from their obligations under article 9 of the Covenant. (For the reasons of that decision, see paragraph 2 of a previous notification of 17 May 1976, which continue to apply).

Persons reasonably suspected of involvement in terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland, or of offences under the legislation and who have been detained for 48 hours may be, on the authority of the Secretary of State, further detained without charge for periods of up to five days.

Notwithstanding the judgement of 29 November 1988 by the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Brogan and Others* the Government has found it necessary to continue to exercise the powers described above but to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation to enable necessary enquiries and investigations properly to be completed in order to decide whether criminal proceedings should be instituted. [This notice is given] in so far as these measures may be inconsistent with article 9 (3) of the Covenant.

31 March 1989

(Dated 23 March 1989)

Replacement as from 22 March 1989, of the measures indicated in the previous notification of 23 December 1988 by section 14 of and paragraph 6 of Schedule 5 to the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989, which make comparable provisions.

18 December 1989

(Dated 12 December 1989)

"The Government of the United Kingdom have [previously] found it necessary to take and continue [various measures], derogating in certain respects from obligations under Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

On 14 November 1989 the Home Secretary announced that the Government had concluded that a satisfactory procedure for the review of detention of terrorist suspects involving the judiciary had not been identified and that the derogation notified under Article 4 of the Covenant would therefore remain in place for as long as circumstances require."

URUGUAY

30 July 1979

[The Government of Uruguay] has the honour to request that the requirement laid down in article 4 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights should be deemed to have been formally fulfilled with regard to the existence and maintenance in Uruguay of a public emergency as referred to in article 4 (1).

This emergency situation, the nature and consequences of which match the description given in article 4, namely that they threaten the life of the nation, is a matter of universal knowledge, and the present communication might thus appear superfluous in so far as the provision of substantive information is concerned.

This issue has been the subject of countless official statements at both the regional and the international level.

Nonetheless, [the Government of Uruguay] wishes both to comply formally with the above-mentioned requirement and to reiterate that the emergency measures which it has taken, and which comply strictly with the requirements of article 4 (2), are designed precisely to achieve genuine, effective and lasting protection of human rights, the observance and promotion of which are the essence of our existence as an independent and sovereign nation.

Notwithstanding what has been stated above, the information referred to in article 4 (3) concerning the nature and duration of the emergency measures will be provided in more detailed form when the report referred to in article 40 of the Covenant is submitted, so that the scope and evolution of these measures can be fully understood.

VENEZUELA

12 April 1989

(Dated 17 March 1989)

Establishment of emergency measures and derogation from articles 9, 12, 17, 19 and 21 throughout Venezuela. The notification stipulates that derogation was effected due to a series of serious breaches of the peace having taken place throughout Caracas and in other cities in the country and outbursts of violence, acts of vandalism and violations of the security of Venezuelan individuals and households, leading to loss of life and the destruction of much property, thus causing a further deterioration in the economic situation of the country.

(Dated 31 March 1989)

Re-establishment as from 22 March 1989 of the constitutional safeguards which had been suspended as stated in the previous notification of 17 March 1989.

5 February 1992

(Dated 4 February 1992)

Temporary suspension of certain constitutional guarantees throughout Venezuela with a view to facilitating the full restoration of public order throughout the national territory.

The Government of Venezuela specified that "the measures were made necessary after criminal attempt was made to assassinate the President of the Republic with the aim of upsetting the rule of law and undermining the constitutional order of the Republic thereby constituting an attempt against the achievements of the Venezuelan people over more than three decades of fully democratic government".

The constitutional guarantees suspended in Venezuela relate to the rights provided for in articles 9, 12, 17, 19 and 21. The right to strike was also temporarily suspended.

24 February 1992

(Dated 21 February 1992)

Restoration, as from 17 February 1991, of the guarantees provided for under articles 12 and 19 of the Covenant and also of the right to strike.

6 May 1992

(Dated 30 April 1992)

Restoration, as from 21 February 1991, of the guarantees provided for in articles 9, 17 and 21 of the Covenant, thereby fully ending the state of emergency declared on 4 February 1992.

2 December 1992

(Dated 30 November 1992)

On 27 November 1992, certain constitutional guarantees relating to the rights provided for in articles 9, 17, 19 and 21 of the Covenant have been suspended in Venezuela.

This measure was made necessary after a group of civil servants in connivance with a small military squad took over Palo Negro air base in the city of Maracay, Aragua State, and Francisco de Miranda Base in the city of Caracas, which services as Headquarters of the Air Force Command, thereby threatening the democratic system.

On 28 November 1992, restoration, as from that date, of the rights provided for in article 21 of the Covenant, so as to allow public electioneering in contemplation of the elections to be held on 6 December 1992.

5 March 1993

Restoration, pursuant to Decree No. 2764 of 16 January 1993, of rights regarding personal liberty corresponding to articles 9 (1) and 11 of the Covenant throughout the national territory. Rights regarding liberty and security of person as well as the inviolability of the home and the right to demonstrate had been restored as from 22 December 1992.

Restoration, pursuant to Decree No. 2672 of 1 December 1992 of certain rights which had been suspended by Decree No. 2668 of 27 November 1992.

Suspension, pursuant to Decree 2765 of 16 January 1993, of certain rights in the State of Sucre as a result of a breach of the peace in that State. These rights, corresponding to articles 12 (1) and 21, were restored by Decree No. 2780 on 25 January 1993.

7 July 1994

(Dated 29 June 1994)

By Decree No. 241 of 27 June 1994, suspension of certain constitutional guarantees in view of the fact that the economic and financial situation of the country has created circumstances liable to endanger public order.

Derogation from the provisions of articles 9, 12 and 17 of the Covenant.

1 September 1995

(Dated 18 July 1995)

By Decree No. 739 of 6 July 1995, restoration of the constitutional guarantees, suspended by Decree No. 241 of 27 June 1994 [see notification received on 7 July 1994], throughout the national territory, except in the autonomous municipalities of Rosario de Perijá and Catatumbo, State of Zulia; García de Hevia, Pedro María Ureña, Bolívar, Panamericano and Fernández Feo, State of Táchira; Páez, Pedro Camejo and Rómulo Gallegos, State of Apure; and Atures, Atuana, Manapiare, Atabapo, Alto Orinoco and Guainía, State of Amazonas. The Government considers that the situation in these border municipalities, where the theatre of conflict and the theatre of operations No. 1 were decreed, requires that, in the interest of protecting its borders, the above guarantees remain suspended.

22 March 1999

(Dated 3 March 1999)

Restoration of the guarantees provided for in articles 9, 12 and 17 of the Covenant, suspended by Decree No. 739 of 6 July 1995. [See notification received on 1 September 1995.]

YUGOSLAVIA

17 April 1989

(Dated 14 April 1989)

Derogation from articles 12 and 21 of the Covenant in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo as from 28 March 1989. The measure became necessary because of disorders which led to the loss of human lives and which had threatened the established social system. This situation which represented a general

danger was a threat to the rights, freedoms and security of all the citizens of the Province regardless of nationality.

30 May 1989

(Dated 29 May 1989)

Termination of the derogation from the provisions of article 12 of the Covenant in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo as from 21 May 1989. The right of public assembly [article 21] continues to be temporarily suspended but only as concerns demonstrations. This is aimed at protecting public order, peace and the rights of citizens, regardless of nationality.

20 March 1990

(Dated 19 March 1990)

As of 21 February 1990 and owing to the escalation of disorders which had led to the loss of human lives, the movement of persons in Kosovo was prohibited from 9 PM to 4 AM, thereby derogating from article 12; and that public assembly was prohibited for the purpose of demonstration, thereby derogating from article 21. The Government of Yugoslavia further indicated that the measure derogating from article 12 had been terminated as of 10 March 1990.

26 April 1990

(24 April 1990)

Termination of the state of emergency with effect from 18 April 1990.

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Netherlands ³⁰	11 Dec 1978	Netherlands Antilles
Portugal ³¹	27 Apr 1993	Macau
United Kingdom ^{32,33}	20 May 1976	The Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, the Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, the Pitcairn Group, St. Helena and Dependencies, the Solomon Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu

Notes:

¹ See note 2 in chapter IV.3 for the texts of communications received by the Secretary-General in respect of the signature effected by Democratic Kampuchea.

² See note 3 in chapter IV.3.

³ See note 4 in chapter IV.3.

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 7 October 1968 and 23 December 1975, respectively, with reservations and declarations. For the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature and ratification, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, pp. 283 and 289.

Subsequently, on 12 March 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia had declared the following:

[The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic] recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee established on the basis of article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.

Further, on 7 June 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia had made the following objection:

"The Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic considers the reservations entered by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 7 of article 14 and article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Covenant. In the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government these reservations are in contradiction to the generally recognized principle of international law according to which a state cannot invoke the provisions of its own internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

"Therefore, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid. Nevertheless the present declaration will not be deemed to be an obstacle to the entry into force of the Covenant between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Republic of Korea."

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ On 25 August 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a notification of withdrawal from the Covenant, dated 23 August 1997.

As the Covenant does not contain a withdrawal provision, the Secretariat of the United Nations forwarded on 23 September 1997 an aide-mémoire to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic

of Korea explaining the legal position arising from the above notification.

As elaborated in this aide-mémoire, the Secretary-General is of the opinion that a withdrawal from the Covenant would not appear possible unless all States Parties to the Covenant agree with such a withdrawal.

The above notification of withdrawal and the aide-mémoire were duly circulated to all States Parties under cover of C.N.1997.TREATIES-10 of 12 November 1997.

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Covenant with reservations and declarations, on 23 March 1973 and 8 November 1973, respectively. For the text of the reservations and declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 294.

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ With the following declaration: "The said Covenant shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany except as far as Allied rights and responsibilities are affected."

For communications on this subject addressed to the Secretary-General by various governments, see note 7 in chapter IV.3.

See also note 6 above.

⁸ The formality was effected by Democratic Yemen. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

⁹ See note 10 in chapter IV.3.

¹⁰ By a communication received on 6 November 1984, the Government of Australia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations and declarations made upon ratification with regard to articles 2 and 50, 10, 14, 17, 19, 20, 25. For the text of the reservations and declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1197, p. 411.

¹¹ See note 11 in chapter IV.3. For the text of the declaration regarding article 48 (1) so withdrawn, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 282.

¹² In a notification received on 14 September 1998, the Government of Belgium informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to articles 2, 3 and 25 made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1312, p. 328.

¹³ In communications received on 29 March 1985 and 26 July 1990, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations made upon ratification with respect to articles 13 and 14 (1) (the notification indicates that the withdrawal was effected because the relevant provisions of the Finnish legislation have been amended as to correspond fully to articles 13 and 14 (1) of the Covenant), and with respect to articles 9 (3) and 14 (3) (d), respectively. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 291.

¹⁴ In a communication received on 22 March 1988, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw, with effect from that date, its reservation with regard to article 19 made upon accession to the said Covenant. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1202, p. 395.

¹⁵ In this connection, the Secretary-General received, on 23 April 1982 from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the following declaration with regard to that declaration made by France concerning article 27 of the said Covenant:

The Federal Government refers to the declaration on article 27 made by the French Government and stresses in this context the great importance attaching to the rights guaranteed by article 27. It interprets the French declaration as meaning that the Constitution of the French Republic already fully guarantees the individual rights protected by article 27.

¹⁶ On 18 October 1993, the Government of Iceland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as of 18 October 1993, the reservation to paragraph 3(a) of article 8, made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1144, p. 386.

¹⁷ On 12 April 1994, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the declaration with respect to article 6, paragraph 5, made upon ratification which read as follows:

"Pending the introduction of further legislation to give full effect to the provisions of paragraph 5 of article 6, should a case arise which is not covered by the provisions of existing law, the Government of Ireland will have regard to its obligations under the Covenant in the exercise of its power to advise commutation of the sentence of death."

¹⁸ In a communication received on 20 December 1983, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that it was withdrawing its reservation with regard to article 25 (c). The text of the reservation read as follows:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands does not accept this provision in the case of the Netherlands Antilles."

¹⁹ In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 12 December 1979, the Government of Norway withdrew the reservation formulated simultaneously in respect of article 6 (4).

²⁰ On 15 March 1991 and 19 January 1993, respectively, the Government of the Republic of Korea notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations made in respect of article 23 (4) (with effect from 15 March 1991) and of article 14 (7) (with effect from 21 January 1993) made upon accession.

²¹ On 16 October 1995, the Government of Switzerland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation to article 20, paragraph 2 made upon accession, which read as follows:

Switzerland reserves the right to adopt a criminal provision which will take into account the requirements of article 20, paragraph 2, on the occasion of its forthcoming accession to the 1966 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

²² In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 31 January 1979, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago confirmed that paragraph (vi) constituted an interpretative declaration which did not aim to exclude nor modify the legal effect of the provisions of the Covenant.

²³ In a communication received on 2 February 1993, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to sub-paragraph c) of article 25 made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1007, p. 394.

²⁴ See "ENTRY INTO FORCE:" at the beginning of this chapter.

²⁵ A previous declaration received on 6 April 1978 expired on 23 March 1983.

²⁶ In a communication received on that same date, the Government of Germany indicated that it wishes to call attention to the reservations made by the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the Covenant with regard to articles 19, 21 and 22 in conjunction with articles 2 (1), 14 (3), 14 (5) and 15 (1). See also note 6 above.

²⁷ Previous declarations, received 22 April 1976, 28 March 1981, 24 March 1986, and 10 May 1991 expired on 28 March 1981, 28 March 1986, 28 March 1991, and 10 May 1996, respectively.

²⁸ Previous declarations were received on 25 January 1985 and 21 December 1988, and expired on 25 January 1988 and 21 December 1993, respectively.

²⁹ A previous declaration received on 18 June 1992 expired on 18 June 1997.

³⁰ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

³¹ See note 16 in chapter IV.3.

³² On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following declaration in respect of the territorial application of the Covenant to the Falkland Islands:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection the Secretary-General received on 28 February 1985 from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the following declaration:

[For the text of the declaration see note 25 in chapter IV.1.]

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following declaration made upon ratification:

[For the text of the declaration see note 17 in chapter IV.3.]

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration by the Government of Argentina, the Secretary-General received on 13 January 1988 from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following communication:

[For the text of the declaration see note 17 in chapter IV.3.]

³³ With regard to the application of the Covenant to Hong Kong, on 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

**5. OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND
POLITICAL RIGHTS**

New York, 16 December 1966

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 March 1976, in accordance with article 9.
REGISTRATION: 23 March 1976, No. 14668.
STATUS: Signatories: 25. Parties: 95.¹
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171.

Note: The Protocol was opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria.....		12 Sep 1989 a	Jamaica ¹	[19 Dec 1966	3 Oct 1975]
Angola.....		10 Jan 1992 a	Kyrgyzstan.....		7 Oct 1994 a
Argentina.....		8 Aug 1986 a	Latvia.....		22 Jun 1994 a
Armenia.....		23 Jun 1993 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		16 May 1989 a
Australia.....		25 Sep 1991 a	Liechtenstein.....		10 Dec 1998 a
Austria.....	10 Dec 1973	10 Dec 1987	Lithuania.....		20 Nov 1991 a
Barbados.....		5 Jan 1973 a	Luxembourg.....		18 Aug 1983 a
Belarus.....		30 Sep 1992 a	Madagascar.....	17 Sep 1969	21 Jun 1971
Belgium.....		17 May 1994 a	Malawi.....		11 Jun 1996 a
Benin.....		12 Mar 1992 a	Malta.....		13 Sep 1990 a
Bolivia.....		12 Aug 1982 a	Mauritius.....		12 Dec 1973 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....	1 Mar 1995	1 Mar 1995	Mongolia.....		16 Apr 1991 a
Bulgaria.....		26 Mar 1992 a	Namibia.....		28 Nov 1994 a
Burkina Faso.....		4 Jan 1999 a	Nepal.....		14 May 1991 a
Cameroon.....		27 Jun 1984 a	Netherlands.....	25 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1978
Canada.....		19 May 1976 a	New Zealand.....		26 May 1989 a
Central African Repub- lic.....		8 May 1981 a	Nicaragua.....		12 Mar 1980 a
Chad.....		9 Jun 1995 a	Niger.....		7 Mar 1986 a
Chile.....		27 May 1992 a	Norway.....	20 Mar 1968	13 Sep 1972
China ²		27 May 1992 a	Panama.....	27 Jul 1976	8 Mar 1977
Colombia.....	21 Dec 1966	29 Oct 1969	Paraguay.....		10 Jan 1995 a
Congo.....		5 Oct 1983 a	Peru.....	11 Aug 1977	3 Oct 1980
Costa Rica.....	19 Dec 1966	29 Nov 1968	Philippines.....	19 Dec 1966	22 Aug 1989
Côte d'Ivoire.....		5 Mar 1997 a	Poland.....		7 Nov 1991 a
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1995 a	Portugal.....	1 Aug 1978	3 May 1983
Cyprus.....	19 Dec 1966	15 Apr 1992	Republic of Korea... Romania.....		10 Apr 1990 a 20 Jul 1993 a
Czech Republic ³		22 Feb 1993 d	Russian Federation .. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		1 Oct 1991 a 9 Nov 1981 a 18 Oct 1985 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		1 Nov 1976 a	San Marino.....		13 Feb 1978
Denmark.....	20 Mar 1968	6 Jan 1972	Senegal.....	6 Jul 1970	5 May 1992 a
Dominican Republic ..		4 Jan 1978 a	Seychelles.....		23 Aug 1996 a
Ecuador.....	4 Apr 1968	6 Mar 1969	Sierra Leone.....		28 May 1993 d
El Salvador.....	21 Sep 1967	6 Jun 1995	Slovakia ³		16 Jul 1993 a
Equatorial Guinéea... Estonia.....		25 Sep 1987 a 21 Oct 1991 a	Slovenia.....		24 Jan 1990 a
Finland.....	11 Dec 1967	19 Aug 1975	Somalia.....		25 Jan 1985 a
France.....		17 Feb 1984 a	Spain.....		3 Oct 1997 a
Gambia.....		9 Jun 1988 a	Sri Lanka.....		28 Dec 1976 a
Georgia.....		3 May 1994 a	Suriname.....		6 Dec 1971
Germany.....		25 Aug 1993 a	Sweden.....	29 Sep 1967	4 Jan 1999 a
Greece.....		5 May 1997 a	Tajikistan.....		
Guinea.....	19 Mar 1975	17 Jun 1993	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....	12 Dec 1994 d	12 Dec 1994 30 Mar 1988 a
Guyana ⁴		10 May 1993 a	Togo.....		14 Nov 1980 a
Honduras.....	19 Dec 1966	7 Sep 1988 a	Trinidad and Tobago ⁵ Turkmenistan.....		1 May 1997 a
Hungary.....		22 Aug 1979 a	Uganda.....		14 Nov 1995 a
Iceland.....		8 Dec 1989 a			
Ireland.....		15 Sep 1978			
Italy.....	30 Apr 1976				

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Ukraine		25 Jul 1991 a
Uruguay	21 Feb 1967	1 Apr 1970
Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Venezuela	15 Nov 1976	10 May 1978

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Yugoslavia	14 Mar 1990	
Zambia		10 Apr 1984 a

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA

"On the understanding that, further to the provisions of article 5 (2) of the Protocol, the Committee provided for in Article 28 of the Covenant shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has been ascertained that the same matter has not been examined by the European Commission on Human Rights established by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms."

CHILE

Declaration:

In recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals, it is the understanding of the Government of Chile that this competence applies in respect of acts occurring after the entry into force for that State of the Optional Protocol or, in any event, to acts which began after 11 March 1990.

CROATIA

Declaration:

"The Republic of Croatia interprets article 1 of this Protocol as giving the Committee the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia who claim to be victims of a violation by the Republic of any rights set forth in the Covenant which results either from acts, omissions or events occurring after the date on which the Protocol entered into force for the Republic of Croatia."

"With regard to article 5, paragraph 2 (a) of the Protocol, the Republic of Croatia specifies that the Human Rights Committee shall not have competence to consider a communication from an individual if the same matter is being examined or has already been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

DENMARK

"With reference to article 5, paragraph 2 (a), the Government of Denmark makes a reservation with respect to the Competence of the Committee to consider a communication from an individual if the matter has already been considered under other procedures of international investigation."

EL SALVADOR

Reservation:

... That its provisions mean that the competence of the Human Rights Committee is recognized solely to receive and consider communications from individuals solely and exclusively in those situations, events, cases, omissions and legal occurrences or acts the execution of which began after the date of de-

posit of the instrument of ratification, that is, those which took place three months after the date of the deposit, pursuant to article 9, paragraph 2, of the Protocol; the Committee being also without competence to examine communications and/or complaints which have been submitted to other procedures of international investigation or settlement.

FRANCE

Declaration:

France interprets article 1 of the Protocol as giving the Committee the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of the French Republic who claim to be victims of a violation by the Republic of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant which results either from acts, omissions, developments or events occurring after the date on which the Protocol entered into force for the Republic, or from a decision relating to acts, omissions, developments or events after that date. With regard to article 7, France's accession to the Optional Protocol should not be interpreted as implying any change in its position concerning the resolution referred to in that article.

Reservation:

France makes a reservation to article 5, paragraph 2(a), specifying that the Human Rights Committee shall not have competence to consider a communication from an individual if the same matter is being examined or has already been considered under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

GERMANY

Reservation:

"The Federal Republic of Germany formulates a reservation concerning article 5 paragraph 2 (a) to the effect that the competence of the Committee shall not apply to communications

a) which have already been considered under another procedure of international investigation or settlement, or

b) by means of which a violation of rights is reprimanded having its origin in events occurring prior to the entry into force of the Optional Protocol for the Federal Republic of Germany

c) by means of which a violation of article 26 of the [said Covenant] is reprimanded, if and insofar as the reprimanded violation refers to rights other than those guaranteed under the aforementioned Covenant."

GUYANA³

Reservation:

"[...] Guyana re-accedes to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a Reservation to article 6 thereof with the result that the Human Rights Committee shall not be competent to receive and consider communications from any persons who is under sentence of death

for the offences of murder and treason in respect of any matter relating to his prosecution, detention, trial, conviction, sentence or execution of the death sentence and any matter connected therewith.

Accepting the principle that States cannot generally use the Optional Protocol as a vehicle to enter reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights itself, the Government of Guyana stresses that its Reservation to the Optional Protocol in no way detracts from its obligations and engagements under the Covenant, including its undertaking to respect and ensure to all individuals within the territory of Guyana and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognised in the Covenant (in so far as not already reserved against) as set out in article 2 thereof, as well as its undertaking to report to the Human Rights Committee under the monitoring mechanism established by article 40 thereof."

ICELAND

Iceland ... accedes to the said Protocol subject to a reservation, with reference to article 5, paragraph 2, with respect to the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider a communication from an individual if the matter is being examined or has been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement. Other provisions of the Covenant shall be inviolably observed.

IRELAND

Article 5, paragraph 2

Ireland does not accept the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider a communication from an individual if the matter has already been considered under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

ITALY

The Italian Republic ratifies the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it being understood that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Protocol mean that the Committee provided for in article 28 of the Covenant shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being and has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

LUXEMBOURG

Declaration:

"The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg accedes to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on the understanding that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Protocol mean that the Committee established by article 28 of the Covenant shall not consider any communications from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not already been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

MALTA

Declarations:

"1. Malta accedes to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on the understanding that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Protocol mean that the Committee established by article 28 of the Covenant, shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not already been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

"2. The Government of Malta interprets Article 1 of the Protocol as giving the Committee the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of Malta who claim to be victims of a violation by Malta of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant which results either from acts, omissions, developments or events occurring after the date on which the Protocol enters into force for Malta, or from a decision relating to acts, omissions, developments or events after that date."

NORWAY

Subject to the following reservation to article 5, paragraph 2: "... The Committee shall not have competence to consider a communication from an individual if the same matter has already been examined under other procedures of international investigation or settlement."

POLAND

Poland accedes to the Protocol while making a reservation that would exclude the procedure set out in article 5 (2) (a), in cases where the matter has already been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

ROMANIA

Declaration:

Romania considers that, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 2(a) of the Protocol, the Human Rights Committee shall not have competence to consider communications from an individual if the matter is being or has already been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Declaration:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, pursuant to article 1 of the Optional Protocol, recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in respect of situations or events occurring after the date on which the Protocol entered into force for the USSR. The Soviet Union also proceeds from the understanding that the Committee shall not consider any communications unless it has been ascertained that the same matter is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement and that the individual in question has exhausted all available domestic remedies.

SLOVENIA

Declaration:

"The Republic of Slovenia interprets article 1 of the Protocol as giving the Committee the competence to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Slovenia who claim to be victims of a violation by the Republic of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant which results either from acts or omissions, developments or events occurring after the date on which the Protocol entered into force for the Republic of Slovenia, or from a decision relating to acts, omissions, developments or events after that date."

Reservation:

"With regard to article 5, paragraph 2(a) of the Optional Protocol, the Republic of Slovenia specifies that the Human Rights Committee shall not have competence to consider a communication from an individual if the same matter is being examined or has already been considered under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

The Spanish Government accedes to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on the understanding that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of that Protocol mean that the Human Rights Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter has not been or is not being examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

SRI LANKA

Declaration:

"The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka pursuant to article (1) of the Optional Protocol recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to the jurisdiction of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Covenant which results either from acts, omissions, developments or events occurring after the date on which the Protocol entered into force for the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka or from a decision relating to acts, omissions, developments or events after that date. The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka also proceeds on the understanding that the Committee shall not consider any communication from individuals unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

SWEDEN

On the understanding that the provisions of article 5, paragraph 2, of the Protocol signify that the Human Rights Committee provided for in article 28 of the said Covenant shall not consider any communication from an individual unless it has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

DENMARK

6 August 1999

With regard to the reservation made by Trinidad and Tobago upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark finds that the reservation made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago at the time of its re-accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights raises doubts as to the commitment of Trinidad and Tobago to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.

The reservation seeks to limit the obligations of the reserving State towards individuals under sentence of death. The purpose of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is to strengthen the position of the individual under the Covenant. Denying the benefits of the Optional Protocol to a group of individuals under the most severe sentence is not in conformity with the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.

The procedure followed by Trinidad and Tobago, of denouncing the Optional Protocol followed by a re-accession with a reservation circumvents the rules of the law of treaties that prohibit the formulation of reservations after ratification.

Reservation:

"[...] Trinidad and Tobago re-accedes to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a Reservation to article 1 thereof to the effect that the Human Rights Committee shall not be competent to receive and consider communications relating to any prisoner who is under sentence of death in respect of any matter relating to his prosecution, his detention, his trial, his conviction, his sentence or the carrying out of the death sentence on him and any matter connected therewith.

Accepting the principle that States cannot use the Optional Protocol as a vehicle to enter reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights itself, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago stresses that its Reservation to the Optional Protocol in no way detracts from its obligations and engagements under the Covenant, including its undertaking to respect and ensure to all individuals within the territory of Trinidad and Tobago and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognised in the Covenant (in so far as not already reserved against) as set out in article 2 thereof, as well as its undertaking to report to the Human Rights Committee under the monitoring mechanism established by article 40 thereof."

UGANDA

*Reservation:**Article 5*

"The Republic of Uganda does not accept the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider a communication under the provisions of article 5 paragraph 2 from an individual if the matter in question has already been considered under another procedure of international investigation or settlement."

VENEZUELA

[Same reservation as the one made by Venezuela in respect of article 14(3)(d) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: see chapter IV.4.]

GERMANY

26 August 1999

With regard to the reservation made by Guyana upon accession:

"The purpose of the Protocol is to strengthen the position of the individual under the Covenant. While the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany welcomes the decision of the Government of Guyana to reaccess to the Optional Protocol it holds the view that the benefits of the Optional Protocol should not be denied to individuals who are under the most severe sentence, the sentence of death. Furthermore, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that denunciation of an international human rights instrument followed by immediate reaccession under a far reaching reservation may set a bad precedent.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between the Federal Republic of Germany and Guyana".

NETHERLANDS

22 October 1999

With regard to the reservation made by Guyana upon accession:

2. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the view that this reservation, which seeks to limit the obligations of the reserving State towards individuals under sentence of death, raises doubts as to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.

3. The Government of the Netherlands considers that the purpose of the Optional Protocol [to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights] is to strengthen the position of the individual under the Covenant. Denying the benefits of the Optional Protocol in relation to the Covenant to a group of individuals under the most severe sentence is fundamentally in conflict with the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.

4. Also the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the procedure followed by Guyana, of denouncing the Optional Protocol followed by a re-accession with reservations, as contrary to the rules of the law of treaties that prohibit the formulation of reservations after ratification. The procedure followed by Guyana circumvents such well-established rules.

5. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of Guyana to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

6. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Guyana".

NORWAY

6 August 1999

With regard to the reservation made by Trinidad and Tobago upon accession:

"The Government of Norway considers that the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol is to contribute to securing the compliance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by strengthening the position of the individual under the Covenant. Due to the universality of all Human Rights, the right to petition, which is enshrined in

article 1 of the Optional Protocol, must apply to all individuals that are subject to the State Party's jurisdiction. Further, denying the benefits of the Optional Protocol in relation to the Covenant to a vulnerable group of individuals will contribute to further weakening of that group's position which the Government of Norway considers to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.

Further, the Government of Norway is concerned with regard to the procedure followed by Trinidad and Tobago. The Government of Norway considers the denunciation of the Optional Protocol followed by a re-accession upon which a reservation is entered, as a circumvention of established rules of the law of treaties that prohibit the submission of reservations after ratification.

For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by Trinidad and Tobago.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between the Kingdom of Norway and Trinidad and Tobago."

SPAIN

1 December 1999

With regard to the reservation made by Guyana upon accession:

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that this reservation raises doubts about the commitment of the Republic of Guyana to the purpose and goal of the Optional Protocol, which is to strengthen the position of the individual with regard to the rights protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The reservation, on the other hand, seeks to limit the international obligations of Guyana towards individuals who are under sentence of death.

The Government of Spain also has doubts about the correctness of the procedure followed by the Government of Guyana, inasmuch as denunciation of the Optional Protocol followed by re-accession to it with a reservation prejudices the ratification process and undermines the international protection of human rights.

Consequently, the Government of Spain objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Guyana to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Guyana.

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Netherlands	11 Dec 1978	Netherlands Antilles

Notes:

¹ On 23 October 1997, the Government of Jamaica notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Protocol.

² See note 4 in chapter IV.3.

³ Czechoslovakia acceded to the Optional Protocol on 12 March 1991. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ On 5 January 1999, the Government of Guyana notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to denounce the said Optional Protocol with effect from 5 April 1999. On that same date, the Government of

Guyana re-acceded to the Optional Protocol. It will be recalled that the Government of Guyana had initially acceded to the Optional Protocol on 10 May 1993.

⁵ The Government of Trinidad and Tobago initially acceded to the Optional Protocol on 14 November 1980. On 26 May 1998 the Government of Trinidad and Tobago informed the Secretary-General of its decision to denounce the Optional Protocol with effect from 26 August 1998. On that same date, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago re-acceded to the Optional Protocol.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received communications from the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Netherlands (6 August 1999):

"1. [...]

2. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the view that this reservation, which seeks to limit the obligations of the reserving State towards individuals under sentence of death, raises doubts as to the commitment of Trinidad and Tobago to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.

3. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the purpose of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is to strengthen the position of the individual under the Covenant. Denying the benefits of the Optional Protocol in relation to the Covenant to a group of individuals under the most severe sentence is fundamentally in conflict with the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol.

4. Also the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the procedure followed by Trinidad and Tobago, of denouncing the Optional Protocol followed by a re-accession with reservations, as contrary to the rules of the law of treaties that prohibit the formulation of reservations after ratification. The procedure followed by Trinidad and Tobago circumvents such well-established rules.

5. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

6. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Trinidad and Tobago."

Germany (13 August 1999):

"The purpose of the Protocol is to strengthen the position of the individual under the Covenant. While the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany welcomes the decision of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to reaccede to the Optional Protocol it holds the view that the benefits of the Optional Protocol should not be denied to individuals who are under the most severe sentence, the sentence of death. Furthermore, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that denunciation of an international human rights instrument followed by immediate reaccession under a far reaching reservation may set a bad precedent.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between the Federal Republic of Germany and Trinidad and Tobago."

Sweden (17 August 1999):

"The Government of Sweden notes that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago accepts the principle that States cannot use the Optional Protocol as a vehicle to enter reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights itself, and it stresses that its reservation in no way detracts from its obligations and engagements under the Covenant.

Nevertheless the Government of Sweden has serious doubts as to the propriety of the procedure followed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in that denunciation of the Optional Protocol succeeded by re-accession with a reservation undermines the basis of international treaty law as well as the international protection of human rights. The Government of Sweden therefore wishes to declare its grave concern over this method of proceeding.

Furthermore the reservation seeks to limit the international obligations of Trinidad and Tobago towards individuals under sentence of death. The Government of Sweden is of the view that the right to life is fundamental and that the death penalty cannot be accepted.

It is therefore of utmost importance that states that persist in this practice refrain from further weakening the position of that group of individuals."

Ireland (23 August 1999):

"1.[..]

2.The Government of Ireland is of the view that this reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of Trinidad and Tobago to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol, which is to strengthen the position of the individual in respect of the rights protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The reservation on the contrary seeks to limit the international obligations of Trinidad and Tobago towards individuals under sentence of death.

3.The Government of Ireland also has doubts as to the propriety of the procedure followed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in that denunciation of the Optional Protocol, succeeded by re-accession with a reservation, compromises the ratification process and undermines the International protection of human rights.

4.The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

5.The objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between Ireland and Trinidad and Tobago."

Spain (25 August 1999):

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain believes that this reservation casts doubt on the commitment of Trinidad and Tobago to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol, which is clearly to strengthen the individual's position with respect to the rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. On the contrary, the aim of the reservation is to limit the international obligations of Trinidad and Tobago towards individuals under sentence of death.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain also has reservations about whether the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has followed the proper procedure; the denunciation of the Optional Protocol, followed by re-accession to it with a reservation, prejudices the ratification process and undermines the international protection of human rights.

Accordingly, the Government of Spain objects to this reservation made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol as between the Kingdom of Spain and Trinidad and Tobago.

France (9 September 1999):

[...]While article 12, paragraph 1, of the Protocol provides that any State Party may denounce the Protocol "at any time" and that the denunciation shall take effect "three months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General", the denunciation of the Protocol may in no case be used by a State Party for the sole purpose of formulating reservations to that instrument after having signed, ratified or acceded to it. Such a practice would undermine international commitments by constituting a form of misuse of procedure, would be manifestly contrary to the principle of good faith prevailing in international law and would contravene the rule of *pacta sunt servanda*. The means used (denunciation and accession on the same day to the same instrument, but with a reservation) cannot but prompt a negative reaction, irrespective of the doubts which may arise as to the compatibility of this reservation with the goal and purpose of the treaty.

Consequently, the Government of the French Republic expresses its disapproval of the reservation formulated by Trinidad and Tobago.

Italy (17 September 1999):

"The Government of the Italian Republic finds that the reservation made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago at the time of its re-accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights raises doubts as to the commitment of Trinidad and Tobago to the object and purpose of the Optional Protocol which is to strengthen the position of the individual in respect of the rights under the Covenant.

The reservation on the contrary seeks to limit the international obligations of Trinidad and Tobago towards individuals under sentence of death. The Government of the Italian Republic also has doubts as to the propriety of the procedure followed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in that denunciation of the Optional Protocol, succeeded by a re-accession with a reservation

compromises the ratification process and undermines the international protection of human rights. The Government of the Italian Republic therefore objects to the afore-mentioned reservation made by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Optional Protocol between Italy and Trinidad and Tobago." The Government of Trinidad and

Tobago initially acceded to the Optional Protocol on 14 November 1980. On 26 May 1998, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago informed the Secretary-General of its decision to denounce the Optional Protocol with effect from 26 August 1998. On that same date, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago re-accessed to the Optional Protocol. The new accession took effect on 26 August 1998.

**6. CONVENTION ON THE NON-APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY LIMITATIONS TO WAR
CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

New York, 26 November 1968¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 November 1970, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 11 November 1970, No. 10823.
STATUS: Signatories: 10. Parties: 43.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 754, p. 73.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1968.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		22 Jul 1983 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		16 May 1989 a
Albania.....		19 May 1971 a	Lithuania.....		1 Feb 1996 a
Armenia.....		23 Jun 1993 a	Mexico.....	3 Jul 1969	
Azerbaijan.....		16 Aug 1996 a	Mongolia.....	31 Jan 1969	21 May 1969
Belarus.....	7 Jan 1969	8 May 1969	Nicaragua.....		3 Sep 1986 a
Bolivia.....		6 Oct 1983 a	Nigeria.....		1 Dec 1970 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Philippines.....		15 May 1973 a
Bulgaria.....	21 Jan 1969	21 May 1969	Poland.....	16 Dec 1968	14 Feb 1969
Cameroon.....		6 Oct 1972 a	Republic of Moldova .		26 Jan 1993 a
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Romania.....	17 Apr 1969	15 Sep 1969
Cuba.....		13 Sep 1972 a	Russian Federation...	6 Jan 1969	22 Apr 1969
Czech Republic ³		22 Feb 1993 d	Rwanda.....		16 Apr 1975 a
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.		8 Nov 1984 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		9 Nov 1981 a
Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a	Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Gambia.....		29 Dec 1978 a	Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 a
Georgia.....		31 Mar 1995 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
Guinea.....		7 Jun 1971 a	Tunisia.....		15 Jun 1972 a
Hungary.....	25 Mar 1969	24 Jun 1969	Ukraine.....	14 Jan 1969	19 Jun 1969
India.....		12 Jan 1971 a	Viet Nam.....		6 May 1983 a
Kenya.....		1 May 1972 a	Yemen ⁴		9 Feb 1987 a
Kuwait.....		7 Mar 1995 a	Yugoslavia.....	16 Dec 1968	9 Jun 1970
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		28 Dec 1984 a			
Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AFGHANISTAN

Since the provisions of articles V and VII of the said Convention, according to which some States cannot become a party to the Convention, are not in conformity with the universal character of the Convention, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan states that, on the basis of the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should remain open to all States.

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania states that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes

and Crimes against Humanity are unacceptable because, in preventing a number of States from becoming parties to the Convention, they are discriminatory in nature and thus violate the principle of the sovereign equality of States and are incompatible with the spirit and purposes of the Convention.

BELARUS

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent certain States from signing the Convention or acceding to it are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

BULGARIA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria deems it necessary at the same time to declare that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent a number of States from signing the Convention or acceding to it, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

CUBA

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that it regards the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as discriminatory and contrary to the principle of the equality of States.

CZECH REPUBLIC³

GUINEA

The Government of the Republic of Guinea considers that the dispositions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 1968, make it impossible for a number of States to become parties to the Convention and are therefore of a discriminatory character which is contradictory to the object and aims of this Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Guinea is of the opinion that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to all States without any discrimination and limitation.

HUNGARY

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions contained in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 26, 1968, which deny the possibility to certain States to become signatories to the Convention are of discriminatory nature, violate the principles of sovereign equality of States and are more particularly incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the said Convention."

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Lao People's Democratic Republic accedes to the above-mentioned Convention and undertakes to implement faithfully all its clauses, except for the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 26 November 1968, which contravene the principle of the sovereign equality of States. The Convention should be open to universal participation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

MONGOLIA

"The Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity have discriminatory nature and seek to preclude certain States from participation in the Convention and declares that as the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States it should be open to participation by all States without any discrimination or restriction."

POLAND

"The Polish People's Republic considers that the dispositions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, adopted by the General Assembly on the 26th of November 1968, make it impossible for a number of States to become parties to the Convention and are therefore of a discriminatory character which is contradictory to the object and aims of this Convention.

The Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to all States without any discrimination and limitation."

ROMANIA

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania states that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity are not compatible with the principle that multilateral international treaties, the subject and purpose of which concern the international community as a whole, should be open for universal participation.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent certain States from signing the Convention or acceding to it, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

SLOVAKIA³

UKRAINE

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of articles V and VII of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, which prevent certain States from signing the Convention or acceding to it, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

VIET NAM

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam deems it necessary to state in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States that the Convention should be open to all States without any discrimination and limitation.

Notes:

¹ Resolution 2391 (XXIII), *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/7218)*, p. 40.

² The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 27 March 1973 with reservations. For the text of the reser-

ations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 862, p. 410. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 21 May 1969 and 13 August 1970, respectively, with a declaration. For

the text of the declaration made upon signature, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 754, p. 124. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The formality was effected by Democratic Yemen. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

**7. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE
CRIME OF APARTHEID**

New York, 30 November 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 July 1976, in accordance with article XV (1).

REGISTRATION: 18 July 1976, No. 14861.

STATUS: Signatories: 32. Parties: 101.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, p. 243.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 30 November 1973.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		6 Jul 1983 a	Jordan	5 Jun 1974	1 Jul 1992
Algeria	23 Jan 1974	26 May 1982	Kenya	2 Oct 1974	
Antigua and Barbuda.		7 Oct 1982 a	Kuwait		23 Feb 1977 a
Argentina	6 Jun 1975	7 Nov 1985	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		5 Oct 1981 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Bahamas		31 Mar 1981 a	Lesotho		4 Nov 1983 a
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a	Liberia		5 Nov 1976 a
Bangladesh		5 Feb 1985 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		8 Jul 1976 a
Barbados		7 Feb 1979 a	Madagascar		26 May 1977 a
Belarus	4 Mar 1974	2 Dec 1975	Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a
Benin	7 Oct 1974	30 Dec 1974	Mali		19 Aug 1977 a
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Mauritania		13 Dec 1988 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Mexico		4 Mar 1980 a
Bulgaria	27 Jun 1974	18 Jul 1974	Mongolia	17 May 1974	8 Aug 1975
Burkina Faso	3 Feb 1976	24 Oct 1978	Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a
Burundi		12 Jul 1978 a	Namibia		11 Nov 1982 a
Cambodia ²		28 Jul 1981 a	Nepal		12 Jul 1977 a
Cameroon		1 Nov 1976 a	Nicaragua		28 Mar 1980 a
Cape Verde		12 Jun 1979 a	Niger		28 Jun 1978 a
Central African Repub- lic		8 May 1981 a	Nigeria	26 Jun 1974	31 Mar 1977
Chad	23 Oct 1974	23 Oct 1974	Oman	3 Apr 1974	22 Aug 1991
China		18 Apr 1983 a	Pakistan		27 Feb 1986 a
Colombia		23 May 1988 a	Panama	7 May 1976	16 Mar 1977
Congo		5 Oct 1983 a	Peru		1 Nov 1978 a
Costa Rica		15 Oct 1986 a	Philippines	2 May 1974	26 Jan 1978
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Poland	7 Jun 1974	15 Mar 1976
Cuba		1 Feb 1977 a	Qatar	18 Mar 1975	19 Mar 1975
Czech Republic ³		22 Feb 1993 d	Romania	6 Sep 1974	15 Aug 1978
Democratic Republic of the Congo		11 Jul 1978 a	Russian Federation ..	12 Feb 1974	26 Nov 1975
Ecuador	12 Mar 1975	12 May 1975	Rwanda	15 Oct 1974	23 Jan 1981
Egypt		13 Jun 1977 a	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
El Salvador		30 Nov 1979 a	Sao Tome and Principe		5 Oct 1979 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a	Senegal		18 Feb 1977 a
Ethiopia		19 Sep 1978 a	Seychelles		13 Feb 1978 a
Gabon		29 Feb 1980 a	Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Ghana		1 Aug 1978 a	Somalia	2 Aug 1974	28 Jan 1975
Guinea	1 Mar 1974	3 Mar 1975	Sri Lanka		18 Feb 1982 a
Guyana		30 Sep 1977 a	Sudan	10 Oct 1974	21 Mar 1977
Haiti		19 Dec 1977 a	Suriname		3 Jun 1980 a
Hungary	26 Apr 1974	20 Jun 1974	Syrian Arab Republic	17 Jan 1974	18 Jun 1976
India		22 Sep 1977 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		17 Apr 1985 a	Togo		24 May 1984 a
Iraq	1 Jul 1975	9 Jul 1975	Trinidad and Tobago.	7 Apr 1975	26 Oct 1979
Jamaica	30 Mar 1976	18 Feb 1977			

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Tunisia		21 Jan 1977 a	Viet Nam		9 Jun 1981 a
Uganda	11 Mar 1975	10 Jun 1986	Yemen ⁴		17 Aug 1987 a
Ukraine	20 Feb 1974	10 Nov 1975	Yugoslavia	17 Dec 1974	1 Jul 1975
United Arab Emirates	9 Sep 1975	15 Oct 1975	Zambia		14 Feb 1983 a
United Republic of Tanzania		11 Jun 1976 a	Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a
Venezuela		28 Jan 1983 a			

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

ARGENTINA

Declaration:

It is the understanding of the Argentine Republic that article XII of the Convention should be interpreted to mean that its express consent shall be required in order for any dispute to which it is a party and which has not been settled by negotiation to be brought before the International Court of Justice.

BAHRAIN

Reservation:

"The accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

EGYPT⁵

INDIA

"The Government of the Republic of India accede to the said Convention with effect from 17 August 1977."

IRAQ

Ratification by the Republic of Iraq of the above Convention shall in no way imply recognition of Israel, or be conducive to the establishment of such relations therewith as may be provided for in the Convention.

KUWAIT⁶

"It is understood that the Accession of the State of Kuwait [...] does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait."

MOZAMBIQUE

The People's Republic of Mozambique interprets article 12 of the Convention as to mean that the submission of any dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention to the International Court of Justice shall be at the previous consent and request of all the parties to the dispute.

NEPAL

"The Constitution of Nepal contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form unions and associations not motivated by party politics and the right to freedom of professing his/her own religion; and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by Nepal incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of Nepal.

"His Majesty's Government interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of that article only insofar as His Majesty's Government may consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4.

"His Majesty's Government does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 12 of the Convention under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

"The ratification of the United Arab Emirates to this Convention shall in no way amount to recognition of nor the establishment of any treaty relations with Israel."

VENEZUELA

With a reservation excluding the provisions of article XII of the Convention.

YEMEN^{4,6}

The accession of the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way imply recognition of Israel or the establishment of such relations therewith as may be provided for in the Convention.

Notes:

¹ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 2 May 1974 and 12 August 1974, respectively. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

² The Secretary-General received, on 10 September 1981 from the Government of Viet Nam, the following objection with regard to the accession of Democratic Kampuchea:

"The accession to the above-mentioned international Convention on behalf of the so-called 'Government of Kampuchea' by the genocidal

clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan, which was overthrown on 7 January 1979 by the Kampuchean people, is completely illegal and has no legal value. Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is actually in power in Kampuchea, is empowered to represent the Kampuchea people and to sign and accede to international agreements and conventions.

As a party to that Convention, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is of the opinion that the accession of the so-called 'Government of Democratic Kampuchea' constitutes not only a gross violation of the standards of law and international morality, but also one of the most cynical affronts to the three million Kampuchean who are the victims of the most despicable crime of contemporary history, committed by the Pol Pot régime which is spurned by the whole of mankind."

Thereafter, similar communications objecting to the signature by Democratic Kampuchea were received by the Secretary-General on 14 September 1981 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic, on 12 November 1981 from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 19 November 1981 from the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, on 3 December 1981 from the Government of Hungary, on 5 January 1982 from the Government of Bulgaria, on 13 January 1982 from the Government of Mongolia, and on 17 May 1982 from the Government of Czechoslovakia.

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 29 August 1975 and 25 March 1976, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

⁴ Democratic Yemen had signed the Convention on 31 July 1974. See also note 33 in chapter 1.2.

⁵ Upon accession, the Government of Egypt had formulated a declaration concerning Israel. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1045, p. 397. In this regard, the Secretary-General received, on 30 August 1977, a declaration from the Government of Israel identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made with regard to the accession by Kuwait (see note 6).

Subsequently, in a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

⁶ The Secretary-General received, on 12 May 1977 from the Government of Israel, the following communication:

"The instrument deposited by the Government of Kuwait contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Kuwait cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

A communication identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel, on 15 December 1987, in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Yemen.

8. CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

New York, 18 December 1979¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 September 1981 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 27 (1).

REGISTRATION: 3 September 1981, No. 20378.

STATUS: Signatories: 97. Parties: 165.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 13.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature at the United Nations Headquarters on 1 March 1980.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	14 Aug 1980		Dominican Republic..	17 Jul 1980	2 Sep 1982
Albania.....		11 May 1994 a	Ecuador.....	17 Jul 1980	9 Nov 1981
Algeria.....		22 May 1996 a	Egypt.....	16 Jul 1980	18 Sep 1981
Andorra.....		15 Jan 1997 a	El Salvador.....	14 Nov 1980	19 Aug 1981
Angola.....		17 Sep 1986 a	Equatorial Guinea....		23 Oct 1984 a
Antigua and Barbuda .		1 Aug 1989 a	Eritrea.....		5 Sep 1995 a
Argentina.....	17 Jul 1980	15 Jul 1985	Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a
Armenia.....		13 Sep 1993 a	Ethiopia.....	8 Jul 1980	10 Sep 1981
Australia.....	17 Jul 1980	28 Jul 1983	Fiji.....		28 Aug 1995 a
Austria.....	17 Jul 1980	31 Mar 1982	Finland.....		4 Sep 1986
Azerbaijan.....		10 Jul 1995 a	France.....	17 Jul 1980	14 Dec 1983
Bahamas.....		6 Oct 1993 a	Gabon.....	17 Jul 1980	21 Jan 1983
Bangladesh.....		6 Nov 1984 a	Gambia.....	29 Jul 1980	16 Apr 1993
Barbados.....	24 Jul 1980	16 Oct 1980	Georgia.....		26 Oct 1994 a
Belarus.....	17 Jul 1980	4 Feb 1981	Germany ^{6,7}	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985
Belgium.....	17 Jul 1980	10 Jul 1985	Ghana.....	17 Jul 1980	2 Jan 1986
Belize.....	7 Mar 1990	16 May 1990	Greece.....	2 Mar 1982	7 Jun 1983
Benin.....	11 Nov 1981	12 Mar 1992	Grenada.....	17 Jul 1980	30 Aug 1990
Bhutan.....	17 Jul 1980	31 Aug 1981	Guatemala.....	8 Jun 1981	12 Aug 1982
Bolivia.....	30 May 1980	8 Jun 1990	Guinea ⁸	17 Jul 1980	9 Aug 1982
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Guinea-Bissau.....	17 Jul 1980	23 Aug 1985
Botswana.....		13 Aug 1996 a	Guyana.....	17 Jul 1980	17 Jul 1980
Brazil.....	31 Mar 1981	1 Feb 1984	Haiti.....	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981
Bulgaria.....	17 Jul 1980	8 Feb 1982	Honduras.....	11 Jun 1980	3 Mar 1983
Burkina Faso.....		14 Oct 1987 a	Hungary.....	6 Jun 1980	22 Dec 1980
Burundi.....	17 Jul 1980	8 Jan 1992	Iceland.....	24 Jul 1980	18 Jun 1985
Cambodia ^{2,3}	17 Oct 1980	15 Oct 1992 a	India.....	30 Jul 1980	9 Jul 1993
Cameroon.....	6 Jun 1983	23 Aug 1994	Indonesia.....	29 Jul 1980	13 Sep 1984
Canada.....	17 Jul 1980	10 Dec 1981	Iraq.....		13 Aug 1986 a
Cape Verde.....		5 Dec 1980 a	Ireland.....		23 Dec 1985 a
Central African Repub- lic.....		21 Jun 1991 a	Israel.....	17 Jul 1980	3 Oct 1991
Chad.....		9 Jun 1995 a	Italy.....	17 Jul 1980	10 Jun 1985
Chile.....	17 Jul 1980	7 Dec 1989	Jamaica.....	17 Jul 1980	19 Oct 1984
China ⁴	17 Jul 1980	4 Nov 1980	Japan.....	17 Jul 1980	25 Jun 1985
Colombia.....	17 Jul 1980	19 Jan 1982	Jordan.....	3 Dec 1980	1 Jul 1992
Comoros.....		31 Oct 1994 a	Kazakhstan.....		26 Aug 1998 a
Congo.....	29 Jul 1980	26 Jul 1982	Kenya.....		9 Mar 1984 a
Costa Rica.....	17 Jul 1980	4 Apr 1986	Kuwait.....		2 Sep 1994 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....	17 Jul 1980	18 Dec 1995	Kyrgyzstan.....		10 Feb 1997 a
Croatia.....		9 Sep 1992 d	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic... ..	17 Jul 1980	14 Aug 1981
Cuba.....	6 Mar 1980	17 Jul 1980	Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a
Cyprus.....		23 Jul 1985 a	Lebanon.....		16 Apr 1997 a
Czech Republic ⁵		22 Feb 1993 d	Lesotho.....	17 Jul 1980	22 Aug 1995
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	17 Jul 1980	17 Oct 1986	Liberia.....		17 Jul 1984 a
Denmark.....	17 Jul 1980	21 Apr 1983	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		16 May 1989 a
Djibouti.....		2 Dec 1998 a	Liechtenstein.....		22 Dec 1995 a
Dominica.....	15 Sep 1980	15 Sep 1980	Lithuania.....		18 Jan 1994 a
			Luxembourg.....	17 Jul 1980	2 Feb 1989

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Madagascar	17 Jul 1980	17 Mar 1989	Sierra Leone	21 Sep 1988	11 Nov 1988
Malawi		12 Mar 1987 a	Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Malaysia		5 Jul 1995 a	Slovakia ⁵		28 May 1993 a
Maldives		1 Jul 1993 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Mali	5 Feb 1985	10 Sep 1985	South Africa	29 Jan 1993	15 Dec 1995
Malta		8 Mar 1991 a	Spain	17 Jul 1980	5 Jan 1984
Mauritius		9 Jul 1984 a	Sri Lanka	17 Jul 1980	5 Oct 1981
Mexico	17 Jul 1980	23 Mar 1981	Suriname		1 Mar 1993 a
Mongolia	17 Jul 1980	20 Jul 1981	Sweden	7 Mar 1980	2 Jul 1980
Morocco		21 Jun 1993 a	Switzerland	23 Jan 1987	27 Mar 1997
Mozambique		21 Apr 1997 a	Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Myanmar		22 Jul 1997 a	Thailand		9 Aug 1985 a
Namibia		23 Nov 1992 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Nepal	5 Feb 1991	22 Apr 1991	Togo		26 Sep 1983 a
Netherlands ⁹	17 Jul 1980	23 Jul 1991	Trinidad and Tobago	27 Jun 1985	12 Jan 1990
New Zealand ¹⁰	17 Jul 1980	10 Jan 1985	Tunisia	24 Jul 1980	20 Sep 1985
Nicaragua	17 Jul 1980	27 Oct 1981	Turkey		20 Dec 1985 a
Niger		8 Oct 1999 a	Turkmenistan		1 May 1997 a
Nigeria	23 Apr 1984	13 Jun 1985	Tuvalu		6 Oct 1999 a
Norway	17 Jul 1980	21 May 1981	Uganda	30 Jul 1980	22 Jul 1985
Pakistan		12 Mar 1996 a	Ukraine	17 Jul 1980	12 Mar 1981
Panama	26 Jun 1980	29 Oct 1981	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹¹	22 Jul 1981	7 Apr 1986
Papua New Guinea		12 Jan 1995 a	United Republic of Tanzania	17 Jul 1980	20 Aug 1985
Paraguay		6 Apr 1987 a	United States of Amer- ica	17 Jul 1980	9 Oct 1981
Peru	23 Jul 1981	13 Sep 1982	Uruguay	30 Mar 1981	19 Jul 1995 a
Philippines	15 Jul 1980	5 Aug 1981	Uzbekistan		8 Sep 1995 a
Poland	29 May 1980	30 Jul 1980	Vanuatu		2 May 1983
Portugal ⁴⁴	24 Apr 1980	30 Jul 1980	Venezuela	17 Jul 1980	17 Feb 1982
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 Dec 1984	Viet Nam	29 Jul 1980	30 May 1984 a
Republic of Moldova		1 Jul 1994 a	Yemen ¹²		26 Feb 1982
Romania	4 Sep 1980	7 Jan 1982	Yugoslavia	17 Jul 1980	21 Jun 1985
Russian Federation	17 Jul 1980	23 Jan 1981	Zambia	17 Jul 1980	13 May 1991 a
Rwanda	1 May 1980	2 Mar 1981	Zimbabwe		
Saint Kitts and Nevis		25 Apr 1985 a			
Saint Lucia		8 Oct 1982 a			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4 Aug 1981 a			
Samoa		25 Sep 1992 a			
Sao Tome and Principe	31 Oct 1995				
Senegal	29 Jul 1980	5 Feb 1985			
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto, see hereinafter.)

ALGERIA¹³

Reservations:

Article 2:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that it is prepared to apply the provisions of this article on condition that they do not conflict with the provisions of the Algerian Family Code.

Article 9, paragraph 2:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria wishes to express its reservations concerning the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, which are incompatible with the provisions of the Algerian Nationality code and the Algerian Family Code.

The Algerian Nationality code allows a child to take the nationality of the mother only when:

- the father is either unknown or stateless;
- the child is born in Algeria to an Algerian mother and a foreign father who was born in Algeria;
- moreover, a child born in Algeria to an Algerian mother and a foreign father who was not born on Algerian territory may, under article 26 of the Algerian Nationality Code, acquire the nationality of the mother providing the Ministry of Justice does not object.

Article 41 of the Algerian Family Code states that a child is affiliated to its father through legal marriage.

Article 43 of that Code states that 'the child is affiliated to its father if it is born in the 10 months following the date of separation or death'.

Article 15, paragraph 4:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that the provisions of article 15, paragraph 4, concerning the right of women to choose their residence and domicile should not be interpreted in such a manner as to contradict the provisions of chapter 4 (art. 37) of the Algerian Family Code.

Article 16:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that the provisions of article 16 concerning equal rights for men and women in all matters relating to marriage, both during marriage and at its dissolution, should not contradict the provisions of the Algerian Family Code.

Article 29:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, which states that any dispute between two or more Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria holds that no such dispute can be submitted to arbitration or to the Court of International Justice except with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

ARGENTINA

Reservation:

The Government of Argentina declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

AUSTRALIA

Reservations:

"The Government of Australia states that maternity leave with pay is provided in respect of most women employed by the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. Unpaid maternity leave is provided in respect of all other women employed in the State of New South Wales and elsewhere to women employed under Federal and some State industrial awards. Social Security benefits subject to income tests are available to women who are sole parents.

"The Government of Australia advises that it is not at present in a position to take the measures required by article 11 (2) to introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits throughout Australia.

"The Government of Australia advises that it does not accept the application of the Convention in so far as it would require alteration of Defence Force policy which excludes women from combat and combat-related duties. The Government of Australia is reviewing this policy so as to more closely define 'combat' and 'combat-related duties'."

Declaration:

"Australia has a Federal Constitutional System in which Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers are shared or distributed between the Commonwealth and the Constituent States. The implementation of the Treaty throughout Australia will be effected by the Commonwealth State and Territory Authorities having regard to their respective constitutional powers and arrangements concerning their exercise."

AUSTRIA

Reservation:

"Austria reserves its right to apply the provision of article 7 (b), as far as service in the armed forces is concerned, and the provision of article 11, as far as night work of women and special protection of working women is concerned, within the limits established by national legislation."

BAHAMAS

Reservations:

"The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2(a), ... article 9, paragraph 2, ... article 16(h), ... [and] article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

BANGLADESH¹⁴

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of articles 2, [.....] and 16 (1) (c) and [.....] as they conflict with *Sharia* law based on Holy Quran and Sunna."

BELARUS¹⁵

BELGIUM¹⁶

Reservations:

Article 7

The application of article 7 shall not affect the validity of the provisions of the Constitution as laid down in article 60, which reserves for men the exercise of royal powers, and in article 58, which reserves for the sons of the King or, where there are none, for Belgian princes of the branch of the royal family in line to the throne, the function of *ex officio* senators as from the age of 18 years, with entitlement to vote as from the age of 25 years.

Article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3

The application of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall not affect the validity of the interim provisions enacted for couples married before the entry into force of the Act of 14 July 1976 concerning the reciprocal rights and duties of husbands and wives and their marriage contracts, in cases where, in accordance with the option available to them under the Act, they have declared that they are maintaining *in toto* their prior marriage contracts.

BRAZIL¹⁷

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"... Brazil does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the above-mentioned Convention."

BULGARIA¹⁸

CANADA¹⁹

CHILE

Upon signature:

Declaration:

The Government of Chile has signed this Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, mindful of the important step which this document represents, not only in terms of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, but also in terms of their full and permanent integration into society in conditions of equality.

The Government is obliged to state, however, that some of the provisions of the Convention are not entirely compatible with current Chilean legislation.

At the same time, it reports the establishment of a Commission for the Study and Reform of the Civil Code, which now has before it various proposals to amend, *inter alia*, those provisions which are not fully consistent with the terms of the Convention.

CHINA

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The People's Republic of China does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention.

CUBA

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba makes a specific reservation concerning the provisions of article 29 of the Convention inasmuch as it holds that any disputes that may arise between States Parties should be resolved through direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel.

CYPRUS

Reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Cyprus wishes to enter a reservation concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children, mentioned in article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention. This reservation is to be withdrawn upon amendment of the relevant law."

CZECH REPUBLIC⁵

EGYPT

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

In respect of article 9

Reservation to the text of article 9, paragraph 2, concerning the granting to women of equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children, without prejudice to the acquisition by a child born of a marriage of the nationality of his father. This is in order to prevent a child's acquisition of two nationalities where his parents are of different nationalities, since this may be prejudicial to his future. It is clear that the child's acquisition of his father's nationality is the procedure most suitable for the child and that this does not infringe upon the principle of equality between men and women, since it is customary for a woman to agree, upon marrying an alien, that her children shall be of the father's nationality.

In respect of article 16

Reservation to the text of article 16 concerning the equality of men and women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations during the marriage and upon its dissolution, without prejudice to the Islamic *Sharia's* provisions whereby women are accorded rights equivalent to those of their spouses so as to ensure a just balance between them. This is out of respect for the sacrosanct nature of the firm religious beliefs which govern marital relations in Egypt and which may not be called in question and in view of the fact that one of the most important bases of these relations is an equivalency of rights and duties so as to ensure complementarity which guarantees true equality between the spouses. The provisions of the *Sharia* lay down that the husband shall pay bridal money to the wife and maintain her fully and shall also make a payment to her upon divorce, whereas the wife retains full rights over her property and is not obliged to

spend anything on her keep. The *Sharia* therefore restricts the wife's rights to divorce by making it contingent on a judge's ruling, whereas no such restriction is laid down in the case of the husband.

In respect of article 29:

The Egyptian delegation also maintains the reservation contained in article 29, paragraph 2, concerning the right of a State signatory to the Convention to declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article concerning the submission to an arbitral body of any dispute which may arise between States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. This is in order to avoid being bound by the system of arbitration in this field.

Reservation made upon ratification:

General reservation on article 2

The Arab Republic of Egypt is willing to comply with the content of this article, provided that such compliance does not run counter to the Islamic *Sharia*.

EL SALVADOR

Upon signature:

... Upon ratification of the Convention, the Government of El Salvador will make the reservation provided for in article 29.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

With reservation as to the application of the provision of article 29, paragraph 1.

ETHIOPIA

Reservation:

Socialist Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention.

FIJI

Reservations:

"... With reservations on articles 5 (a) and 9 of the Convention."

FRANCE²⁰

Upon signature:

The Government of the French Republic declares that article 9 of the Convention must not be interpreted as precluding the application of the second paragraph of article 96 of the code of French nationality.

[All other declarations and reservations were confirmed in substance upon ratification.

]

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

The Government of the French Republic declares that the preamble to the Convention—in particular the eleventh preambular paragraph—contains debatable elements which are definitely out of place in this text.

The Government of the French Republic declares that the term "family education" in article 5 (b) of the Convention must be interpreted as meaning public education concerning the family and that, in any event, article 5 will be applied subject to respect for article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The Government of the French Republic declares that no provision of the Convention must be interpreted as prevailing

over provisions of French legislation which are more favourable to women than to men.

Reservations:

Article 5 (b) and 16, 1 (d)

1) The Government of the French Republic declares that article 5 (b) and article 16, paragraph 1 (d), must not be interpreted as implying joint exercise of parental authority in situations in which French legislation allows of such exercise by only one parent.

2) The Government of the French Republic declares that article 16, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention must not preclude the application of article 383 of the Civil Code.

Article 14

1. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 14, paragraph 2 (c), should be interpreted as guaranteeing that women who fulfil the conditions relating to family or employment required by French legislation for personal participation shall acquire their own rights within the framework of social security.

2. The Government of the French Republic declares that article 14, paragraph 2 (h), of the Convention should not be interpreted as implying the actual provision, free of charge, of the services mentioned in that paragraph.

Article 16 1 (g)

The Government of the French Republic enters a reservation concerning the right to choose a family name mentioned in article 16, paragraph 1 (g), of the Convention.

Article 29

The Government of the French Republic declares, in pursuance of article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it will not be bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1.

GERMANY⁶

Declaration:

The right of peoples to self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the International Covenants of 19 December 1966, applies to all peoples and not only to those living 'under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation'. All peoples thus have the inalienable right freely to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. The Federal Republic of Germany would be unable to recognize as legally valid an interpretation of the right to self-determination which contradicts the unequivocal wording of the Charter of the United Nations and of the two International Covenants of 19 December 1966 on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It will interpret the 11th paragraph of the Preamble accordingly.

Reservation:

Article 7 (b) will not be applied to the extent that it contradicts the second sentence of Article 12 a (4) of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. Pursuant to this provision of the Constitution, women may on no account render service involving the use of arms.

HUNGARY²¹

INDIA

Declarations and reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Declarations:

"i) With regard to articles 5 (a) and 16 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that

it shall abide by and ensure these provisions in conformity with its policy of non-interference in the personal affairs of any Community without its initiative and consent.

"ii) With regard to article 16 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that though in principle it fully supports the principle of compulsory registration of marriages, it is not practical in a vast country like India with its variety of customs, religions and level of literacy."

Reservation:

"With regard to article 29 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Government of the Republic of India declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article."

INDONESIA

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1 of this Convention and takes the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute."

IRAQ²²

Reservations:

1. Approval of and accession to this Convention shall not mean that the Republic of Iraq is bound by the provisions of article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), of article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, nor of article 16 of the Convention. The reservation to this last-mentioned article shall be without prejudice to the provisions of the Islamic *Shariah* according women rights equivalent to the rights of their spouses so as to ensure a just balance between them. Iraq also enters a reservation to article 29, paragraph 1, of this Convention with regard to the principle of international arbitration in connection with the interpretation or application of this Convention.

2. This approval in no way implies recognition of or entry into any relations with Israel.

IRELAND²³

Reservations:

Articles 13 (b) and (c)

The question of supplementing the guarantee of equality contained in the Irish Constitution which special legislation governing access to financial credit and other services and recreational activities, where these are provided by private persons, organisations or enterprises is under consideration. For the time being Ireland reserves the right to regard its existing law and measures in this area as appropriate for the attainment in Ireland of the objectives of the Convention.

Article 15

With regard to paragraph 3 of this article, Ireland reserves the right not to supplement the existing provisions in Irish law which accord women a legal capacity identical to that of men with further legislation governing the validity of any contract or other private instrument freely entered into by a woman.

Articles 16, 1 (d) and (f)

Ireland is of the view that the attainment in Ireland of the objectives of the Convention does not necessitate the extension to men of rights identical to those accorded by law to women in respect of the guardianship, adoption and custody of children born out of wedlock and reserves the right to implement the Convention subject to that understanding.

Articles 11 (1) and 13 (a)

Ireland reserves the right to regard the Anti-Discrimination (Pay) Act, 1974 and the Employment Equality Act 1977 and other measures taken in implementation of the European Economic Community standards concerning employment opportunities and pay as sufficient implementation of articles 11,1 (b), (c) and (d).

Ireland reserves the right for the time being to maintain provisions of Irish legislation in the area of social security which are more favourable to women than men.

ISRAEL

Reservations:

"1. The State of Israel hereby expresses its reservation with regard to article 7 (b) of the Convention concerning the appointment of women to serve as judges of religious courts where this is prohibited by the laws of any of the religious communities in Israel. Otherwise, the said article is fully implemented in Israel, in view of the fact that women take a prominent part in all aspect of public life.

"2. The State of Israel hereby expresses its reservation with regard to article 16 of the Convention, to the extent that the laws on personal status which are binding on the various religious communities in Israel do not conform with the provisions of that article."

Declaration:

"3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 29 of the Convention, the State of Israel hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article."

ITALY

Upon signature:

Reservation:

Italy reserves the right to exercise, when depositing the instrument of ratification, the option provided for in article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969.

JAMAICA²⁴

The Government of Jamaica declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

JORDAN

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Jordan does not consider itself bound by the following provisions:

1. Article 9, paragraph 2;
2. Article 15, paragraph 4 (a wife's residence is with her husband);
3. Article 16, paragraph (1) (c), relating to the rights arising upon the dissolution of marriage with regard to maintenance and compensation;
4. Article 16, paragraph (1) (d) and (g).

KUWAIT^{25,26}

Reservations:

1. Article 7 (a)

The Government of Kuwait enters a reservation regarding article 7 (a), inasmuch as the provision contained in that paragraph conflicts with the Kuwaiti Electoral Act, under which the right to be eligible for election and to vote is restricted to males.

2. Article 9, paragraph 2

The Government of Kuwait reserves its right not to implement the provision contained in article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, inasmuch as it runs counter to the Kuwaiti Nationality Act, which stipulates that a child's nationality shall be determined by that of his father.

3. Article 16 (f)

The Government of the State of Kuwait declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provision contained in article 16 (f) inasmuch as it conflicts with the provisions of the *Islamic Shariah*, Islam being the official religion of the State.

4. The Government of Kuwait declares that it is not bound by the provision contained in article 29, paragraph 1.

LEBANON²⁷

Reservations:

The Government of the Lebanese Republic enters reservations regarding article 9 (2), and article 16 (1) (c) (d) (f) and (g) (regarding the right to choose a family name).

In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 29, the Government of the Lebanese Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article.

LESOTHO²⁶

Reservation:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 2 to the extent that it conflicts with Lesotho's constitutional stipulations relative to succession to the throne of the Kingdom of Lesotho and law relating to succession to chieftainship. The Lesotho Government's ratification is subject to the understanding that none of its obligations under the Convention especially in article 2 (e), shall be treated as extending to the affairs of religious denominations.

Furthermore, the Lesotho Government declares it shall not take any legislative measures under the Convention where those measures would be incompatible with the Constitution of Lesotho."⁸

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA²⁸

Reservation:

1. Article 2 of the Convention shall be implemented with due regard for the peremptory norms of the *Islamic Shariah* relating to determination of the inheritance portions of the estate of a deceased person, whether female or male.

2. The implementation of paragraph 16 (c) and (d) of the Convention shall be without prejudice to any of the rights guaranteed to women by the *Islamic Shariah*.

LIECHTENSTEIN²⁹

Reservation concerning article 1:

"In the light of the definition given in article 1 of the Convention, the Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply, with respect to all the obligations of the Convention, article 3 of the Liechtenstein Constitution."

LUXEMBOURG

Reservations:

(a) The application of article 7 shall not affect the validity of the article of our Constitution concerning the hereditary transmission of the crown of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in accordance with the family compact of the house of Nassau of 30 June 1783, maintained by article 71 of the Treaty of Vienna of 9 June 1815 and expressly maintained by article 1 of the Treaty of London of 11 May 1867.

(b) The application of paragraph 1 (g) of article 16 of the Convention shall not affect the right to choose the family name of children.

MALAWI³⁰

MALAYSIA^{27,31,32}

Reservations:

The Government of Malaysia declares that Malaysia's accession is subject to the understanding that the provisions of the Convention do not conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia' law and the Federal Constitution of Malaysia. With regards thereto, further, the Government of Malaysia does not consider itself bound by the provisions of articles 2 (f), 5 (a), 7 (b), 9 and 16 of the aforesaid Convention.

In relation to article 11, Malaysia interprets the provisions of this article as a reference to the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of equality between men and women only.

6 February 1998

"The Government of Malaysia withdraws its reservation in respect of article 2(f), 9(1), 16(b), 16(d), 16(e) and 16(h)."

MALDIVES^{26, 33}

23 June 1999

Reservations:

"1. The Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservation to article 7 (a) of the Convention, to the extent that the provision contained in the said paragraph conflicts with the provision of article 34 of the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives.

2. The Government of the Republic of Maldives reserves its right to apply article 16 of the Convention concerning the equality of men and women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations without prejudice to the provisions of the Islamic Sharia, which govern all marital and family relations of the 100 percent Muslim population of the Maldives."

MALTA

Reservations:

"A. Article 11

The Government of Malta interprets paragraph 1 of article 11, in the light of provisions of paragraph 2 of article 4, as not precluding prohibitions, restrictions, or conditions on the employment of women in certain areas, or the work done by them, where this is considered necessary or desirable to protect the health and safety of women or the human foetus, including such prohibitions, restrictions or conditions imposed in consequence of other international obligations of Malta.

"B. Article 13

(i) The Government of Malta reserves the right, notwithstanding anything in the Convention, to continue to apply its tax legislation which deems, in certain circumstances, the income of a married woman to be the income of her husband and taxable as such.

(ii) The Government of Malta reserves the right to continue to apply its social security legislation which in certain circumstances makes certain benefits payable to the head of the household which is, by such legislation, presumed to be the husband.

"C. Articles 13, 15, 16

While the Government of Malta is committed to remove, in as far as possible, all aspects of family and property law which may be considered as discriminatory to females, it reserves the right to continue to apply present legislation in that regard until such time as the law is reformed and during such transitory period until those laws are completely superseded.

"D. Article 16

The Government of Malta does not consider itself bound by sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (1) of article 16 in so far as the same may be interpreted as imposing an obligation on Malta to legalize abortion."

MAURITIUS³⁴

Reservation:

"The Government of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by sub-paragraph (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of article 11 and sub-paragraph (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16.

"The Government of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of article 29."

MEXICO

Upon signature:

Declaration:

In signing *ad referendum* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which the General Assembly opened for signature by States on 18 December 1979, the Government of the United Mexican States wishes to place on record that it is doing so on the understanding that the provisions of the said Convention, which agree in all essentials with the provisions of Mexican legislation, will be applied in Mexico in accordance with the modalities and procedures prescribed by Mexican legislation and that the granting of material benefits in pursuance of the Convention will be as generous as the resources available to the Mexican State permit.

MONGOLIA³⁵

MOROCCO

Declarations:

1. With regard to article 2:

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco express its readiness to apply the provisions of this article provided that:

- They are without prejudice to the constitutional requirement that regulate the rules of succession to the throne of the Kingdom of Morocco;

- They do not conflict with the provisions of the Islamic Shariah. It should be noted that certain of the provisions contained in the Moroccan Code of Personal Status according women rights that differ from the rights conferred on men may not be infringed upon or abrogated because they derive primarily from the Islamic Shariah, which strives, among its other objectives, to strike a balance between the spouses in order to preserve the coherence of family life.

2. With regard to article 15, paragraph 4:

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco declares that it can only be bound by the provisions of this paragraph, in particular those relating to the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, to the extent that they are not incompatible with articles 34 and 36 of the Moroccan Code of Personal Status.

Reservation:

1. With regard to article 9, paragraph 2:

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco makes a reservation with regard to this article in view of the fact that the Law of Moroccan Nationality permits a child to bear the nationality of its mother only in the cases where it is born to an unknown father, regardless of place of birth, or to a stateless father, when born in Morocco, and it does so in order to guarantee to each child its right to a nationality. Further, a child born

in Morocco of a Moroccan mother and a foreign father may acquire the nationality of its mother by declaring, within two years of reaching the age of majority, its desire to acquire that nationality, provided that, on making such declaration, its customary and regular residence is in Morocco.

1. With regard to article 16:

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco makes a reservation with regard to the provisions of this article, particularly those relating to the equality of men and women, in respect of rights and responsibilities on entry into and at dissolution of marriage. Equality of this kind is considered incompatible with the Islamic Shariah, which guarantees to each of the spouses rights and responsibilities within a framework of equilibrium and complementary in order to preserve the sacred bond of matrimony.

The provisions of the Islamic Shariah oblige the husband to provide a nuptial gift upon marriage and to support his family, while the wife is not required by law to support the family.

Further, at dissolution of marriage, the husband is obliged to pay maintenance. In contrast, the wife enjoys complete freedom of disposition of her property during the marriage and upon its dissolution without supervision by the husband, the husband having no jurisdiction over his wife's property.

For these reasons, the Islamic Shariah confers the right of divorce on a woman only by decision of a Shariah judge.

1. With regard to article 29:

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the first paragraph of this article, which provides that "Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration."

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco is of the view that any dispute of this kind can only be referred to arbitration by agreement of all the parties to the dispute.

MYANMAR

Reservation:

Article 29

"[The Government of Myanmar] does not consider itself bound by the provision set forth in the said article."

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

"During the preparatory stages of the present Convention and in the course of debates on it in the General Assembly the position of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was that it was not desirable to introduce political considerations such as those contained in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the preamble in a legal instrument of this nature. Moreover, the considerations are not directly related to the achievement of total equality between men and women. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that it must recall its objections to the said paragraphs in the preamble at this occasion."

NEW ZEALAND³⁶

Reservations:

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right not to apply the provisions of article 11 (2) (b).

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention in so far as they are inconsistent with policies relating to recruitment into or service in

(a) the Armed Forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact that members of such forces are required to serve on armed forces aircraft or vessels and in situations involving armed combat

or

(b) the law enforcement forces which reflect either directly or indirectly the fact that members of such forces are required to serve in situations involving violence or threat of violence.

...

"The Government of the Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply article 2 (f) and article 5 (a) to the extent that the customs governing the inheritance of certain Cook Islands chief titles may be inconsistent with those provisions."

NIGER

Reservations:

Article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f)

The Government of the Republic of the Niger expresses reservations with regard to article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), concerning the taking of all appropriate measures to abolish all customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women, particularly in respect of succession.

Article 5, paragraph (a)

The Government of the Republic of the Niger expresses reservations with regard to the modification of social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women.

Article 15, paragraph 4

The Government of the Republic of the Niger declares that it can be bound by the provisions of this paragraph, particularly those concerning the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, only to the extent that these provisions refer only to unmarried women.

Article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g)

The Government of the Republic of the Niger expresses reservations concerning the above-referenced provisions of article 16, particularly those concerning the same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution, the same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children, and the right to choose a family name.

The Government of the Republic of the Niger declares that the provisions of article 2, paragraphs (d) and (f), article 5, paragraphs (a) and (b), article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (e) and (g), concerning family relations, cannot be applied immediately, as they are contrary to existing customs and practices which, by their nature, can be modified only with the passage of time and the evolution of society and cannot, therefore, be abolished by an act of authority.

Article 29

The Government of the Republic of the Niger expresses a reservation concerning article 29, paragraph 1, which provides that any dispute between two or more States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.

In the view of the Government of the Niger, a dispute of this nature can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

Declaration

The Government of the Republic of the Niger declares that the term "family education" which appears in article 5, paragraph (b), of the Convention should be interpreted as referring to public education concerning the family, and that in any event, article 5 would be applied in compliance with article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Declaration:

"The accession by [the] Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the [said Convention] is subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

Reservation:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention."

POLAND³⁹

REPUBLIC OF KOREA⁴⁰

Upon signature:

Reservation:

"1. The Government of the Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979.

"2. Bearing in mind the fundamental principles as embodied in the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Korea has recently established the Korea Women's welfare and social activities. A committee under the chairmanship of the prime minister will shortly be set up to consider and coordinate overall policies on women.

"3. The Government of the Republic of Korea will make continued efforts to take further measures in line with the provisions stipulated in the Convention."

Upon ratification:

"The Government of the Republic of Korea, having examined the said Convention, hereby ratifies the Convention considering itself not bound by the provisions of [...] and subparagraph [...] (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention."

ROMANIA⁴¹

RUSSIAN FEDERATION¹⁵

SINGAPORE^{26, 37}

Reservations:

(1) In the context of Singapore's multi-racial and multi-religious society and the need to respect the freedom of minorities to practise their religious and personal laws, the Republic of Singapore reserves the right not to apply the provisions of articles 2 and 16 where compliance with these provisions would be contrary to their religious or personal laws.

(2) Singapore is geographically one of the smallest independent countries in the world and one of the most densely populated. The Republic of Singapore accordingly reserves the right to apply such laws and conditions governing the entry into, stay in, employment of and departure from its territory of those who do not have the right under the laws of Singapore to enter and remain indefinitely in Singapore and to the conferment, acquisitions and loss of citizenship of women who have acquired such citizenship by marriage and of children born outside Singapore.

(3) Singapore interprets article 11, paragraph 1 in the light of the provisions of article 4, paragraph 2 as not precluding prohibitions, restrictions or conditions on the employment of women in certain areas, or on work done by them where this is considered necessary or desirable to protect the health and safety of women or the human foetus, including such prohibitions, restrictions or conditions imposed in consequence of other international obligations of Singapore and considers that legisla-

tion in respect of article 11 is unnecessary for the minority of women who do not fall within the ambit of Singapore's employment legislation.

(4) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it will not be bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 1.

SLOVAKIA⁵

SPAIN

Declaration:

The ratification of the Convention by Spain shall not affect the constitutional provisions concerning succession to the Spanish crown.

SWITZERLAND

(a) *Reservation concerning article 7 (b):*

Said provisions shall be without prejudice to Swiss military legislation prohibiting women from performing functions involving armed conflict, except in self-defence;

(b) *Reservation concerning article 16, paragraph 1 (g):*

Said provision shall be applied subject to the regulations on family name (Civil Code, article 160 and article 8 (a), final section);

(c) *Reservation concerning article 15, paragraph 2, and article 16, paragraph 1 (h):*

Said provisions shall be applied subject to several interim provisions of the matrimonial regime (Civil Code, articles 9 (e) and 10, final section).

THAILAND⁴²

Declaration:

The Royal Thai Government wishes to express its understanding that the purposes of the Convention are to eliminate discrimination against women and to accord to every person, men and women alike, equality before the law, and are in accordance with the principles prescribed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Reservation:

3. The Royal Thai Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of [...] article 16 and article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29 (1) of the said Convention, relating to the settlement of disputes."

TUNISIA

1. *General declaration:*

The Tunisian Government declares that it shall not take any organizational or legislative decision in conformity with the requirements of this Convention where such a decision would conflict with the provisions of chapter I of the Tunisian Constitution.

2. *Reservation concerning article 9, paragraph 2:*

The Tunisian Government expresses its reservation with regard to the provisions in article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention, which must not conflict with the provisions of chapter VI of the Tunisian Nationality Code.

3. *Reservation concerning article 16, paragraphs (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h):*

The Tunisian Government considers itself not bound by article 16, paragraphs (c), (d) and (f) of the Convention and declares that paragraphs (g) and (h) of that article must not conflict with the provisions of the Personal Status Code concerning the granting of family names to children and the acquisition of property through inheritance.

4. *Reservation concerning article 29, paragraph 1:*

The Tunisian Government declares, in conformity with the requirements of article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article which specify that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of those parties.

The Tunisian Government considers that such disputes should be submitted for arbitration or consideration by the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute.

5. *Declaration concerning article 15, paragraph 4:*

In accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, dated 23 May 1969, the Tunisian Government emphasizes that the requirements of article 15, paragraph 4, of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, and particularly that part relating to the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, must not be interpreted in a manner which conflicts with the provisions of the Personal Status Code on this subject, as set forth in chapters 23 and 61 of the Code.

TURKEY

Reservations:

"Reservations of the Government of the Republic of Turkey with regard to the articles of the Convention dealing with family relations which are not completely compatible with the provisions of the Turkish Civil Code, in particular, article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), as well as with respect to article 29, paragraph 1. In pursuance of article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Turkey declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article."

Declaration:

"Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention is not in conflict with the provisions of article 5, paragraph 1, and article 15 and 17 of the Turkish Law on Nationality, relating to the acquisition of citizenship, since the intent of those provisions regulating acquisition of citizenship through marriage is to prevent statelessness."

20 Septembre 1999

"[...] the Government of the Republic of Turkey has decided to withdraw its reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women with regard to article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g).

"[...] the reservation and declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification by the Government of Turkey with respect to article 29, paragraph 1, and article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention, respectively, continue to apply."

UKRAINE¹⁵

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

Upon signature:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that it is their intention to make certain reservations and declarations upon ratification of the Convention.

Upon ratification:

"A. *On behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:*

"(a) The United Kingdom understands the main purpose of the Convention, in the light of the definition contained in Article 1, to be the reduction, in accordance with its terms, of discrimination against women, and does not therefore regard the Convention as imposing any requirement to repeal or modify any existing laws, regulations, customs or practices which provide for women to be treated more favourably than men, whether temporarily or in the longer term; the United Kingdom's undertakings under Article 4, paragraph 1, and other provisions of the Convention are to be construed accordingly.

.....

"(c) In the light of the definition contained in Article 1, the United Kingdom's ratification is subject to the understanding that none of its obligations under the Convention shall be treated as extending to the succession to, or possession and enjoyment of, the Throne, the peerage, titles of honour, social precedence or armorial bearings, or as extending to the affairs of religious denominations or orders or to the admission into or service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

"(d) The United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply such immigration legislation governing entry into, stay in, and departure from, the United Kingdom as it may deem necessary from time to time and, accordingly, its acceptance of Article 15 (4) and of the other provisions of the Convention is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the law of the United Kingdom to enter and remain in the United Kingdom.

.....

"Article 9

.....

The British Nationality Act 1981, which was brought into force with effect from January 1983, is based on principles which do not allow of any discrimination against women within the meaning of Article 1 as regards acquisition, change or retention of their nationality or as regards the nationality of their children. The United Kingdom's acceptance of Article 9 shall not, however, be taken to invalidate the continuation of certain temporary or transitional provisions which will continue in force beyond that date.

"Article 11

.....

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply all United Kingdom legislation and the rules of pension schemes affecting retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and other benefits in relation to death or retirement (including retirement on grounds of redundancy), whether or not derived from a Social Security scheme.

"This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace such legislation, or the rules of pension schemes, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply the following provisions of United Kingdom legislation concerning the benefits specified:

.....

b) increases of benefits for adult dependants under sections 44 to 47, 49 and 66 of the Social Security Act 1975 and under sections 44 to 47, 49 and 66 of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975;

.....
The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply any non-discriminatory requirement for a qualifying period of employment or insurance for the application of the provisions contained in Article 11 (2).

"Article 15

"In relation to Article 15, paragraph 2, the United Kingdom understands the intention of this provision to be that only those terms or elements of a contract or other private instrument which are discriminatory in the sense described are to be deemed null and void, but not necessarily the contract or instrument as a whole.

"Article 16

As regards sub-paragraph 1 (f) of Article 16, the United Kingdom does not regard the reference to the paramountcy of the interests of the children as being directly relevant to the elimination of discrimination against women, and declares in this connection that the legislation of the United Kingdom regulating adoption, while giving a principal position to the promotion of the children's welfare, does not give to the child's interests the same paramount place as in issues concerning custody over children.

"B. On behalf of the Isle of Man, the British Virgin Islands, the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands:

[Same reservations as the one made on behalf of the United Kingdom under paragraphs A (a), (c), and (d) except that in the of case d) it applies to the territories and their laws.]

Article 1

[Same reservation as the one made in respect of the United Kingdom except with regard to the absence of a reference to United Kingdom legislation.]

Article 2

[Same reservation as the one made in respect of the United Kingdom except that reference is made to the laws of the territories, and not the laws of the United Kingdom.]

Article 9

[Same reservation as the one made in respect of the United Kingdom.]

Article 11

[Same reservation as those made in respect of the United

Kingdom except that a reference is made to the laws of the territories, and not to the laws of the United Kingdom.]

"Also, as far as the territories are concerned, the specific benefits listed and which may be applied under the provisions of these territories' legislation are as follows:

a) social security benefits for persons engaged in caring for a severely disabled person;

b) increases of benefit for adult dependants;

c) retirement pensions and survivors' benefits;

d) family income supplements.

"This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace any of the provisions specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply any non-discriminatory requirement for a qualifying period of employment or insurance for the application of the provisions contained in Article 11 (2)."

Article 13, 15 and 16

[Same reservations as those made on behalf the United Kingdom.]

VENEZUELA

Reservation made upon ratification confirming in substance the reservation made upon signature:

Venezuela makes a formal reservation with regard to article 29, paragraph 1, of the Convention, since it does not accept arbitration or the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention.

VIET NAM

Reservation:

In implementing this Convention, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 article 29.

YEMEN¹²

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 1, of the said Convention, relating to the settlement of disputes which may arise concerning the application or interpretation of the Convention.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

AUSTRIA

26 October 1994

With regard to the reservations made by Maldives upon accession:

"The reservation made by the Maldives is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is therefore inadmissible under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and shall not be permitted, in accordance with article 28 (2) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Austria therefore states that

this reservation cannot alter or modify in any respect the obligations arising from the Convention for any State Party thereto."

5 June 1997

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"Austria is of the view that a reservation by which a State limits its responsibilities under the Convention in a general and unspecified manner by invoking internal law creates doubts as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with its obligations under the Convention, essential for the fulfillment of its object and purpose.

It is in the common interests of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected, as to their ob-

ject and purpose, by all Parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

Austria is further of the view that a general reservation of the kind made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which does not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

Given the general character of this reservation a final assessment as to its admissibility under international law cannot be made without further clarification.

According to international law a reservation is inadmissible to the extent as its application negatively affects the compliance by a State with its obligations under the Convention essential for the fulfillment of its object and purpose.

Therefore, Austria cannot consider the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as admissible unless the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, by providing additional information or through subsequent practice, ensures that the reservation is compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the Convention.

This view by Austria would not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between Pakistan and Austria."

20 February 1998

With regard to reservations made by Lebanon upon accession: [Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Pakistan.]

CANADA

25 October 1994

With regard to the reservations made by Maldives upon accession:

"In the view of the Government of Canada, this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2). The Government of Canada therefore enters its formal objection to this reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between Canada and the Republic of Maldives."

DENMARK

3 July 1990

With regard to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession:

"The Government of Denmark has taken note of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya when acceding [to the said Convention]. In the view of the Government of Denmark this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

FINLAND

8 June 1990

With regard to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession (see also objection made on 16 October 1996, hereinafter, with regard to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession, as modified on 5 July 1995):

"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and considers the said reservation as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Finland therefore enters its formal objection to this reservation.

"This objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

5 May 1994

With regard to the reservations made by Maldives upon accession:

In the view of the Government of Finland, the unlimited and undefined character of the said reservations create serious doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. In their extensive formulation, they are clearly contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. Therefore, the Government of Finland objects to such reservations.

The Government of Finland also recalls that the said reservations are subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as a justification for failure to perform its treaty obligations.

The Government of Finland does not, however, consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Finland and Maldives."

17 January 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Kuwait upon accession:

"The Government of Finland recalls that by acceding to the Convention, a State commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women. In particular, article 7 requires States Parties to undertake actions to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country. This is a fundamental provision of the Convention the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling its object and purpose.

Reservations to article 7 (a) and article 9 paragraph 2 are subject to the general principle of the observance of treaties according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. It is in the common interest of States that contracting parties to international treaties are prepared to undertake the necessary legislative changes in order to fulfill the object and purpose of the treaty.

Furthermore, in the view of the Government of Finland, the unlimited and undefined character of the reservation to article 16 (f) leaves open to what extent the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore creates serious doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Reservations of such unspecified nature may contribute to undermining the basis of international human rights treaties.

In their present formulation the reservations are clearly incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore inadmissible under article 28 paragraph 2, of the said Convention. Therefore, the Government of Finland objects to these reservations. The Government of Finland further notes that the reservations made by the Government of Kuwait are devoid of legal effect.

The Government of Finland recommends the Government of Kuwait to reconsider its reservations to the [said] Convention."

16 October 1996

With regard to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession, as modified (see objection under 8 June 1990 and note 28):

"A reservation which consists of a general reference to religious law without specifying its contents does not clearly define to the other Parties of the Convention the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore

may cast doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such a reservation is also, in the view of the Government of Finland, subject to the general principle of the observance of treaties according to which a Party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty."

With regard to the reservations made by Malaysia upon accession:

"The reservations made by Malaysia, consisting of a general reference to religious and national law without specifying the contents thereof and without stating unequivocally the provisions the legal effect of which may be excluded or modified, do not clearly define to the other Parties of the Convention the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore creates serious doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. Reservations of such unspecified nature may contribute to undermining the basis of international human rights treaties.

The Government of Finland also recalls that the reservations of Malaysia are subject to the general principles of observance of treaties according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform its treaty obligations. It is in the common interest of States that Parties to international treaties are prepared to take the necessary legislative changes in order to fulfil the object and purpose of the treaty.

Furthermore, the reservations made by Malaysia, in particular to articles 2 (f) and 5 (a), are two fundamental provisions of the Convention the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling its object and purpose.

The Government of Finland considers that in their present formulation the reservations made by Malaysia are clearly incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention and therefore inadmissible under article 28, paragraph 2, of the said Convention. In view of the above, the Government of Finland objects to these reservations and notes that they are devoid of legal effect."

1 November 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Lesotho upon ratification:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Malaysia.]

21 November 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Singapore upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Malaysia.]

6 June 1997

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Malaysia.]

GERMANY⁶

The Federal Republic of Germany considers that the reservations made by Egypt regarding article 2, article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, by Bangladesh regarding article 2, article 13 (a) and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), and (f), by Brazil regarding article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h), by Jamaica regarding article 9, paragraph 2, by the Republic of Korea regarding article 9 and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), and by Mauritius regarding article 11, paragraph 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g), are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2) and therefore objects to them. In relation

to the Federal Republic of Germany, they may not be invoked in support of a legal practice which does not pay due regard to the legal status afforded to women and children in the Federal Republic of Germany in conformity with the above-mentioned articles of the Convention. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between Egypt, Bangladesh, Brazil, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea, Mauritius and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Objections of the same nature were also formulated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in regard to reservations made by various states, as follows:

i) 15 October 1986: In respect of reservations formulated by the Government of Thailand concerning article 9, paragraph 2, article 10, article 11, paragraph 1 (b), article 15, paragraph 3 and article 16; (The Federal Republic of Germany also holds the view that the reservation made by Thailand regarding article 7 of the Convention is likewise incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention because for all matters which concern national security it reserves in a general and thus unspecific manner the right of the Royal Thai Government to apply the provisions only within the limits established by national laws, regulations and practices).

ii) 15 October 1986: In respect of reservations and some declarations formulated by the Government of Tunisia concerning article 9, paragraph 2 and article 16, as well as the declaration concerning article 15, paragraph 4.

iii) 3 March 1987: In respect of reservations made by the Government of Turkey to article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g); in respect of reservations made by the Government of Iraq with regard to article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), article 9 and article 16.

iv) 7 April 1988: In respect of the first reservation made by Malawi.

v) 20 June 1990: In respect of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

vi) 24 October 1994: In respect of the reservations made by Maldives.

vii) 8 October 1996: In respect of the reservations made by Malaysia.

viii) 28 May 1997: In respect of the declaration made by Pakistan.

ix) 19 June 1997: In respect of the reservation made by Algeria.

MEXICO³⁰

11 January 1985

The Government of the United Mexican States has studied the content of the reservations made by Mauritius to article 11, paragraph 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g), of the Convention and has concluded that they should be considered invalid in the light of article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, because they are incompatible with its object and purpose.

Indeed, these reservations, if implemented, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to all the articles of the Convention. The principles of equal rights of men and women and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, which are embodied in the second preambular paragraph and Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, to which Mauritius is a signatory, and in articles 2 and 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, were previously accepted by the Government of Mauritius when it acceded, on 12 December 1973, to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The above principles were stated in article 2, paragraph 1, and article 3 of the former Covenant and in article 2, paragraph 2, and article 3 of the latter. Consequently, it is inconsistent with these contrac-

tual obligations previously assumed by Mauritius for its Government now to claim that it has reservations, on the same subject, about the 1979 Convention.

The objection of the Government of the United Mexican States to the reservations in question should not be interpreted as an impediment to the entry into force of the 1979 Convention between the United Mexican States and Mauritius.

*Objections, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, were also formulated by the Government of Mexico in regard to reservations made by various States, as follows [for the States which were not Parties to the Covenants (marked below with an asterisk *), the participation in the Covenants was not invoked by Mexico in its objection with regard to reservations]:*

i) 21 February 1985: In respect of reservations by Bangladesh* concerning article 2, article 13 (a) and article 16 paragraph 1 (c) and (f).

ii) 21 February 1985: In respect of the reservation by Jamaica concerning article 9 (2).

iii) 22 May 1985: In respect of reservations by New Zealand (applicable to the Cook Islands) concerning article 2 (f) and article 5 (a).

iv) 6 June 1985: In respect of reservations by the Republic of Korea concerning article 9 and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g). In this case, the Government of Mexico stated that the principles of the equal rights of men and women and of non-discrimination on the basis of sex, which are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of its purposes in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and in various multilateral instruments, have already become general principles of international law which apply to the international community, to which the Republic of Korea belongs.

v) 29 January 1986: In respect of the reservation made by Cyprus to article 9, paragraph 2.

vi) 7 May 1986: In respect of the reservations made by Turkey* to paragraphs 2 and 4 of article 15 and paragraphs 1 (c), 1 (d), 1 (f) and 1 (g) of article 16.

vii) 16 July 1986: In respect of reservations made by Egypt to articles 9 and 16.

viii) 16 October 1986: In respect of reservations by Thailand* concerning article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 3 and article 16.

ix) 4 December 1986: In respect of reservations by Iraq concerning article 2, paragraphs (f) and (g), article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 16.

x) 23 July 1990: In respect of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

NETHERLANDS

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations made by Bangladesh regarding article 2, article 13 (a) and article 16, paragraph 1 (c) and (f), by Egypt regarding article 2, article 9 and article 16, by Brazil regarding article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (a), (c), (g), and (h), by Iraq regarding article 2, sub-paragraphs (f) and (g), article 9 and article 16, by Mauritius regarding article 11, paragraph 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g), by Jamaica regarding article 9, paragraph 2, by the Republic of Korea regarding article 9 and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), by Thailand regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 3, and article 16, by Tunisia regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h), by Turkey regarding article 15, paragraphs 2 and 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g), by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya upon accession, and the first paragraph of the reservations made by Malawi upon accession, are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2).

"These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between Bangladesh, Egypt, Brazil, Iraq, Mauritius, Jamaica, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi and the Kingdom of the Netherlands."

14 July 1994

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declarations made by India regarding article 5 (a) and article 16, paragraph 1. of the Convention are reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2).

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by India regarding article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, para. 2).

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Morocco expressing the readiness of Morocco to apply the provisions of article 2 provided that they do not conflict with the provisions of the Islamic *Shariah*, is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2).

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Morocco regarding article 15, paragraph 4, of the Convention is a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2).

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations made by Morocco regarding article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16 of the Convention are reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2).

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by the Maldives [...]. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the said reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the above-mentioned declarations and reservations.

These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between India, Morocco, the Maldives and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

16 January 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Kuwait upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the reservations made by Kuwait incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2).

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the [said] reservations. These objections shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Kuwait and the Kingdom of the Netherlands."

15 October 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Malaysia upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers ... that such reservations, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking the general principles of national law and the Constitution, may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further considers that the reservations made by Malaysia regarding ar-

title 2 (f), article 5 (a), article 9 and article 16 of the Convention are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Malaysia."

1 November 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Fiji upon accession and Lesotho upon ratification:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Malaysia.]

20 November 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Singapore upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands ... considers:

- that the reservation under (1) is incompatible with the purpose of the Convention;

- that the reservation under (2) suggests a distinction between migrating men and migrating women, and by that is an implicit reservation regarding article 9 of the Convention, which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention;

- that the reservation under (3), particularly the last part "...and considers that legislation in respect of article 11 is unnecessary for the minority of women who do not fall within the ambit of Singapore's employment legislation" is a reservation, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking the general principles of its national law, and in this particular case to exclude the application of the said article for a specific category of women, and therefore may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties;

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Singapore and the Kingdom of the Netherlands."

30 May 1997

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Malaysia.]

1 July 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Algeria upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Malaysia.]

15 May 1998

With regard to the reservations regarding article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16 first paragraph (c), (d), (f) and (g) made by Lebanon upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Kuwait.]

NORWAY

16 July 1990

"The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, by which the accession is subject to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic Shariah'. The Norwegian Government has

come to the conclusion that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2). The Government of Norway objects to the reservation.

"The Norwegian Government will stress that by acceding to the Convention, a state commits itself to adopt the measures required for the elimination of discrimination, in all its forms and manifestations, against women. A reservation by which a State Party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking religious law (*Shariah*), which is subject to interpretation, modification, and selective application in different states adhering to Islamic principles, may create doubts about the commitments of the reserving state to the object and purpose of the Convention. It may also undermine the basis of international treaty law. All states have common interest in securing that all parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become parties."

25 October 1994

With regard to the reservations made by Maldives upon accession:

"In the view of the Government of Norway, a reservation by which a State party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of internal law may create doubts about the commitments of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermine the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties. Furthermore, under well established international treaty law, a State is not permitted to invoke internal law as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to Maldives reservations.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the above-stated Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Republic of Maldives."

2 May 1995

With regard to the reservations made by Kuwait upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made for Maldives.]

16 October 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Malaysia upon accession:

"In the view of the Government of Norway, a statement by which a State Party purports to limit its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of internal or religious law may create doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. Under well-established international treaty law, a State is not permitted to invoke internal law as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. Furthermore, the Government of Norway considers that reservation made by the Government of Malaysia with respect to certain specific provisions of the Convention is so extensive as to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, and thus not permitted under article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservations made by the Government of Malaysia.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and Malaysia."

30 October 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Lesotho upon

ratification:

[Same objection, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made for Maldives.]

21 November 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Singapore upon accession:

[Same objection, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made for Maldives.]

6 June 1997

With regard to the declarations made by Pakistan upon accession:

[Same objection, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made for Maldives.]

3 July 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Algeria upon accession:

[Same objection, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made for Malaysia.]

PORTUGAL

26 October 1994

With regard to the reservations made by Maldives upon accession:

"The Government of Portugal considers that the reservations formulated by the Maldives are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and they are inadmissible under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

Furthermore, the Government of Portugal considers that these reservations cannot alter or modify in any respect the obligations arising from the Convention for any State party thereto."

SWEDEN

17 March 1986

"The Government of Sweden considers that [the following reservations] are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 28, paragraph 2) and therefore objects to them:

- Thailand regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 3 and article 16;
- Tunisia regarding article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f), (g) and (h).
- Bangladesh regarding article 2, article 13 (a) and article 16, paragraph 1 (c) and (f);
- Brazil regarding article 15, paragraph 4 and article 16, paragraph 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h);

"Indeed the reservations in question, if put into practice, would inevitably result in discrimination against women on the basis of sex, which is contrary to everything the Convention stands for. It should also be borne in mind that the principles of the equal rights of men and women and of non-discrimination

on the basis of sex are set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as one of its purposes, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and in various multilateral instruments, to which Thailand, Tunisia and Bangladesh are parties.

"The Government of Sweden furthermore notes that, as a matter of principle, the same objection could be made to the reservations made by:

- Egypt regarding article 2, article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16,
- Mauritius regarding article 11, paragraph 1 (b) and (d), and article 16, paragraph 1 (g),
- Jamaica regarding article 9, paragraph 2
- Republic of Korea regarding article 9 and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g)
- New Zealand in respect of the Cook Islands regarding article 2, paragraph (f) and article 5, paragraph (a).

"In this context the Government of Sweden wishes to take this opportunity to make the observation that the reason why reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not acceptable is precisely that otherwise they would render a basic international obligation of a contractual nature meaningless. Incompatible reservations, made in respect of the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, do not only cast doubts on the commitments of the reserving states to the objects and purpose of this Convention, but moreover, contribute to undermine the basis of international contractual law. It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by other parties."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the Government of Sweden, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 12 March 1987 with regard to the reservation made by Iraq in respect of article 2, paragraph (f) and (g), article 9, paragraph 1, and article 16;
- 15 April 1988 with regard to the first reservations made by Malawi;
- 25 May 1990 with regard to the reservation made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- 5 February 1993 with regard to the reservations made by Jordan in respect of article 9, paragraph 2, article 15, paragraph 4, the wording of article 16 (c), and article 16 (d) and (g);
- 26 October 1994 with regard to the reservations made by Maldives upon accession. *The Government of Sweden also stated that:* "The Government of Sweden therefore objects to these reservations and considers that they constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and the Republic of Maldives.";
- 17 January 1996 with regard to the reservations made by Kuwait upon accession;
- 27 January 1998 with regard to the reservations made by Lebanon upon accession.

Notes:

¹ Resolution 34/180, *Official Records of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/34/46)*, p. 193.

² The Secretary-General received several objections to the signature of the above Convention by Democratic Kampuchea. These objections are identical in matter, *mutatis mutandis*, as those reproduced in note 2 in chapter IV.3. Following is the list of States who have notified their objection with the date of receipt of the notifications:

Participant	Date of receipt
German Democratic Republic*	11 Dec 1980
Hungary	19 Jan 1981
Bulgaria	29 Jan 1981
Russian Federation	13 Feb 1981
Belarus	18 Feb 1981
Czechoslovakia**	10 Mar 1981

* See note 6 below.

** See note 5 below.

³ See note 3 in chapter IV.3.

⁴ On 10 June 1997, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notifications as those made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following declarations:

1. The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraph 1 of article 29 of the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2. The Government of the People's Republic of China understands, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the main purpose of the Convention, in the light of the definition contained in article 1, to be the reduction, in accordance with its terms, of discrimination against women, and does not therefore regard the Convention as imposing any requirement upon the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to repeal or modify any of its existing laws, regulations, customs or practices which provide for women to be treated more favourably than men, whether temporarily or in the longer term. Undertakings by the Government of the People's Republic of China on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under article 4, paragraph 1, and other provisions of the Convention are to be construed accordingly.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to continue to apply relevant immigration legislation governing the entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as may be deemed necessary from time to time. Accordingly, acceptance of article 15, paragraph 4, and of the other provisions of the Convention is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to enter and remain in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

4. The Government of the People's Republic of China understands, in the light of the definition contained in article 1, that none of its obligations under the Convention shall be treated as extending to the affairs of religious denominations or orders in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

5. Laws applicable in the New Territories of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region which enable male indigenous villagers to exercise certain rights in respect of property and which provide for rent concessions in respect of land or property held by indigenous persons or their lawful successors through the male line will continue to [be] applied.

6. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to apply all its legislation and the rules of pension schemes affecting retirement pensions, survivors' benefits in relation to death or retirement (including retirement on ground of redundancy), whether or not derived from a social security scheme.

This reservation will apply to any future legislation which may modify or replace such aforesaid legislation, or the rules of pension schemes, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the Government of the People's Republic of China's obligations under the Convention in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves the right for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to apply any non-discriminatory requirement for a qualifying period of employment for the application of the provisions contained in article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

7. The Government of the People's Republic of China understands, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the intention of article 15, paragraph 3, of the Convention to be that only those terms or elements of the contract or other private instrument which are discriminatory in the sense described are to be deemed null and void, but not necessarily the contract or instrument as a whole.

⁵ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 17 July 1980 and 16 February 1982, respectively, with a reservation. Subsequently, on 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia

notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p 123. See also note 2 above and note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 25 June 1980 and 9 July 1980, respectively. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 128. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In a note accompanying the instrument, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received on 15 April 1986 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the following objection:

The declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted on 18 December 1979, regarding the extension of the said Convention to West Berlin directly contradicts the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement, as is known, clearly established that international agreements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to West Berlin only provided that such agreements do not affect matters of security and status. The said Convention, by virtue of its content, directly affects such matters.

In particular, it governs matters relating to the adoption of legislation, including amendments to national constitutions, by States parties, to their use of sanctions or other coercive measures, and to the provision by means of the competent national courts or other State institutions of effective legal protection for citizens.

The rights and duties referred to in the Convention are a manifestation of State sovereignty. Such rights and duties cannot be exercised by a State in a territory which does not fall within its jurisdiction.

In view of the foregoing, the Soviet Union considers the declaration made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the extension of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to West Berlin to be unlawful and not legally valid.

Accordingly, the declaration and reservation made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany upon ratification are unlawful and not legally valid with respect to West Berlin.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received on 20 March 1987, from the Government of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America the following communication:

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is an integral part (annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, without prejudice to the maintenance of their rights and responsibilities relating to the representation abroad of the interests of the western sectors of Berlin, confirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected and provided that the extension is specified in each case, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the western sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of the three powers which is similarly an integral part (annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement, affirmed that it would raise no objections to such extension.

The established procedures referred to above, which were endorsed in the Quadripartite Agreement, are designed *inter alia* to afford the authorities of the three powers the opportunity to ensure that international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany which are to be extended to the Western sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that matters of security and status are not affected.

When authorizing the extension of the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women to the Western sectors of

Berlin, the authorities of the three powers took such steps as were necessary to ensure that matters of security and status were not affected. Accordingly, the Berlin declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with established procedures is valid and the Convention will apply to the Western sectors of Berlin, subject to allied rights and responsibilities."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received on 22 April 1987, from the Government of the German Democratic Republic the following objection:

With regard to the application to Berlin (West) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women the German Democratic Republic notes, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not to be governed by it. The Federal Republic of Germany's declaration that the said Convention was to be extended to Berlin (West) is contradictory to the Quadripartite Agreement which provides that agreements concerning matters of the security and status of Berlin (West) must not be extended to the latter by the Federal Republic of Germany. Consequently, the Federal Republic of Germany's declaration can have no legal effect.

See also note 6 above.

⁸ An instrument of accession had been deposited on 14 March 1980 with the Secretary-General. The signature was affixed on 17 July 1980 and was accompanied by the following declaration:

The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea wishes to sign the Convention . . . with the understanding that this procedure annuls the procedure of accession previously followed by Guinea with respect to the Convention.

⁹ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

¹⁰ The instrument of ratification indicates that in accordance with the special relationships which exist between New Zealand and the Cook Islands and between New Zealand and Niue, there have been consultations regarding the Convention between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the Cook Islands and between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of Niue; that the Government of the Cook Islands, which has exclusive competence to implement treaties in the Cook Islands, has requested that the Convention should extend to the Cook Islands; that the Government of Niue which has exclusive competence to implement treaties in Niue, has requested that the Convention should extend to Niue. The said instrument specifies that accordingly the Convention shall apply also to the Cook Islands and Niue. See also note 35 below.

¹¹ The instrument of ratification specifies that the said Convention is ratified in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

In this connection, on 4 April 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina an objection, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made in this regard, on 3 October 1983, published in note 17 of chapter IV.3, however also referring to General Assembly resolutions 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25.

Subsequently, on 27 November 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a communication, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made in this regard in note 17 of chapter IV.3.

Further, on 14 October 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom a communication stating that it had decided to apply the Convention to Hong Kong, subject to the following reservations and declarations (see also note 4 in this chapter):

"General

(a) The United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong understands the main purpose of the Convention, in the light of the definition contained in article 1, to the reduction, in accordance with its terms, of discrimination against women, and does not therefore regard the Convention as imposing any requirement to repeal or modify any existing laws, regulations, customs or practices which provide for women to be treated more favourably than men, whether temporarily

or in the longer term. Undertakings by the United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong under article 4, paragraph 1, and other provisions of the Convention are to be construed accordingly.

(b) The right to continue to apply such immigration legislation governing entry into, stay in and departure from Hong Kong as may be deemed necessary from time to time is reserved by the United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong. Accordingly, acceptance of article 15 (4), and of the other provisions of the Convention, is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the law of Hong Kong to enter and remain in Hong Kong.

(c) In the light of the definition contained in article 1, the United Kingdom's extension of its ratification to Hong Kong is subject to the understanding that none of its obligations under the Convention in Hong Kong shall be treated as extending to the affairs of religious denominations or orders.

(d) Laws applicable in the New Territories which enable male indigenous villagers to exercise certain rights in respect of property and which provide for rent concessions in respect of land or property held by indigenous persons or their lawful successors through the male line will continue to be applied.

Specific articles

Article 9

The British Nationality Act 1981, which was brought into force with effect from January 1983, is based on principles which do not allow of any discrimination against women within the meaning of article 1 as regards acquisition, change, or retention of their nationality or as regards the nationality of their children. The United Kingdom's acceptance of article 9 on behalf of Hong Kong shall not, however, be taken to invalidate the continuation of certain temporary or transitional provisions which will continue in force beyond that date.

Article 11

The United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong reserves the right to apply all Hong Kong legislation and the rules of pension schemes affecting retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and other benefits in relation to death or retirement (including retirement on grounds of redundancy) whether or not derived from a social security scheme.

This reservation will apply equally to any further legislation which may modify or replace such legislation, or the rules of pension schemes, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention in respect of Hong Kong.

The United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong reserves the right to apply any non-discriminatory requirement for a qualifying period of employment for the application of the provisions contained in article 11(2).

Article 15

In relation to article 15, paragraph 3, the United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong understands the intention of this provision to be that only those terms or elements of a contract or other private instrument which are discriminatory in the sense described are to be deemed null and void, but not necessarily the contract or instrument as a whole."

¹² The formality was effected by Democratic Yemen. See also note 33 in chapter 1.2.

¹³ Several Governments notified the Secretary-General that they consider the reservations made by the Government of Algeria upon accession as incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention and, therefore, prohibited by virtue of its article 28 (2), on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Participant:

Sweden
Portugal
Denmark

Date of notification:

4 Aug 1997
14 Aug 1997
24 Mar 1998

¹⁴ On 23 July 1997, the Government of Bangladesh notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservations made upon accession. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1379, p. 336.

15 In communications received on 8 March 1989, 19 and 20 April 1989, respectively, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw the reservations made upon ratification relating to article 29 (1). The reservations were identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the reservation made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, pp. 117, 121 and 133.

16 In a communication received on 14 September 1998, the Government of Belgium informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made with respect to article 7 made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1402, p. 376.

17 On 20 December 1994, the Government of Brazil notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil hereby expresses its reservations to article 15, paragraph 4 and to article 16, paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (g) and (h) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

18 On 24 June 1992, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 29 (1) of the Convention, made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 121.

19 On 28 May 1992, the Government of Canada notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the declaration to article 11 (1) (d) of the Convention, made upon ratification. For the text of the said declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1257, p. 496.

20 In a notification received on 26 March 1984, the Government of France informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 7 of the Convention made upon ratification. The notification specified that the withdrawal was effected because Organic Law No. 83-1096 of 20 December 1983 has abrogated article LO 128 of the electoral code relating to temporary disqualifications of persons who have obtained French nationality.

Subsequently, in a notification received on 21 July 1986, the Government of France informed the Secretary-General that it decided to withdraw its reservation relating to article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, and article 16, paragraphs 1 (c), (d) and (h) of the Convention, made upon ratification. The notification specified that the withdrawal was effected because the existing discriminatory provisions, against women, in the rules governing property rights arising out of matrimonial relationship and in those concerning the legal administration of the property of children were abrogated by Act No. 85-1372 of 23 December 1985 concerning equality of spouses in respect of property rights arising out of a matrimonial relationship and equality of parents in respect of the property of minor children, which entered into force on 1 July 1986.

For the text of the reservations so withdrawn, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1343, p. 370.

21 In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation in respect of article 29 (1) made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 129.

22 On 12 December 1986, the Secretary General received from the Government of Israel the following objection:

... In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration which is explicitly of a political character is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq under general international law or under particular conventions.

The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity.

23 On 19 December 1986, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General of its withdrawal of the following reservations made upon accession:

Article 9 (1)

Pending the proposed amendment to the law relating to citizen ship, which is at an advanced stage, Ireland reserves the right to retain the provisions in its existing law concerning the acquisition of citizenship on marriage.

Article 15

With regard to paragraph 4 of this article, Ireland observes the equal rights of women relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence; pending the proposed amendment of the law of domicile, which is at an advanced stage, it reserves the right to retain its existing law.

Article 11 (1) and 13 (a)

... and pending the coming into force of the Social Welfare (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1985, to apply special conditions to the entitlement of married women to certain social security schemes.

24 On 8 September 1995, the Government of Jamaica notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw its reservation with respect to article 9 (2) which it had made upon ratification. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1374, p. 439.

25 Several Governments notified the Secretary-General that they consider the reservations made by the Government of Kuwait concerning article 7 (a) and article 16 (f) as "incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention and, therefore, as prohibited by virtue of its article 28 paragraph 2" on the dates indicated hereinafter:

<i>Participant:</i>	<i>Date of notification:</i>
Belgium	19 Jan 1996
Austria	22 Feb 1996
Portugal	15 May 1996

26 On 12 February 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Denmark the following communication with regard to reservations made by Kuwait upon ratification:

"The Government of Denmark finds that the said reservations are covering central provisions of the Convention. Furthermore it is a general principle of international law that internal law may not be invoked as justification for failure to perform treaty obligations. The Government of Denmark finds that the reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and accordingly inadmissible and without effect under international law. Consequently, the Government of Denmark objects to these reservations.

It is the opinion of the Government of Denmark that no time limit applies to objections against reservations, which are inadmissible under international law.

The Convention remains in force in its entirety between Kuwait and Denmark.

The Government of Denmark recommends the Government of Kuwait to reconsider its reservations to the [said] Convention."

On that same date, the Secretary-General also received from the Government of Denmark, communications, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made for Kuwait, with regard to reservations made by Lesotho upon ratification and Malaysia (see also note 30 in this chapter.), Maldives and Singapore upon accession.

On 23 March 1998, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Denmark, a communication, identical in essence, as the one made for Kuwait, with regard to reservations made by Pakistan upon ratification.

27 On 26 June 1998, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Denmark the following communication with regard to the reservation made by Lebanon upon accession in respect of article 9, paragraph 2, and article 16, paragraph 1 (c), (d), (f) and (g). In as much as the last paragraph deals with the right to choose a family name:

The Government of Denmark is of the view that the reservations made by the Government of Lebanon raise doubts as to the commitment of Lebanon to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to article 28, paragraph 2 of the

Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted. For this reason, the Government of Denmark objects to the said reservations made by the Government of Lebanon.

The Government of Denmark recommends the Government of Lebanon to reconsider their reservations to [the Covenant].

²⁸ On 5 July 1995, the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Republic notified the Secretary-General of the "new formulation of its reservation to the Convention, which replaces the formulation contained in the instrument of accession" which read as follows:

[Accession] is subject to the general reservation that such accession cannot conflict with the laws on personal status derived from the Islamic *Shariah*.

²⁹ On 3 October 1996, the Government of Liechtenstein notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservation made upon accession:

Reservation concerning article 9 (2):

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply the Liechtenstein legislation according to which Liechtenstein nationality is granted under certain conditions."

³⁰ On 24 October 1991, the Government of Malawi notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following reservations made upon accession:

"Owing to the deep-rooted nature of some traditional customs and practices of Malawians, the Government of the Republic of Malawi shall not, for the time being, consider itself bound by such of the provisions of the Convention as require immediate eradication of such traditional customs and practices.

"While the Government of the Republic of Malawi accepts the principles of article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention this acceptance should nonetheless be read in conjunction with [its] declaration of 12th December 1966, concerning the recognition, by the Government of the Republic of Malawi, as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Justice under article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court."

In respect of the first reservation, the Secretary-General had received, on 5 August 1987, from the Government of Mexico the following communication:

The Government of the United Mexican States hopes that the process of eradication of traditional customs and practices referred to in the first reservation of the Republic of Malawi will not be so protracted as to impair fulfillment of the purpose and intent of the Convention.

³¹ On 25 October 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Sweden, the following communication:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under "Objections".]

See also note 30 in this chapter.

³² On 6 February 1998, the Government of Malaysia notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to modify its reservation made upon accession as follows:

With respect to article 5 (a) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that the provision is subject to the *Syariah* law on the division of inherited property.

With respect to article 7 (b) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that the application of said article 7 (b) shall not affect appointment to certain public offices like the Mufti *Syariah* Court Judges, and the Imam which is in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic *Shariah* law.

With respect to article 9, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that its reservation will be reviewed if the Government amends the relevant law.

With respect to article 16.1 (a) and paragraph 2, the Government of Malaysia declares that under the *Syariah* law and the laws of Malaysia the age limit for marriage for women is sixteen and men is eighteen."

In keeping with the depositary practice followed in similar cases, the Secretary-General proposed to receive the modification in question for deposit in the absence of any objection on the part of any of the

Contracting States, either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged, within a period of 90 days from the date of its notification (21 April 1998), that is to say, on 20 July 1998.

In this regard, on the dates indicated below, the Secretary-General received from the Governments of France and the Netherlands the following communications relating to the said partial withdrawal.

France (20 July 1998):

France considers that the reservation made by Malaysia, as expressed in the partial withdrawal and modifications made by Malaysia on 6 February 1998, is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. France therefore objects to the [reservation].

This objection shall not otherwise affect the entry into force of the Convention between France and Malaysia.

Netherlands (21 July 1998):

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the modification of the reservations made by Malaysia to article 5(a) and 16.1. (a) and paragraph 2 of the [Convention].

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands acknowledges that Malaysia has specified these reservations, made at the time of its accession to the Convention. Nevertheless the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands wishes to declare that it assumes that Malaysia will ensure implementation of the rights enshrined in the above articles and will strive to bring its relevant national legislation into conformity with the obligations imposed by the Convention. This declaration shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Malaysia."

Consequently, the modification in question is not accepted, the Government of France having objected thereto.

³³ On 29 January 1999, the Government of Maldives notified the Secretary-General of a modification of its reservation made upon accession. In keeping with the depositary practice followed in similar cases, the Secretary-General proposed to receive the modification in question for deposit in the absence of any objection on the part of any of the contracting States, either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged, within a period of 90 days from the date of its notification (i.e. 25 March 1999). No objection having been received, the modification was accepted for deposit upon the expiration of the 90 day period, that is to say on 23 June 1999. The text of the reservations made upon accession read as follows:

Reservations:

"The Government of the Republic of Maldives will comply with the provisions of the Convention, except those which the Government may consider contradictory to the principles of the Islamic *Sharia* upon which the laws and traditions of the Maldives is founded.

Furthermore, the Republic of Maldives does not see itself bound by any provisions of the Convention which obliges to change its Constitution and laws in any manner."

In this regard, the Secretary-General received communications from various States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Finland (17 August 1999):

"The Government of Finland objected in 1994 to the reservations made by the Government of Maldives upon accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Government of Finland has now examined the contents of the modified reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Maldives to the said Convention.

The Government of Finland welcomes with satisfaction that the Government of the Republic of Maldives has specified the reservations made at the time of its accession to the Convention. However, the reservations to Article 7 (a) and Article 16 still include elements which are objectionable. The Government of Finland therefore wishes to declare that it assumes that the Government of the Republic of Maldives will ensure the implementation of the rights recognised in the Convention and will do its utmost to bring its national legislation into compliance with obligations under the Convention with a view to withdrawing the reservation. This declaration does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Maldives and Finland."

Germany (16 August 1999):

The modification does not constitute a withdrawal or a partial withdrawal of the original reservations to the Convention by the Republic of the Maldives. Instead the modification constitutes a new reservation to articles 7 a (right of women to vote in all elections and public referenda and be eligible for elections to all publicly elected bodies) and 16 (elimination of discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations) of the Convention extending and reinforcing the original reservations.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes that reservations to treaties can only be made by a State when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty (article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties). After a State has bound itself to a treaty under international law it can no longer submit new reservations or extend or add to old reservations. It is only possible to totally or partially withdraw original reservations, something unfortunately not done by the Government of the Republic of the Maldives with its modification.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the modification of the reservations".

³⁴ In a communication received on 5 May 1998, the Government of Mauritius informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservations with regard to subparagraphs (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 of article 11 and subparagraph (g) of paragraph 1 of article 16 made upon accession. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1361, p. 356..

³⁵ In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation, made upon ratification with respect to article 29 (1). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 131.

³⁶ On 13 January 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of New Zealand, a communication notifying him that, after consultation with the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue, it denounced the Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (ILO Convention No. 45) on 23 June 1987 and that in accordance with article 28 (3) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, it withdraws the reservation made upon ratification which reads as follows:

"The Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of Niue reserve the right, to the extent the Convention is inconsistent with the provisions of the Convention concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (ILO Convention No. 45) which was ratified by the Government of New Zealand on 29 March 1938, to apply the provisions of the latter."

³⁷ On 13 August 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Sweden the following communication with regard to the reservation made by Singapore:

"The Government of Sweden is of the view that these general reservations raise doubts as to the commitment of Singapore to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to article 28, paragraph 2, of the Convention, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden is further of the view that general reservations of the kind made by the Government of Singapore, which do not clearly specify the provisions of the Convention to which they apply and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservations made by the Government of Singapore to the [said Convention].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Singapore and Sweden. The Convention will thus

become operative between the two states without Singapore benefiting from these reservations.

It is the opinion of the Government of Sweden, that no time limit applies to objections against reservations, which are inadmissible under international law."

On that same date, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Sweden, a communication with regard to the declaration made by Pakistan, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made for Singapore.

³⁸ In this regard, on 23 July 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Portugal, the following communication:

"Portugal is of the view that a general declaration of the kind made by Pakistan, constituting in fact in legal terms a general reservation, and not clearly specifying the provisions of the Convention to which it applies and the extent of the derogation therefrom, contributes to undermining the basis of international law.

Furthermore, according to paragraph 2 of article 28 of the Convention, a general reservation of such a kind is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and shall not be permitted.

Portugal therefore objects to the aforesaid general reservation which will not preclude the entry into force of the Convention in its entirety between Pakistan and Portugal."

³⁹ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 29, paragraph 1 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, p. 13.

⁴⁰ On 15 March 1999 and 24 August 1999, the Government of the Republic of Korea notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw, with effect as from those dates, the reservations made upon ratification to the extent that they apply to sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (f) of paragraph 1 of articles 16 and 9, respectively.

⁴¹ On 2 April 1997, the Government of Romania notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made with regard to article 29 of the Convention. For the text of the Convention, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1259, p. 437.

⁴² On 25 January 1991, the Government of Thailand notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations made upon accession to the extent that they apply to article 11, paragraph 1 (b), and article 15, paragraph 3.

Subsequently, on 26 October 1992, the Government of Thailand notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw one of the reservations made upon accession to the Convention, i.e., that relating to article 9 (2), which reservation reads as follows:

"2. With regard to article 9, paragraph 2, [...] the Royal Thai Government considers that the application of the said provisions shall be subject to the limits and criteria established by national law, regulations and practices."

Subsequently, on 1 August 1996, the Government of Thailand notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw, as from that same date, the following reservation, made upon accession:

"1. In all matters which concern national security, maintenance of public order and service or employment in the military or para military forces, the Royal Thai Government reserves its right to apply the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular articles 7 and 10, only within the limits established by national laws, regulations and practices."

⁴³ On 4 January 1995, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following declaration and reservation made upon ratification:

Declaration:

"... the United Kingdom declares that, in the event of a conflict between obligations under the present Convention and its obligations under the Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (ILO Convention No. 45), the provisions of the last mentioned Convention shall prevail."

Reservation:

"Article 13

The United Kingdom reserves the right, notwithstanding the obligations undertaken in Article 13, or any other relevant article of the Convention, to continue to apply the income tax and capital gains tax legislation which:

i) deems for income tax purposes the income of a married woman living with her husband in a year, or part of a year, of assessment to be her husband's income and not to be her income (subject to the right of the husband and the wife to elect jointly that the wife's earned income shall be charged to income tax as if she were a single woman with no other income); and

ii) requires tax in respect of such income and of chargeable gains accruing to such a married woman to be assessed on her husband (subject to the right of either of them to apply for separate assessment) and consequently (if no such application is made) restricts to her husband the right to appeal against any such assessment and to be heard or to be represented at the hearing of any such appeal; and

iii) entitles a man who has his wife living with him, or whose wife is wholly maintained by him, during the year of assessment to a deduction from his total income of an amount larger than that to which an individual in any other case is entitled and entitles an individual whose total income includes any earned income of his wife to have that deduction increased by the amount of that earned income or by an amount specified in the legislation whichever is the less.

Further, on 22 March 1996, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservations and declarations made upon ratification:

"(b) The United Kingdom reserves the right to regard the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, the Employment Act 1980, the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, the Industrial Relations (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, the Industrial Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1982, the Equal Pay Act 1970 (as amended) and the Equal Pay Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (as amended), including the exceptions and exemptions contained in any of these Acts and Orders, as constituting appropriate measures for the practical realisation of the objectives of the Convention in the social and economic circumstances of the United Kingdom, and to continue to apply these provisions accordingly; this reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace the above Acts and Orders on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention."

"Article 1

With reference to the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and other applicable legislation, the United Kingdom's acceptance of Article 1 is subject to the reservation that the phrase "irrespective of their marital status" shall not be taken to render discriminatory any difference of treatment accorded to single persons as against married persons, so long as there is equality of treatment as between married men and married women and as between single men and single women."

"Article 2

In the light of the substantial progress already achieved in the United Kingdom in promoting the progressive elimination of discrimination against women, the United Kingdom reserves the right, without prejudice to the other reservations made by the United Kingdom, to give effect to paragraphs (f) and (g) by keeping under review such of its laws and regulations as may still embody significant differences in treatment between men and women with a view to making changes to those laws and regulations when to do so would be compatible with essential and overriding considerations of economic policy. In relation to forms of discrimination more precisely prohibited by other provisions of the Convention, the obligations under this Article must (in the case of the United Kingdom) be read in conjunction with the other reservations and declarations made in respect of those provisions including the declarations and reservations of the United Kingdom contained in paragraphs (a) - (d) above.

"With regard to paragraphs (f) and (g) of this Article the United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply its law relating to sexual offences and prostitution; this reservation will apply equally to any future law which may modify or replace it."

"Article 9

.....

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to take such steps as may be necessary to comply with its obligations under Article 2 of the First Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Paris on 20 March 1952 and its obligations under paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966, to the extent that the said provisions preserve the freedom of parental choice in respect of the education of children; and reserves also the right not to take any measures which may conflict with its obligation under paragraph 4 of Article 13 of the said Covenant not to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject to the observation of certain principles and standards."

"Moreover, the United Kingdom can only accept the obligations under paragraph (c) of Article 10 within the limits of the statutory powers of central Government, in the light of the fact that the teaching curriculum, the provision of textbooks and teaching methods are reserved for local control and are not subject to central Government direction; moreover, the acceptance of the objective of encouraging education is without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom also to encourage other types of education."

"Article 11

The United Kingdom interprets the "right to work" referred to in paragraph 1 (a) as a reference to the "right to work" as defined in other human rights instruments to which the United Kingdom is a party, notably Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966.

"The United Kingdom interprets paragraph 1 of Article 11, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4, as not precluding prohibitions, restrictions or conditions on the employment of women in certain areas, or on the work done by them, where this is considered necessary or desirable to protect the health and safety of women or the human foetus, including such prohibitions, restrictions or conditions imposed in consequence of other international obligations of the United Kingdom;

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply the following provisions of United Kingdom legislation concerning the benefits specified:

a) social security benefits for persons engaged in caring for a severely disabled person under section 37 of the Social Security Act 1975 and section 37 of the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Act 1975;

.....

c) retirement pensions and survivors' benefits under the Social Security Acts 1975 to 1982 and the Social Security (Northern Ireland) Acts 1975 to 1982;

d) family income supplements under the Family Income Supplements Act 1970 and the Family Income Supplements Act (Northern Ireland) 1971.

"This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace any of the provisions specified in subparagraphs (a) to (d) above, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention."

"Article 15

In relation to Article 15, paragraph 2, the United Kingdom understands the term "legal capacity" as referring merely to the existence of a separate and distinct legal personality."

.....

"Article 16

.....

The United Kingdom's acceptance of paragraph 1 of Article 16 shall not be treated as either limiting the freedom of a person to dispose of his property as he wishes or as giving a person a right to property the subject of such a limitation."

By the same communication, the Government of the United Kingdom also informed the Secretary-General "for the avoidance of doubt, that the declarations and reservations entered in respect of the dependent territories on behalf of which the Convention was also ratified on 7 April 1986 continue to apply, but are under active review".

⁴⁴ On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

China (19 October 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of ratification on 4 November 1980, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraph I of Article 29 of the Convention will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Portugal (21 Octobre 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

**8. a) Amendment to article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Discrimination against Women**

Geneva, 22 May 1995

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see paragraph 3 of Resolution 50/202).
STATUS: Parties: 23.
TEXT: A/C.3/50/L.63.

Note: The amendment was proposed by the Governments of Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden and communicated by the Secretary-General by depositary notification C.N.373.1994.TREATIES-8 of 23 January 1995 in accordance with article 26 (1) of the Convention. At their eighth meeting held on 22 May 1995, the States Parties to the above Convention decided to amend article 20 (1) of the Convention and adopted the amendment. By Resolution 50/202 adopted at its fiftieth session held on 22 December 1995, the General Assembly noted with approval the amendment.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Australia	4 Jun 1998 A	Mongolia	19 Dec 1997 A
Brazil	5 Mar 1997 A	Netherlands ¹	10 Dec 1997 A
Canada	3 Nov 1997 A	New Zealand	26 Sep 1996 A
Chile	8 May 1998 A	Norway	29 Mar 1996 A
Denmark	12 Mar 1996 A	Panama	5 Nov 1996 A
Finland	18 Mar 1996 A	Republic of Korea ...	12 Aug 1996 A
France	8 Aug 1997 A	Sweden	17 Jul 1996 A
Guatemala	3 Jun 1999 A	Switzerland	2 Dec 1997 A
Italy	31 May 1996 A	Turkey	9 Dec 1999 A
Liechtenstein	15 Apr 1997 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²	19 Nov 1996 A
Madagascar	19 Jul 1996 A		
Malta	5 Mar 1997 A		
Mexico	16 Sep 1996 A		

Notes:

¹ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

² For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

**8. b) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
Discrimination against Women**

New York, 6 October 1999

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see paragraph 16 of Resolution A/RES/54/4).
STATUS: Signatories: 24.
TEXT: A/RES/54/4.

Note: The Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/54/4 of 6 October 1999 at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 15(1), the Protocol will be open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 10 December 1999.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria	10 Dec 1999		Iceland	10 Dec 1999	
Belgium	10 Dec 1999		Italy	10 Dec 1999	
Bolivia	10 Dec 1999		Liechtenstein	10 Dec 1999	
Chile	10 Dec 1999		Luxembourg	10 Dec 1999	
Colombia	10 Dec 1999		Mexico	10 Dec 1999	
Costa Rica	10 Dec 1999		Netherlands	10 Dec 1999	
Czech Republic	10 Dec 1999		Norway	10 Dec 1999	
Denmark	10 Dec 1999		Paraguay	28 Dec 1999	
Ecuador	10 Dec 1999		Senegal	10 Dec 1999	
Finland	10 Dec 1999		Slovenia	10 Dec 1999	
France	10 Dec 1999		Sweden	10 Dec 1999	
Germany	10 Dec 1999				
Greece	10 Dec 1999				

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

BELGIUM

Upon signature

Declaration:

The Flemish, French and German-speaking Communities of Belgium are equally bound by this signature.

**9. CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING
TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT**

New York, 10 December 1984

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1)¹.
REGISTRATION: 26 June 1987, No. 24841.
STATUS: Signatories: 66. Parties: 118.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, p. 85.

Note: The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 39/46² of 10 December 1984 at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States, in accordance with its article 25.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	4 Feb 1985	1 Apr 1987	Gambia.....	23 Oct 1985	
Albania.....		11 May 1994 a	Georgia.....		26 Oct 1994 a
Algeria.....	26 Nov 1985	12 Sep 1989	Germany ^{5,6}	13 Oct 1986	1 Oct 1990
Antigua and Barbuda.....		19 Jul 1993 a	Greece.....	4 Feb 1985	6 Oct 1988
Argentina.....	4 Feb 1985	24 Sep 1986	Guatemala.....		5 Jan 1990 a
Armenia.....		13 Sep 1993 a	Guinea.....	30 May 1986	10 Oct 1989
Australia.....	10 Dec 1985	8 Aug 1989	Guyana.....	25 Jan 1988	19 May 1988
Austria.....	14 Mar 1985	29 Jul 1987	Honduras.....		5 Dec 1996 a
Azerbaijan.....		16 Aug 1996 a	Hungary.....	28 Nov 1986	15 Apr 1987
Bahrain.....		6 Mar 1998 a	Iceland.....	4 Feb 1985	23 Oct 1996
Bangladesh.....		5 Oct 1998 a	India.....	14 Oct 1997	
Belarus.....	19 Dec 1985	13 Mar 1987	Indonesia.....	23 Oct 1985	28 Oct 1998
Belgium.....	4 Feb 1985	25 Jun 1999	Ireland.....	28 Sep 1992	
Belize.....		17 Mar 1986 a	Israel.....	22 Oct 1986	3 Oct 1991
Benin.....		12 Mar 1992 a	Italy.....	4 Feb 1985	12 Jan 1989
Bolivia.....	4 Feb 1985	12 Apr 1999	Japan.....		29 Jun 1999 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 a	Jordan.....		13 Nov 1991 a
Brazil.....	23 Sep 1985	28 Sep 1989	Kazakhstan.....		26 Aug 1998 a
Bulgaria.....	10 Jun 1986	16 Dec 1986	Kenya.....		21 Feb 1997 a
Burkina Faso.....		4 Jan 1999 a	Kuwait.....		8 Mar 1996 a
Burundi.....		18 Feb 1993 a	Kyrgyzstan.....		5 Sep 1997 a
Cambodia.....		15 Oct 1992 a	Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a
Cameroon.....		19 Dec 1986 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		16 May 1989 a
Canada.....	23 Aug 1985	24 Jun 1987	Liechtenstein.....	27 Jun 1985	2 Nov 1990
Cape Verde.....		4 Jun 1992 a	Lithuania.....		1 Feb 1996 a
Chad.....		9 Jun 1995 a	Luxembourg.....	22 Feb 1985	29 Sep 1987
Chile.....	23 Sep 1987	30 Sep 1988	Malawi.....		11 Jun 1996 a
China ³	12 Dec 1986	4 Oct 1988	Mali.....		26 Feb 1999 a
Colombia.....	10 Apr 1985	8 Dec 1987	Malta.....		13 Sep 1990 a
Costa Rica.....	4 Feb 1985	11 Nov 1993	Mauritius.....		9 Dec 1992 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		18 Dec 1995 a	Mexico.....	18 Mar 1985	23 Jan 1986
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Monaco.....		6 Dec 1991 a
Cuba.....	27 Jan 1986	17 May 1995	Morocco.....	8 Jan 1986	21 Jun 1993
Cyprus.....	9 Oct 1985	18 Jul 1991	Mozambique.....		14 Sep 1999 a
Czech Republic ⁴		22 Feb 1993 d	Namibia.....		28 Nov 1994 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		18 Mar 1996 a	Nepal.....		14 May 1991 a
Denmark.....	4 Feb 1985	27 May 1987	Netherlands ⁷	4 Feb 1985	21 Dec 1988
Dominican Republic.....	4 Feb 1985		New Zealand.....	14 Jan 1986	10 Dec 1989
Ecuador.....	4 Feb 1985	30 Mar 1988	Nicaragua.....	15 Apr 1985	
Egypt.....		25 Jun 1986 a	Niger.....		5 Oct 1998 a
El Salvador.....		17 Jun 1996 a	Nigeria.....	28 Jul 1988	
Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a	Norway.....	4 Feb 1985	9 Jul 1986
Ethiopia.....		14 Mar 1994 a	Panama.....	22 Feb 1985	24 Aug 1987
Finland.....	4 Feb 1985	30 Aug 1989	Paraguay.....	23 Oct 1989	12 Mar 1990
France.....	4 Feb 1985	18 Feb 1986	Peru.....	29 May 1985	7 Jul 1988
Gabon.....	21 Jan 1986		Philippines.....		18 Jun 1986 a
			Poland.....	13 Jan 1986	26 Jul 1989

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Portugal ¹⁷	4 Feb 1985	9 Feb 1989	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		12 Dec 1994 d
Republic of Korea.		9 Jan 1995 a	Togo	25 Mar 1987	18 Nov 1987
Republic of Moldova		28 Nov 1995 a	Tunisia	26 Aug 1987	23 Sep 1988
Romania		18 Dec 1990 a	Turkey	25 Jan 1988	2 Aug 1988
Russian Federation	10 Dec 1985	3 Mar 1987	Turkmenistan		25 Jun 1999 a
Saudi Arabia		23 Sep 1997 a	Uganda		3 Nov 1986 a
Senegal	4 Feb 1985	21 Aug 1986	Ukraine	27 Feb 1986	24 Feb 1987
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{3,8}	15 Mar 1985	8 Dec 1988
Sierra Leone	18 Mar 1985	28 May 1993 d	United States of America ⁹	18 Apr 1988	21 Oct 1994
Slovakia		16 Jul 1993 a	Uruguay	4 Feb 1985	24 Oct 1986
Slovenia		24 Jan 1990 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Somalia		10 Dec 1998	Venezuela	15 Feb 1985	29 Jul 1991
South Africa	29 Jan 1993	21 Oct 1987	Yemen		5 Nov 1991 a
Spain	4 Feb 1985	3 Jan 1994 a	Yugoslavia	18 Apr 1989	10 Sep 1991
Sri Lanka		8 Jan 1986	Zambia		7 Oct 1998 a
Sudan	4 Jun 1986	2 Dec 1986			
Sweden	4 Feb 1985	11 Jan 1995 a			
Switzerland	4 Feb 1985				
Tajikistan					

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

AFGHANISTAN

While ratifying the above-mentioned Convention, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, invoking paragraph 1 of the article 28, of the Convention, does not recognize the authority of the committee as foreseen in the article 20 of the Convention.

Also according to paragraph 2 of the article 30, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will not be bound to honour the provisions of paragraph 1 of the same article since according to that paragraph 1 the compulsory submission of disputes in connection with interpretation or the implementation of the provisions of this Convention by one of the parties concerned to the International Court of Justice is deemed possible. Concerning to this matter, it declares that the settlement of disputes between the States Parties, such disputes may be referred to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the consent of all the Parties concerned and not by one of the Parties.

AUSTRIA

"1. Austria will establish its jurisdiction in accordance with article 5 of the Convention irrespective of the laws applying to the place where the offence occurred, but in respect of paragraph 1 (c) only if prosecution by a State having jurisdiction under para graph 1 (a) or paragraph 1 (b) is not to be expected.

"2. Austria regards article 15 as the legal basis for the inadmissibility provided for therein of the use of statements which are established to have been made as a result of torture."

BAHRAIN¹⁸

Reservations

2. The State of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 30 of the Convention.

BANGLADESH¹⁹

Declaration:

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will apply article 14 para 1 in consonance with the existing laws and legislation in the country."

BELARUS¹⁰

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture as defined by article 20 of the Convention.

BULGARIA¹¹

CHILE¹²

Upon signature:

2. The Government of Chile does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 30, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

3. The Government of Chile reserve the right to formulate, upon ratifying the Convention, any declarations or reservations it may deem necessary in the light of its domestic law.

Upon ratification:

The Government of Chile declares that in its relations with American States that are Parties to the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, it will apply that Convention in cases where its provisions are incompatible with those of the present Convention.

CHINA

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon

ratification:

"(1) The Chinese Government does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture as provided for in article 20 of the Convention.

"(2) The Chinese Government does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 30 of the Convention."

CUBA

Declarations:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba deplors the fact that even after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, a provision such as paragraph 1 of article 2 was included in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The Government of the Republic declares, in accordance with article 28 of the Convention, that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of article 20 of the Convention will have to be invoked in strict compliance with the principle of the sovereignty of States and implemented with the prior consent of the States Parties.

In connection with the provisions of article 30 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Cuba is of the view that any dispute between Parties should be settled by negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

ECUADOR

Reservation:

declares that, in accordance with the provisions of article 42 of its Political Constitution, it will not permit extradition of its nationals.

FRANCE

Reservation:

The Government of France declares in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of [article 30].

GERMANY⁵

Upon signature:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to communicate, upon ratification, such reservations or declarations of interpretation as are deemed necessary especially with respect to the applicability of article 3.

Upon ratification:

Article 3

This provision prohibits the transfer of a person directly to a State where this person is exposed to a concrete danger of being subjected to torture. In the opinion of the Federal Republic of Germany, article 3 as well as the other provisions of the Convention exclusively establish State obligations that are met by the Federal Republic of Germany in conformity with the provisions of its domestic law which is in accordance with the Convention.

GUATEMALA¹³

HUNGARY¹⁴

INDONESIA

Declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of article 20 of the Convention will have to be implemented in strict compliance with the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 30, paragraph 1, and takes the position that disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention which cannot be settled through the channel provided for in paragraph 1 of the said article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the disputes."

ISRAEL

Reservations:

"1. In accordance with article 28 of the Convention, the State of Israel hereby declares that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20.

"2. In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 30, the State of Israel hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article."

KUWAIT

Reservation:

"With reservations as to article (20) and the provision of paragraph (1) from article (30) of the Convention."

LUXEMBOURG

Interpretative declaration:

Article 1

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg hereby declares that the only "lawful sanctions" that it recognizes within the meaning of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention are those which are accepted by both national law and international law.

MONACO

Reservation:

In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 30 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article.

MOROCCO

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Declaration:

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the same article.

NETHERLANDS

Interpretative declaration with respect to article 1:

"It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that the term "lawful sanctions" in article 1, paragraph 1, must be understood as referring to those sanctions

which are lawful not only under national law but also under international law."

NEW ZEALAND

Reservation:

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right to award compensation to torture victims referred to in article 14 of the Convention Against Torture only at the discretion of the Attorney-General of New Zealand."

PANAMA

The Republic of Panama declares in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the said article.

POLAND

Upon signature:

Under article 28, the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 20 of the Convention.

Furthermore, the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 30, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION¹⁰

SAUDI ARABIA

Reservations:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Committee as provided for in article 20 of this Convention.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of article 30 of this Convention.

SLOVAKIA⁴

SOUTH AFRICA

Declaration:

"[The Republic of South Africa declares that] it recognises, for the purposes of article 30 of the Convention, the competence of the International Court of Justice to settle a dispute between two or more State Parties regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention, respectively."

TOGO

Upon signature:

The Government of the Togolese Republic reserves the right to formulate, upon ratifying the Convention, any reservations or declarations which it might consider necessary.

TUNISIA

Upon signature:

The Government of Tunisia reserves the right to make at some later stage any reservation or declaration which it deems necessary, in particular with regard to articles 20 and 21 of the said Convention.

Upon ratification:

[The Government of Tunisia] confirms that the [reservations made at the time of signature of the Convention on Tunisia's behalf on 26 August 1987 have been completely withdrawn.

TURKEY

Reservation:

"The Government of Turkey declares in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article."

UKRAINE¹⁰

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservations, mutatis mutandis, as those made by Belarus.]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Upon signature:

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to formulate, upon ratifying the Convention, any reservations or interpretative declarations which it might consider necessary."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA¹⁵

Upon signature :

Declaration:

"The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to communicate, upon ratification, such reservations, interpretive understandings, or declarations as are deemed necessary."

Upon ratification :

Reservations:

"I. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following reservations:

(1) That the United States considers itself bound by the obligation under article 16 to prevent 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment', only insofar as the term 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment' means the cruel, unusual and inhumane treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth, and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

(2) That pursuant to article 30 (2) the United States declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 30 (1), but reserves the right specifically to agree to follow this or any other procedure for arbitration in a particular case.

II. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following understandings, which shall apply to the obligations of the United States under this Convention:

(1) (a) That with reference to article 1, the United States understands that, in order to constitute torture, an act must be specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering and that mental pain or suffering refers to prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from (1) the intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering; (2) the administration or application, or threatened administration or application, of mind altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or the personality; (3) the threat of imminent death; or (4) the threat that another person will imminently be subjected to death, severe physical pain or suffering, or the administration or application of mind altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality.

(b) That the United States understands that the definition of torture in article 1 is intended to apply only to acts directed against persons in the offender's custody or physical control.

(c) That with reference to article 1 of the Convention, the United States understands that 'sanctions' includes judicially-imposed sanctions and other enforcement actions authorized by United States law or by judicial interpretation of such law.

Nonetheless, the United States understands that a State Party could not through its domestic sanctions defeat the object and purpose of the Convention to prohibit torture.

(d) That with reference to article 1 of the Convention, the United States understands that the term 'acquiescence' requires that the public official, prior to the activity constituting torture, have awareness of such activity and thereafter breach his legal responsibility to intervene to prevent such activity.

(e) That with reference to article 1 of the Convention, the United States understands that noncompliance with applicable legal procedural standards does not *per se* constitute torture.

(2) That the United States understands the phrase, 'where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture,' as used in article 3 of the Convention, to mean 'if it is more likely than not that he would be tortured.'

(3) That it is the understanding of the United States that article 14 requires a State Party to provide a private right of action for damages only for acts of torture committed in territory under the jurisdiction of that State Party.

(4) That the United States understands that international law does not prohibit the death penalty, and does not consider this

Convention to restrict or prohibit the United States from applying the death penalty consistent with the Fifth, Eighth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, including any constitutional period of confinement prior to the imposition of the death penalty.

(5) That the United States understands that this Convention shall be implemented by the United States Government to the extent that it exercises legislative and judicial jurisdiction over the matters covered by the Convention and otherwise by the state and local governments. Accordingly, in implementing articles 10-14 and 16, the United States Government shall take measures appropriate to the Federal system to the end that the competent authorities of the constituent units of the United States of America may take appropriate measures for the fulfilment of the Convention.

III. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following declarations:

(1) That the United States declares that the provisions of articles 1 through 16 of the Convention are not self-executing.

ZAMBIA¹⁶

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

FINLAND

27 February 1996

With regard to the reservations, understandings and declarations made by the United States of America upon ratification:

"A reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define to the other Parties of the Convention the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore may cast doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such a reservation is also, in the view of the Government of Finland, subject to the general principle to treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the reservation made by the United States to article 16 of the Convention [(cf. Reservation I.(1)). In this connection the Government of Finland would also like to refer to its objection to the reservation entered by the United States with regard to article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. [For the text of the objection see under "Objections" in chapter IV.4]. It is also the view of the Government of Finland that the understandings expressed by the United States do not release the United States as a Party to the Convention from the responsibility to fulfil the obligations undertaken therein."

13 December 1999

With regard to the declaration made by Bangladesh upon accession:

"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the declaration made by the Government of Bangladesh to Article 14 paragraph 1 to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and notes that the declaration constitutes a reservation as it seems to modify the obligations of Bangladesh under the said article.

A reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define for the other Parties of the Convention the extent to which

the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore may raise doubts as to the commitment of the reserving state to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such a reservation is also, in the view of the Government of Finland, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.

Therefore the Government of Finland objects to the aforesaid reservation to Article 14 paragraph 1 made by the Government of Bangladesh. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Bangladesh and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Bangladesh benefitting from these reservations".

13 December 1999

With regard to the declaration made by Bangladesh upon accession:

"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the declaration made by the Government of Bangladesh to Article 14 paragraph 1 to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and notes that the declaration constitutes a reservation as it seems to modify the obligations of Bangladesh under the said article.

A reservation which consists of a general reference to national law without specifying its contents does not clearly define for the other Parties of the Convention the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore may raise doubts as to the commitment of the reserving state to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. Such a reservation is also, in the view of the Government of Finland, subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its domestic law as justification for a failure to perform its treaty obligations.

Therefore the Government of Finland objects to the aforesaid reservation to Article 14 paragraph 1 made by the Government of Bangladesh. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Bangladesh and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Bangladesh benefitting from these reservations".

FRANCE

30 September 1999

With regard to the declaration made by Bangladesh upon accession:

The Government of France notes that the declaration made by Bangladesh in fact constitutes a reservation since it is aimed at precluding or modifying the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty. A reservation which consists in a general reference to domestic law without specifying its contents does not clearly indicate to the other parties to what extent the State which issued the reservation commits itself when acceding to the Convention. The Government of France considers the reservation of Bangladesh incompatible with the objective and purpose of the treaty, in respect of which the provisions relating to the right of victims of acts of torture to obtain redress and compensation, which ensure the effectiveness and tangible realization of obligations under the Convention, are essential, and consequently lodges an objection to the reservation entered by Bangladesh regarding article 14, paragraph 1. This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the Convention between Bangladesh and France.

NETHERLANDS

26 February 1996

With regard to the reservations, understandings and declarations made by the United States of America upon ratification:

"The Government of the Netherlands considers the reservation made by the United States of America regarding the article 16 of [the Convention] to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, to which the obligation laid down in article 16 is essential. Moreover, it is not clear how the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America relate to the obligations under the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the said reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the following understandings to have no impact on the obligations of the United States of America under the Convention:

II.1 a This understanding appears to restrict the scope of the definition of torture under article 1 of the Convention.

1 d This understanding diminishes the continuous responsibility of public officials for behaviour of their subordinates.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves its position with regard to the understandings II. 1b, 1c and 2 as the contents thereof are insufficiently clear.

SPAIN

13 December 1999

With regard to the declaration to article 14 (1) made by Bangladesh upon accession:

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that this declaration is actually a reservation, since its purpose is to exclude or modify the application of the legal effect of certain provisions of the Convention. Moreover, in referring in a general way to the domestic laws of Bangladesh, without specifying their content, the reservation raises doubts among the other States parties as to the extent to which the People's Republic of Bangladesh is committed to ratifying the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain believes that the reservation lodged by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention, for which the provisions concerning redress

and compensation for victims of torture are essential factors in the concrete fulfilment of the commitments made under the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore states an objection to the above-mentioned reservation lodged by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, concerning article 14, paragraph 1, of that Convention.

This objection does not affect the entry into force of the above-mentioned Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

SWEDEN

27 February 1996

With regard to the reservations, understandings and declarations made by the United States of America upon ratification:

"The Government of Sweden would like to refer to its objections to the reservations entered by the United States of America with regard to article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. [For the text of the objections see under "Objections" in chapter IV.4]. The same reasons for objection apply to the now entered reservation with regard to article 16 reservation I (1) of [the Convention]. The Government of Sweden therefore objects to that reservation.

It is the view of the Government of Sweden that the understandings expressed by the United States of America do not relieve the United States of America as a party to the Convention from the responsibility to fulfil the obligations undertaken therein."

14 December 1999

With regard to the declaration to article 14 (1) made by Bangladesh upon accession:

"In this context the Government of Sweden would like to recall, that under well-established international treaty law, the name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. Thus, the Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by the Government of Bangladesh, in the absence of further clarification, in substance constitutes a reservation to the Convention.

The Government of Sweden notes that the said declaration imply that the said article of the Convention is being made subject to a general reservation referring to the contents of existing laws and regulations in the country.

The Government of Sweden is of the view that this declaration raises doubts as to the commitment of Bangladesh to the object and purpose of the Convention and would recall that, according to well-established international law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Government of Bangladesh to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between Bangladesh and Sweden. The Convention will thus become operative between the two States without Bangladesh benefitting from the declaration".

**Declarations recognizing the Competence of the Committee against Torture under articles 21 and 22
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made
upon ratification, accession or succession.)**

ALGERIA

Article 21

The Algerian Government declares, pursuant to article 21 of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

Article 22

The Algerian Government declares, pursuant to article 22 of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Republic recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. It also recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

AUSTRALIA

28 January 1993

"The Government of Australia hereby declares that it recognizes, for and on behalf of Australia, the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the aforesaid Convention; and

The Government of Australia hereby declares that it recognizes, for and on behalf of Australia, the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to Australia's jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the aforesaid Convention."

AUSTRIA

"Austria recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

"Austria recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to Austrian jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of the provisions of the Convention."

BELGIUM

In accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention."

In accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, Belgium declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction

who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

BULGARIA

12 May 1993

"The Republic of Bulgaria declares that in accordance with article 21 (2) of the Convention it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention."

The Republic of Bulgaria declares that in accordance with article 22 (1) of the Convention it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of this Convention."

CANADA

13 November 1989

"The Government of Canada declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture, pursuant to article 21 of the said Convention, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a state party claims that another state party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

"The Government of Canada also declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture, pursuant to article 22 of the said Convention, to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a state party of the provisions of the Convention."

CROATIA

"[The] Republic of Croatia . . . accepts the competence of the Committee in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the said Convention."

CYPRUS

8 April 1993

"The Republic of Cyprus recognizes the competence of the Committee established under article 17 of the Convention [...]:

I. to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention (article 21), and

II. to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention (Article 22)."

CZECH REPUBLIC

3 September 1996

The Czech Republic declares that in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

The Czech Republic declares, in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be

victims of violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

DENMARK

"The Government of Denmark [. . .] recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that the State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

"The Government of Denmark [. . .] recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

ECUADOR

6 September 1988

The Ecuadorian State, pursuant to article 21 of the International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention; it also recognizes in regard to itself the competence of the Committee, in accordance with article 21.

It further declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

FINLAND

"Finland declares that it recognizes fully the competence of the Committee against Torture as specified in article 21, paragraph 1 and article 22, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

FRANCE

23 June 1988

The Government of France declares [. . .] that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

The Government of France declares [. . .] that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

GREECE

Article 21

The Hellenic Republic declares, pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

Article 22

The Hellenic Republic declares, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

HUNGARY

13 September 1989

[The Government of Hungary] recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention.

ICELAND

23 October 1996

"[The Government of Iceland declares], pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1, of the [said] Convention, that Iceland recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention and, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that Iceland recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

ITALY

10 October 1989

"Article 21: Italy hereby declares, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention;

"Article 22: Italy hereby declares, in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of violations by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

JAPAN

"The Government of Japan declares under article 21 of the Convention that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention."

LIECHTENSTEIN

The Principality of Liechtenstein recognizes, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

The Principality of Liechtenstein recognizes in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

LUXEMBOURG

Article 21

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg hereby declares [. . .] that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

Article 22

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg hereby declares [. . .] that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

MALTA

The Government of Malta fully recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture as specified in article 21, paragraph 1, and article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

MONACO

In accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

In accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco declares, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

NETHERLANDS

"With respect to article 21:

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture under the conditions laid down in article 21, to receive and consider communications to the effect that another State Party claims that the Kingdom is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention;

"With respect to article 22:

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture, under the conditions laid down in article 22, to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by the Kingdom of the provisions of the Convention."

NEW ZEALAND

"1. In accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, [the Government of New Zealand declares] that it recognises the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention; and

"2. In accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, [the Government of New Zealand] recognises the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

NORWAY

"Norway recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

"Norway recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

POLAND

12 May 1993

"The Government of the Republic of Poland, in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that the Republic of Poland is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention or communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by the Republic of Poland of the provisions of the Convention."

PORTUGAL

"Article 21

Portugal hereby declares, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that the State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

"Article 22

Portugal hereby declares, in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1 of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of violation by State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION¹⁰

1 October 1991

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that, pursuant to article 21 of the Convention, it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications in respect of situations and events occurring after the adoption of the present declaration, to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also declares that, pursuant to article 22 of the Convention, it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in respect of situations or events occurring after the adoption of the present declaration, from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

SENEGAL

16 October 1996

The Government of the Republic of Senegal declares, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Senegal declares, in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

SLOVAKIA

17 March 1995

"The Slovak Republic, pursuant to article 21 of the [said Convention] recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the

effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention."

"The Slovak Republic further declares, pursuant to article 22 of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

SLOVENIA

"1. The Republic of Slovenia declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture, pursuant to article 21 of the said Convention, to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

2. The Republic of Slovenia also declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture, pursuant to article 22 of the said Convention, to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Republic of South Africa declares that:

(a) it recognises, for the purposes of article 21 of the Convention, the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention;

(b) it recognises, for the purposes of article 22 of the Convention, the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications from, or on behalf of individuals who claim to be victims of torture by a State Party.

SPAIN

Spain declares that, pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that the Spanish State is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. It is Spain's understanding that, pursuant to the above-mentioned article, such communications shall be accepted and processed only if they come from a State Party which has made a similar declaration.

Spain declares that, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications sent by, or on behalf of, persons subject to Spanish jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by the Spanish State of the provisions of the Convention. Such communications must be consistent with the provisions of the above-mentioned article and, in particular, of its paragraph 5.

SWEDEN

"Sweden recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

"Sweden recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

SWITZERLAND

(a) Pursuant to the Federal Decree of 6 October 1986 on the approval of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, In-

human or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Federal Council declares, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that Switzerland recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that Switzerland is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

(b) Pursuant to the above-mentioned Federal Decree, the Federal Council declares, in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that Switzerland recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by Switzerland of the provisions of the Convention.

TOGO

The Government of the Republic of Togo recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Togo recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention.

TUNISIA

[The Government of Tunisia] declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture provided for in article 17 of the Convention to receive communications pursuant to articles 21 and 22, thereby withdrawing any reservation made on Tunisia's behalf in this connection.

TURKEY

"The Government of Turkey declares, pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention.

The Government of Turkey declares, pursuant to article 22, paragraph 1, of the Convention that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom declares under article 21 of the said Convention that it recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications submitted by another State Party, provided that such other State Party has, not less than twelve months prior to the submission by it of a communication in regard to the United Kingdom, made a declaration under article 21 recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications in regard to itself."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The United States declares, pursuant to article 21, paragraph 1, of the Convention, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention. It is the understanding of the United States that, pursuant to the

above-mentioned article, such communications shall be accepted and processed only if they come from a State Party which has made a similar declaration."

URUGUAY

27 July 1988

The Government of Uruguay recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and consider communications referring to the said articles [21 and 22].

VENEZUELA

26 April 1994

"The Government of the Republic of Venezuela recognizes the competence of the Committee against Torture as provided for under articles 21 and 22 of the Convention."

YUGOSLAVIA

"Yugoslavia recognizes, in compliance with article 21, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications in which one State Party to the Convention claims that another State Party does not fulfil the obligations pursuant to the Convention;

"Yugoslavia recognizes, in conformity with article 22, paragraph 1 of the Convention, the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

Notes:

¹ Including the provisions of articles 21 and 22 concerning the competence of the Committee against Torture, more than five States having, prior to that date, declared that they recognized the competence of the Committee against Torture, in accordance with the said articles.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Thirty-ninth session, Supplement No. 51 (A/39/51), p. 197.*

³ On 10 June 1997, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notifications as those made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following declaration:

The reservations made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to article 20 and paragraph 1 of article 30 of the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 September 1986 and 7 July 1988, respectively, with the following reservations:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound, in accordance with Article 30, paragraph 2, by the provisions of Article 30, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture as defined by article 20 of the Convention."

Subsequently, on 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation with respect to article 30 (1). See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

On 17 March 1995 and 3 September 1996, respectively, the Governments of Slovakia and the Czech Republic notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to article 20 made by Czechoslovakia upon signature, and confirmed upon ratification.

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 7 April 1986 and 9 September 1987, respectively, with the following reservations and declaration:

Reservations:

The German Democratic Republic declares in accordance with article 28, paragraph 1 of the Convention that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20.

The German Democratic Republic declares in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article.

Declaration:

The German Democratic Republic declares that it will bear its share only of those expenses in accordance with article 17, paragraph 7, and article 18, paragraph 5, of the Convention arising from activities under

the competence of the Committee as recognized by the German Democratic Republic.

In this regard, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declared, in a letter accompanying its instrument of ratification, the following:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has taken note of the reservations formulated by the Government of the German Democratic Republic pursuant to article 28, paragraph 1, and article 30, paragraph 2, respectively, and the declaration made by the German Democratic Republic with reference to article 17, paragraph 7, and article 18, paragraph 5. It does not regard the said declaration as affecting in any way the obligations of the German Democratic Republic as a State Party to the Convention (including the obligations to meet its share of the expenses of the Committee on Torture as apportioned by the first meeting of the States Parties held on 26 November 1987 or any subsequent such meetings) and do not accordingly raise objections to it. It reserves the rights of the United Kingdom in their entirety in the event that the said declaration should at any future time be claimed to affect the obligations of the German Democratic Republic as aforesaid."

Moreover, the Secretary-General had received from the following States, objections to the declaration made by the German Democratic Republic, on the dates indicated hereinafter:

France (23 June 1988):

France makes an objection to [the declaration] which it considers contrary with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The said objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between France and the German Democratic Republic.

Luxembourg (9 September 1988):

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg objects to this declaration, which it deems to be a reservation the effect of which would be to inhibit activities of the Committee in a manner incompatible with the purpose and the goal of the Convention.

The present objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the German Democratic Republic.

Sweden (28 September 1988):

"According to article 2, paragraph 1 (d) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties a unilateral statement, whereby a State e.g. when ratifying a treaty purports to exclude the legal effect of certain provisions of the Treaty in their application, is regarded as a reservation. Thus, such unilateral statements are considered as reservations regardless of their name or phrase. The Government of Sweden has come to the conclusion that the declaration made by the German Democratic Republic is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore is invalid according to article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. For this reason the Government of Sweden objects to this declaration."

Austria (29 September 1988):

"The Declaration [. . .] cannot alter or modify, in any respect, the obligations arising from that Convention for all States Parties thereto."

Denmark (29 September 1988):

"The Government of Denmark hereby enters its formal objection to [the declaration] which it considers to be a unilateral statement with the purpose of modifying the legal effect of certain provisions of the Convention against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in their application to the German Democratic Republic. It is the position of the Government of Denmark that the said declaration has no legal basis in the Convention or in international treaty law.

"This objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Denmark and the German Democratic Republic."

Norway (29 September 1988):

"The Government of Norway cannot accept this declaration entered by the German Democratic Republic. The Government of Norway considers that any such declaration is without legal effect, and cannot in any manner diminish the obligation of a government to contribute to the costs of the Committee in conformity with the provisions of the Convention."

Canada (5 October 1988):

The Government of Canada considers that this declaration is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention against Torture, and thus inadmissible under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Through its functions and its activities, the Committee against Torture plays an essential role in the execution of the obligations of States parties to the Convention against Torture. Any restriction whose effect is to hamper the activities of the Committee would thus be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

Greece (6 October 1988):

The Hellenic Republic raises an objection to [the declaration], which it considers to be in violation of article 19, paragraph (b), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The Convention against Torture expressly sets forth in article 28, paragraph 1, and article 30, paragraph 2, the reservations which may be made. The declaration of the German Democratic Republic is not, however, in conformity with these specified reservations.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the said Convention as between the Hellenic Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

Spain (6 October 1988):

. . . The Government of the Kingdom of Spain feels that such a reservation is a violation of article 19, paragraph (b), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, because the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment sets forth, in article 28, paragraph 1, and article 30, paragraph 2, the only reservations that may be made to the Convention, and the above-mentioned reservation of the German Democratic Republic does not conform to either of those reservations.

Switzerland (7 October 1988):

. . . That reservation is contrary to the purpose and aims of the Convention which are, through the Committee's activities, to encourage respect for a vitally important human right and to enhance the effectiveness of the struggle against torture the world over. This objection does not have the effect of preventing the Convention from entering into force between the Swiss Confederation and the German Democratic Republic.

Italy (12 January 1989):

The Convention authorizes only the reservations indicated in article 28 (1) and 30 (2). The reservation made by the German Democratic Republic is not therefore admissible under the terms of article 19 (b) of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

Portugal (9 February 1989):

". . . The Government of Portugal considers that this declaration is incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention.

This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and G.D.R."

Australia (8 August 1989):

"The Government of Australia considers that this declaration is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and, accordingly, hereby conveys Australia's objection to the declaration."

Finland (20 October 1989):

". . . The Government of Finland considers that any such declaration is without legal effect, and cannot in any manner diminish the obligation of a government to contribute to the costs of the Committee in conformity with the provisions of the Convention."

New Zealand (10 December 1989):

". . . The Government of New Zealand considers that this declaration is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between New Zealand and the German Democratic Republic."

Netherlands (21 December 1989):

"This declaration, clearly a reservation according to article 2, paragraph 1, under (d), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, not only "purports to exclude or modify the legal effect" of articles 17, paragraph 7, and 18, paragraph 5, of the present Convention in their application to the German Democratic Republic itself, but it would also affect the obligations of the other States Parties which would have to pay additionally in order to ensure the proper functioning of the Committee Against Torture. For this reason the reservation is not acceptable to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

"Thus, the assessment of the financial contributions of the States Parties to be made under article 17, paragraph 7, and article 18, paragraph 5, must be drawn up in disregard of the declaration of the German Democratic Republic."

Subsequently, in a communication received on 13 September 1990, the Government of the German Democratic Republic notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservations, made upon ratification, to articles 17 (7), 18 (5), 20 and 30 (1) of the Convention.

Further, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following declaration in respect of articles 21 and 22 of the Convention:

"The German Democratic Republic declares in accordance with article 21, paragraph 1, that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention.

"The German Democratic Republic in accordance with article 22, paragraph 1, declares that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention."

See also note 14 in chapter 1.2.

⁶ In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 5 above.

⁷ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁸ For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Helena, Saint Helena Dependencies, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

In this connection, on 14 April 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina an objection, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made in this regard in note 16 of chapter III.11, however also referring to General Assembly resolutions 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25.

Subsequently, on 17 April 1991, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following declaration:

The Argentine Government rejects the extension of the application of the [said] Convention to the Malvinas Islands, effected by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 8 December 1988, and reaffirms the rights of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic over those Islands, which are an integral part of its national territory.

The Argentine Republic recalls that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25, in which it recognizes the existence of a sovereignty dispute and requests the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the pending questions of sovereignty, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

On 9 December 1992, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the Convention applies to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Bermuda and Hong Kong (*see also note 3 in this chapter*).

⁹ On 3 June 1994, the Secretary-General received a communication from the Government of the United States of America requesting, in compliance with a condition set forth by the Senate of the United States of America, in giving advice and consent to the ratification of the Convention, and in contemplation of the deposit of an instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Government of the United States of America, that a notification should be made to all present and prospective ratifying Parties to the Convention to the effect that:

"... nothing in this Convention requires or authorizes legislation, or other action, by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

¹⁰ In communications received on 8 March 1989, 19 and 20 April 1989, respectively, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw the reservations concerning article 30 (1) made upon ratification. The reservation made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by the other two Governments, reads as follows:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 30 of the Convention.

On 1 October 1991, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservation with regard to article 20 made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture as defined by article 20 of the Convention.

¹¹ On 24 June 1992 and 25 June 1999, respectively, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservations to article 30 (1) and 20, made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the reservations, see *United Nations, Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, p. 198.

¹² In a communication received on 7 September 1990, the Government of Chile notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration made by virtue of article 28 (1) upon signature and confirmed upon ratification by which the Government did not recognize the competence of the Committee against torture as defined by article 20 of the Convention. The Government of Chile further decided to withdraw the following reservations, made upon ratification, to article 2 (3) and article 3, of the Convention:

(a) [To] Article 2, paragraph 3, in so far as it modifies the principle of "obedience upon reiteration" contained in Chilean domestic law. The Government of Chile will apply the provisions of that international norm to subordinate personnel governed by the Code of Military Justice, provided that the order patently intended to lead to perpetration of the acts referred to in article 1 is not insisted on by the superior officer after being challenged by his subordinate.

(b) Article 3, by reason of the discretionary and subjective nature of the terms in which it is drafted.

It will be recalled that the Secretary-General had received various objections to the said declarations from the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Italy (14 August 1989):

The Government of Italy considers that the reservations entered by Chile are not valid, as they are incompatible with the objection and purpose of the Convention. The present objection is in no way an obstacle to the entry into force of this Convention between Italy and Chile.

Denmark (7 September 1989):

"The Danish Government considers the said reservations as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore invalid.

"This objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Denmark and Chile."

Luxembourg (12 September 1989):

... The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg objects to the reservations, which are incompatible with the intent and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not represent an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Chile.

Czechoslovakia (20 September 1989):

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers the reservations of the Government of Chile [...] as incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention.

"The obligation of each State to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction is unexceptional. It is the obligation of each State to ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. This obligation is confirmed, *inter alia*, in article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention concerned.

"The observance of provisions set up in article 3 of this Convention is necessitated by the need to ensure more effective protection for persons who might be in danger of being subjected to torture and this is obviously one of the principal purposes of the Convention.

"Therefore, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid."

France (20 September 1989):

France considers that the reservations made by Chile are not valid as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

Such objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between France and Chile.

Sweden (25 September 1989):

"... These reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore are impermissible according to article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. For this reason the Government of Sweden objects to these reservations. This objection does not have the effect of preventing the Convention from entering into force between Sweden and Chile, and the said reservations cannot alter or modify, in any respect, the obligations arising from the Convention."

Spain (26 September 1989):

... The aforementioned reservations are contrary to the purposes and aims of the Convention.

The present objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Spain and Chile.

Norway (28 September 1989):

"... The Government of Norway considers the said reservations as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore invalid.

"This objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Norway and Chile."

Portugal (6 October 1989):

". . . The Government of Portugal considers such reservations to be incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention and therefore invalid.

"This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Chile."

Greece (13 October 1989):

Greece does not accept the reservations since they are incompatible with the purpose and object of the Convention.

The above-mentioned objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Greece and Chile.

Finland (20 October 1989):

". . . The Government of Finland considers the said reservations as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore invalid.

"This objection is not an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and Chile."

Canada (23 October 1989):

"The reservations by Chile are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention Against Torture and thus inadmissible under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties."

Turkey (3 November 1989):

"The Government of Turkey considers such reservations to be incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention and therefore invalid.

"This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Turkey and Chile."

Australia (7 November 1989):

"[The Government of Australia] has come to the conclusion that these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore are impermissible according to article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The Government of Australia therefore objects to these reservations. This objection does not have the effect of preventing the Convention from entering into force between Australia and Chile, and the afore-mentioned reservations cannot alter or modify, in any respect, the obligations arising from the Convention."

Netherlands (7 November 1989):

"Since the purpose of the Convention is strengthening of the existing prohibition of torture and similar practices the reservation to article 2, paragraph 3, to the effect to an order from a superior officer or a public authority may - in some cases - be invoked as a justification of torture, must be rejected as contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.

"For similar reasons the reservation to article 3 must be regarded as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

"These objections are not an obstacle to the entry into force of this Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Chile."

Switzerland (8 November 1989):

These reservations are not compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, which are to improve respect for human rights of fundamental importance and to make more effective the struggle against torture throughout the world.

This objection does not have the effect of preventing the Convention from entering into force between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Chile.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (8 November 1989):

"The United Kingdom is unable to accept the reservation to article 2, paragraph 3, or the reservation to article 3."

In the same communication, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"(a) The reservations to article 28, paragraph 1, and to article 30, paragraph 1, being reservations expressly permitted by the Convention, do not call for any observations by the United Kingdom.

"(b) The United Kingdom takes note of the reservation referring to the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, which cannot, however, affect the obligations of Chile in respect of the United Kingdom, as a non-Party to the said Convention."

Austria (9 November 1989):

"The reservations [. . .] are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and are therefore impermissible under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. The Republic of Austria therefore objects against these reservations and states that they cannot alter or modify, in any respect, the obligations arising from the Convention for all States Parties thereto."

New Zealand (10 December 1989):

". . . The New Zealand Government considers the said reservations to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between New Zealand and Chile."

Bulgaria (24 January 1990):

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers the reservations made by Chile with regard to art. 2, para. 3 and art. 3 of the Convention against torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of December 10, 1984 incompatible with the object and the purpose of the Convention.

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria holds the view that each State is obliged to take all measures to prevent any acts of torture and other forms of cruel and inhuman treatment within its jurisdiction, including the unconditional qualification of such acts as crimes in its national criminal code. It is in this sense that art. 2, para. 3 of the Convention is formulated.

"The provisions of art. 3 of the Convention are dictated by the necessity to grant the most effective protection to persons who risk to suffer torture or other inhuman treatment. For this reason these provisions should not be interpreted on the basis of subjective or any other circumstances, under which they were formulated.

"In view of this the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the reservations."

Further, in a communication received on 3 September 1999, the Government of Chile withdrew the following reservation made upon ratification:

The Government of Chile will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 30, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

¹³ In a communication received on 30 May 1990, the Government of Guatemala notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the reservations made by virtue of the provisions of articles 28 (1) and 30 (2), made upon accession to the Convention.

¹⁴ In a communication received on 13 September 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it has decided to withdraw the following reservations relating to articles 20 and 30 (1) made upon ratification:

The Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture as defined by article 20 of the Convention.

The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 30 of the Convention.

¹⁵ On 26 February 1996, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General that with respect to the reservations under I (1) and understandings under II (2) and (3) made by the United States of America upon ratification "it is the understanding of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that [the said reservations and understandings] do not touch upon the obligations of the United States of America as State Party to the Convention."

¹⁶ In a notification received on 19 February 1999, the Government of Zambia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation to article 20 of the Convention, made upon accession. The text of the reservation reads as follows:

"With a reservation on article 20."

¹⁷ On 15 June 1999, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

China (19 October 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of ratification on 4 October 1988, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to Article 20 and paragraph 1 of Article 30 of the Convention will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Portugal (21 October 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

¹⁸ On 4 August 1998, the Government Bahrain withdrew the following reservation to article 20 made upon accession:

1. The State of Bahrain does not recognize the competence of the Committee for which provision is made in article 20 of the Convention.

¹⁹ In this regard, the Secretary-General received communications from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Germany (17 December 1999):

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany notes that the said declaration constitutes a reservation of a general nature. A reservation according to which article 14 paragraph 1 of the Convention will only be applied by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh "in consonance with the existing laws and legislation in the country" raises doubts as to the full commitment of Bangladesh to the object and purpose of the Convention. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all Parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Convention. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Bangladesh".

Netherlands (20 December 1999):

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that such a reservation, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of this State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Bangladesh.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Bangladesh".

**9. a) Amendments to articles 17 (7) and 18 (5) of the Convention against Torture
and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**

New York, 8 September 1992

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 29 (2)].
STATUS: Parties: 23.
TEXT: Doc. CAT/sp/1992/L.1.

Note: The amendments were proposed by the Government of Australia and circulated by the Secretary-General under cover of depositary notification C.N.10.1992.TREATIES-1 of 28 February 1992, in accordance with article 29 (1) of the Convention. The Conference of the States Parties convened by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 29 (1)¹, adopted, on 8 September 1992, the amendments which were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 47/111¹ of 16 December 1992.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Australia	15 Oct 1993 A	New Zealand.....	8 Oct 1993 A
Bulgaria	2 Mar 1995 A	Norway.....	6 Oct 1993 A
Canada	8 Feb 1995 A	Philippines	27 Nov 1996 A
Colombia	1 Sep 1999 A	Portugal	17 Apr 1998 A
Cyprus.....	22 Feb 1994 A	Seychelles.....	23 Jul 1993 A
Denmark	3 Sep 1993 A	Spain.....	5 May 1999 A
Ecuador.....	6 Sep 1995 A	Sweden.....	14 May 1993 A
Finland	5 Feb 1993 A	Switzerland.....	10 Dec 1993 A
France.....	24 May 1994 A	Ukraine.....	17 Jun 1994 A
Germany.....	8 Oct 1996 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	7 Feb 1994 A
Iceland	23 Oct 1996 A		
Liechtenstein.....	24 Aug 1994 A		
Netherlands ²	24 Jan 1995 A		

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/47/49), p. 192.*

² For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

10. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS

New York, 10 December 1985

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 April 1988, in accordance with article 18 (1).
REGISTRATION: 3 April 1988, No. 25822.
STATUS: Signatories: 73. Parties: 58.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1500, p. 161.

Note: The Convention was adopted by resolution 40/64 G¹ of 10 December 1985 at the fortieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria.....	16 May 1986	27 Oct 1988	Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a
Angola.....		9 Aug 1990 a	Lebanon.....	7 Nov 1986	
Antigua and Barbuda.	28 May 1986	9 Sep 1987	Liberia.....	2 May 1986	
Bahamas.....	20 May 1986	13 Nov 1986	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....	16 May 1986	29 Jun 1988
Barbados.....	16 May 1986	2 Oct 1986	Madagascar.....	16 May 1986	
Belarus.....	16 May 1986	1 Jul 1987	Malaysia.....	16 May 1986	
Benin.....	16 May 1986		Maldives.....	3 Oct 1986	
Bolivia.....	16 May 1986	24 Apr 1988	Mali.....		7 Feb 1989 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Mauritania.....	18 Jan 1988	13 Dec 1988
Bulgaria.....	10 Jun 1986	18 Aug 1987	Mauritius.....		26 Jun 1990 a
Burkina Faso.....	16 May 1986	29 Jun 1988	Mexico.....	16 May 1986	18 Jun 1987
Burundi.....	16 May 1986		Mongolia.....	16 May 1986	16 Dec 1987 AA
Cameroon.....	21 Mar 1988		Morocco.....	16 May 1986	
Cape Verde.....	16 May 1986		Nepal.....	24 Jun 1986	1 Mar 1989
Central African Repub- lic.....	16 May 1986		Nicaragua.....	16 May 1986	
China.....	21 Oct 1987		Niger.....	27 May 1986	2 Sep 1986
Colombia.....	31 Jul 1986		Nigeria.....	16 May 1986	20 May 1987
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Panama.....	16 May 1986	
Cuba.....	16 May 1986	11 Dec 1990	Peru.....	30 May 1986	7 Jul 1988
Cyprus.....	9 Jul 1987		Philippines.....	16 May 1986	27 Jul 1987
Czech Republic ³		22 Feb 1993 d	Poland.....	16 May 1986	4 Mar 1988
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	16 May 1986		Qatar.....	3 Dec 1987	19 Jan 1988
Ecuador.....	16 May 1986	12 Jun 1991	Russian Federation ..	16 May 1986	11 Jun 1987
Egypt.....	16 May 1986	2 Apr 1991	Rwanda.....	16 May 1986	
Equatorial Guinea...		27 Mar 1987 a	Saint Kitts and Nevis.	16 May 1986	5 Dec 1988
Estonia.....		21 Oct 1991 a	Saint Lucia.....	29 May 1987	
Ethiopia.....	16 May 1986	22 Jul 1987	Senegal.....	16 May 1986	15 Oct 1986
Gabon.....	16 May 1986		Sierra Leone.....	16 May 1986	
Ghana.....	16 May 1986	24 Mar 1988	Somalia.....	4 Jun 1986	
Guinea.....	16 May 1986	10 Oct 1989	Sudan.....	16 May 1986	23 Feb 1990
Guinea-Bissau.....	16 May 1986		Syrian Arab Republic	16 May 1986	28 Nov 1988
Guyana.....	1 Oct 1986	1 Oct 1986	Togo.....	29 May 1986	23 Apr 1987
Haiti.....	16 May 1986		Trinidad and Tobago.	21 May 1986	11 Oct 1990
Hungary.....	25 Jun 1986		Tunisia.....	16 May 1986	25 Sep 1989
India.....		12 Sep 1990 a	Uganda.....	16 May 1986	29 Aug 1986
Indonesia.....	16 May 1986	23 Jul 1993	Ukraine.....	16 May 1986	19 Jun 1987
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	16 May 1986	12 Jan 1988	United Republic of Tanzania.....	16 May 1986	13 Jan 1989
Iraq.....		30 Jan 1989 a	Uruguay.....	28 May 1986	26 Jan 1988
Jamaica.....	16 May 1986	2 Oct 1986	Venezuela.....	16 May 1986	3 Oct 1989
Jordan.....	16 May 1986	26 Aug 1987	Yemen ⁴	16 May 1986	
Kenya.....	16 May 1986		Yugoslavia.....	16 May 1986	22 Dec 1989
Kuwait.....		28 Aug 1998 a	Zambia.....	10 Feb 1988	8 Mar 1988
			Zimbabwe.....	16 May 1986	14 Jul 1987

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

CUBA

Declaration:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers, with respect to the provisions of article 19 of the Convention, that any

dispute arising between Parties should be resolved by direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel.

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Fortieth session, Supplement No. 53 (A/40/53), p. 37.*

² The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 16 May 1986 and 15 September 1986, respectively. See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 25 February 1987 and 29 July 1987, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The formality was effected by Democratic Yemen. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

11. CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

New York, 20 November 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49 (1).
REGISTRATION: 2 September 1990, No. 27531.
STATUS: Signatories: 140. Parties: 191.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, p. 3; depositary notifications C.N.147.1993.TREATIES-5 of 15 May 1993 [amendments to article 43 (2)]¹; and C.N.322.1995.TREATIES-7 of 7 November 1995 [amendment to article 43 (2)].

Note: The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 44/25² of 20 November 1989 at the Forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	27 Sep 1990	28 Mar 1994	Cyprus	5 Oct 1990	7 Feb 1991
Albania	26 Jan 1990	27 Feb 1992	Czech Republic ⁴		22 Feb 1993 d
Algeria	26 Jan 1990	16 Apr 1993	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23 Aug 1990	21 Sep 1990
Andorra	2 Oct 1995	2 Jan 1996	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 Mar 1990	27 Sep 1990
Angola	14 Feb 1990	5 Dec 1990	Denmark	26 Jan 1990	19 Jul 1991
Antigua and Barbuda .	12 Mar 1991	5 Oct 1993	Djibouti	30 Sep 1990	6 Dec 1990
Argentina	29 Jun 1990	4 Dec 1990	Dominica	26 Jan 1990	13 Mar 1991
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a	Dominican Republic .	8 Aug 1990	11 Jun 1991
Australia	22 Aug 1990	17 Dec 1990	Ecuador	26 Jan 1990	23 Mar 1990
Austria	26 Jan 1990	6 Aug 1992	Egypt	5 Feb 1990	6 Jul 1990
Azerbaijan		13 Aug 1992 a	El Salvador	26 Jan 1990	10 Jul 1990
Bahamas	30 Oct 1990	20 Feb 1991	Equatorial Guinea . . .		15 Jun 1992 a
Bahrain		13 Feb 1992 a	Eritrea	20 Dec 1993	3 Aug 1994
Bangladesh		3 Aug 1990	Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Barbados	19 Apr 1990	9 Oct 1990	Ethiopia		14 May 1991 a
Belarus	26 Jan 1990	1 Oct 1990	Fiji	2 Jul 1993	13 Aug 1993
Belgium	26 Jan 1990	16 Dec 1991	Finland	26 Jan 1990	20 Jun 1991
Belize	2 Mar 1990	2 May 1990	France	26 Jan 1990	7 Aug 1990
Benin	25 Apr 1990	3 Aug 1990	Gabon	26 Jan 1990	9 Feb 1994
Bhutan	4 Jun 1990	1 Aug 1990	Gambia	5 Feb 1990	8 Aug 1990
Bolivia	8 Mar 1990	26 Jun 1990	Georgia		2 Jun 1994 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Germany ⁵	26 Jan 1990	6 Mar 1992
Botswana		14 Mar 1995 a	Ghana	29 Jan 1990	5 Feb 1990
Brazil	26 Jan 1990	24 Sep 1990	Greece	26 Jan 1990	11 May 1993
Brunei Darussalam . .		27 Dec 1995 a	Grenada	21 Feb 1990	5 Nov 1990
Bulgaria	31 May 1990	3 Jun 1991	Guatemala	26 Jan 1990	6 Jun 1990
Burkina Faso	26 Jan 1990	31 Aug 1990	Guinea		13 Jul 1990 a
Burundi	8 May 1990	19 Oct 1990	Guinea-Bissau	26 Jan 1990	20 Aug 1990
Cambodia		15 Oct 1992 a	Guyana	30 Sep 1990	14 Jan 1991
Cameroon	25 Sep 1990	11 Jan 1993	Haiti	26 Jan 1990	8 Jun 1995
Canada	28 May 1990	13 Dec 1991	Holy See	20 Apr 1990	20 Apr 1990
Cape Verde		4 Jun 1992 a	Honduras	31 May 1990	10 Aug 1990
Central African Repub- lic	30 Jul 1990	23 Apr 1992	Hungary	14 Mar 1990	7 Oct 1991
Chad	30 Sep 1990	2 Oct 1990	Iceland	26 Jan 1990	28 Oct 1992
Chile	26 Jan 1990	13 Aug 1990	India		11 Dec 1992 a
China ³	29 Aug 1990	2 Mar 1992	Indonesia	26 Jan 1990	5 Sep 1990
Colombia	26 Jan 1990	28 Jan 1991	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5 Sep 1991	13 Jul 1994
Comoros	30 Sep 1990	22 Jun 1993	Iraq		15 Jun 1994 a
Congo		14 Oct 1993 a	Ireland	30 Sep 1990	28 Sep 1992
Cook Islands		6 Jun 1997 a	Israel	3 Jul 1990	3 Oct 1991
Costa Rica	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1990	Italy	26 Jan 1990	5 Sep 1991
Côte d'Ivoire	26 Jan 1990	4 Feb 1991	Jamaica	26 Jan 1990	14 May 1991
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Japan	21 Sep 1990	22 Apr 1994
Cuba	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1991			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Jordan	29 Aug 1990	24 May 1991	Russian Federation	26 Jan 1990	16 Aug 1990
Kazakhstan	16 Feb 1994	12 Aug 1994	Rwanda	26 Jan 1990	24 Jan 1991
Kenya	26 Jan 1990	30 Jul 1990	Saint Kitts and Nevis	26 Jan 1990	24 Jul 1990
Kiribati		11 Dec 1995 a	Saint Lucia	30 Sep 1990	16 Jun 1993
Kuwait	7 Jun 1990	21 Oct 1991	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 Sep 1993	26 Oct 1993
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a	Samoa	30 Sep 1990	29 Nov 1994
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic		8 May 1991 a	San Marino		25 Nov 1991 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a	Sao Tome and Principe		14 May 1991 a
Lebanon	26 Jan 1990	14 May 1991	Saudi Arabia		26 Jan 1996 a
Lesotho	21 Aug 1990	10 Mar 1992	Senegal	26 Jan 1990	31 Jul 1990
Liberia	26 Apr 1990	4 Jun 1993	Seychelles		7 Sep 1990 a
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		15 Apr 1993 a	Sierra Leone	13 Feb 1990	18 Jun 1990
Liechtenstein	30 Sep 1990	22 Dec 1995	Singapore		5 Oct 1995 a
Lithuania		31 Jan 1992 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Luxembourg	21 Mar 1990	7 Mar 1994	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Madagascar	19 Apr 1990	19 Mar 1991	Solomon Islands		10 Apr 1995 a
Malawi		2 Jan 1991 a	South Africa	29 Jan 1993	16 Jun 1995
Malaysia		17 Feb 1995 a	Spain	26 Jan 1990	6 Dec 1990
Maldives	21 Aug 1990	11 Feb 1991	Sri Lanka	26 Jan 1990	12 Jul 1991
Mali	26 Jan 1990	20 Sep 1990	Sudan	24 Jul 1990	3 Aug 1990
Malta	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990	Suriname	26 Jan 1990	1 Mar 1993
Marshall Islands	14 Apr 1993	4 Oct 1993	Swaziland	22 Aug 1990	7 Sep 1995
Mauritania	26 Jan 1990	16 May 1991	Sweden	26 Jan 1990	29 Jun 1990
Mauritius		26 Jul 1990 a	Switzerland	1 May 1991	24 Feb 1997
Mexico	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990	Syrian Arab Republic	18 Sep 1990	15 Jul 1993
Micronesia (Federated States of)		5 May 1993 a	Tajikistan		26 Oct 1993 a
Monaco		21 Jun 1993 a	Thailand		27 Mar 1992 a
Mongolia	26 Jan 1990	5 Jul 1990	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁸		2 Dec 1993 d
Morocco	26 Jan 1990	21 Jun 1993	Togo	26 Jan 1990	1 Aug 1990
Mozambique	30 Sep 1990	26 Apr 1994	Tonga		6 Nov 1995 a
Myanmar		15 Jul 1991 a	Trinidad and Tobago	30 Sep 1990	5 Dec 1991
Namibia	26 Sep 1990	30 Sep 1990	Tunisia	26 Feb 1990	30 Jan 1992
Nauru		27 Jul 1994 a	Turkey	14 Sep 1990	4 Apr 1995
Nepal	26 Jan 1990	14 Sep 1990	Turkmenistan		20 Sep 1993 a
Netherlands ⁶	26 Jan 1990	6 Feb 1995 A	Tuvalu		22 Sep 1995 a
New Zealand ⁷	1 Oct 1990	6 Apr 1993	Uganda	17 Aug 1990	17 Aug 1990
Nicaragua	6 Feb 1990	5 Oct 1990	Ukraine	21 Feb 1990	28 Aug 1991
Niger	26 Jan 1990	30 Sep 1990	United Arab Emirates		3 Jan 1997 a
Nigeria	26 Jan 1990	19 Apr 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{1,9}	19 Apr 1990	16 Dec 1991
Niue		20 Dec 1995 a	United Republic of Tanzania	1 Jun 1990	10 Jun 1991
Norway	26 Jan 1990	8 Jan 1991	United States of Amer- ica	16 Feb 1995	
Oman		9 Dec 1996 a	Uruguay	26 Jan 1990	20 Nov 1990
Pakistan	20 Sep 1990	12 Nov 1990	Uzbekistan		29 Jun 1994 a
Palau		4 Aug 1995 a	Vanuatu	30 Sep 1990	7 Jul 1993
Panama	26 Jan 1990	12 Dec 1990	Venezuela	26 Jan 1990	13 Sep 1990
Papua New Guinea	30 Sep 1990	2 Mar 1993	Viet Nam	26 Jan 1990	28 Feb 1990
Paraguay	4 Apr 1990	25 Sep 1990	Yemen ¹⁰	13 Feb 1990	1 May 1991
Peru	26 Jan 1990	4 Sep 1990	Yugoslavia	26 Jan 1990	3 Jan 1991
Philippines	26 Jan 1990	21 Aug 1990	Zambia	30 Sep 1990	6 Dec 1991
Poland	26 Jan 1990	7 Jun 1991	Zimbabwe	8 Mar 1990	11 Sep 1990
Portugal ³⁴	26 Jan 1990	21 Sep 1990			
Qatar	8 Dec 1992	3 Apr 1995			
Republic of Korea	25 Sep 1990	20 Nov 1991			
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a			
Romania	26 Jan 1990	28 Sep 1990			

Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, accession or succession. For objections thereto, see hereinafter.)

AFGHANISTAN

Upon signature:

Declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan reserves the right to express, upon ratifying the Convention, reservations on all provisions of the Convention that are incompatible with the laws of Islamic Shari'a and the local legislation in effect."

ALGERIA

Interpretative declarations:

Article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2:

The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 14 shall be interpreted by the Algerian Government in compliance with the basic foundations of the Algerian legal system, in particular:

- With the Constitution, which stipulates in its article 2 that Islam is the State religion and in its article 35 that "there shall be no infringement of the inviolability of the freedom of conviction and the inviolability of the freedom of opinion";

- With Law No. 84-11 of 9 June 1984, comprising the Family Code, which stipulates that a child's education is to take place in accordance with the religion of its father.

Articles 13, 16 and 17:

Articles 13, 16 and 17 shall be applied while taking account of the interest of the child and the need to safeguard its physical and mental integrity. In this framework, the Algerian Government shall interpret the provisions of these articles while taking account of:

- The provisions of the Penal Code, in particular those sections relating to breaches of public order, to public decency and to the incitement of minors to immorality and debauchery;

- The provisions of Law No. 90-07 of 3 April 1990, comprising the Information Code, and particularly its article 24 stipulating that "the director of a publication destined for children must be assisted by an educational advisory body";

- Article 26 of the same Code, which provides that "national and foreign periodicals and specialized publications, whatever their nature or purpose, must not contain any illustration, narrative, information or insertion contrary to Islamic morality, national values or human rights or advocate racism, fanaticism and treason. Further, such publications must contain no publicity or advertising that may promote violence and delinquency."

ANDORRA

Declarations:

A.- The Principality of Andorra deplores the fact that the [said Convention] does not prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts. It also disagrees with the provisions of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, concerning the participation and recruitment of children from the age of 15.

B.- The Principality of Andorra will apply the provisions of articles 7 and 8 of the Convention without prejudice to the provisions of part II, article 7 of the Constitution of the Principality of Andorra, concerning Andorran nationality.

Article 7 of the Constitution of Andorra provides that:

A La lei qualificada shall determine the rules pertaining to the acquisition and loss of nationality and the legal consequences thereof.

Acquisition or retention of a nationality other than Andorran nationality shall result in the loss of the latter in accordance with the conditions and limits established by law.

ARGENTINA

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Argentine Republic enters a reservation to subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of article 21 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and declares that those subparagraphs shall not apply in areas within its jurisdiction because, in its view, before they can be applied a strict mechanism must exist for the legal protection of children in matters of inter-country adoption, in order to prevent trafficking in and the sale of children.

Declarations:

Concerning article 1 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that the article must be interpreted to the effect that a child means every human being from the moment of conception up to the age of eighteen.

Concerning article 38 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that it would have liked the Convention categorically to prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts. Such a prohibition exists in its domestic law which, by virtue of article 41 of the Convention, it shall continue to apply in this regard.

Upon ratification:

Declaration:

Concerning subparagraph (f) of article 24 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic considers that questions relating to family planning are the exclusive concern of parents in accordance with ethical and moral principles and understands it to be a State obligation, under this article, to adopt measures providing guidance for parents and education for responsible parenthood.

AUSTRALIA

Reservation:

"Australia accepts the general principles of article 37. In relation to the second sentence of paragraph (c), the obligation to separate children from adults in prison is accepted only to the extent that such imprisonment is considered by the responsible authorities to be feasible and consistent with the obligation that children be able to maintain contact with their families, having regard to the geography and demography of Australia. Australia, therefore, ratifies the Convention to the extent that it is unable to comply with the obligation imposed by article 37 (c)."

AUSTRIA

Reservations:

"1. Article 13 and article 15 of the Convention will be applied provided that they will not affect legal restrictions in accordance with article 10 and article 11 of the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950.

"2. Article 17 will be applied to the extent that it is compatible with the basic rights of others, in particular with the basic rights of freedom of information and freedom of press."

Declarations:

"1. Austria will not make any use of the possibility provided for in article 38, paragraph 2, to determine an age limit of 15 years for taking part in hostilities as this rule is incompatible with article 3, paragraph 1, which determines that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

"2. Austria declares, in accordance with its constitutional law, to apply article 38, paragraph 3, provided that only male Austrian citizens are subject to compulsory military service."

BAHAMAS

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas upon signing the Convention reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 2 of the said Convention insofar as those provisions relate to the conferment of citizenship upon a child having regard to the Provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas".

BANGLADESH¹¹

Reservations:

"[The Government of Bangladesh] ratifies the Convention with a reservation to article 14, paragraph 1.

"Also article 21 would apply subject to the existing laws and practices in Bangladesh."

BELGIUM

Interpretative declarations:

1. With regard to article 2, paragraph 1, according to the interpretation of the Belgian Government non-discrimination on grounds of national origin does not necessarily imply the obligation for States automatically to guarantee foreigners the same rights as their nationals. This concept should be understood as designed to rule out all arbitrary conduct but not differences in treatment based on objective and reasonable considerations, in accordance with the principles prevailing in democratic societies.

2. Articles 13 and 15 shall be applied by the Belgian Government within the context of the provisions and limitations set forth or authorized by said Convention in articles 10 and 11 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950.

3. The Belgian Government declares that it interprets article 14, paragraph 1, as meaning that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 19 December 1966 and article 9 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950, the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion implies also the freedom to choose his or her religion or belief.

4. With regard to article 40, paragraph 2 (b) (v), the Belgian Government considers that the expression "according to law" at the end of that provision means that:

(a) This provision shall not apply to minors who, under Belgian law, are declared guilty and are sentenced in a higher court following an appeal against their acquittal in a court of the first instance;

(b) This provision shall not apply to minors who, under Belgian law, are referred directly to a higher court such as the Court of Assize.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina reserves the right not to apply paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Convention since the internal legislation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina provides for the right of competent authorities (guardianship authorities) to determine on separation of a child from his/her parents without a previous judicial review."

BOTSWANA¹⁹

Reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Botswana enters a reservation with regard to the provisions of article 1 of the Convention and does not consider itself bound by the same in so far as such may conflict with the Laws and Statutes of Botswana."

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM^{20, 21, 22}

Reservation:

"[The Government of Brunei Darussalam] expresses its reservations on the provisions of the said Convention which may be contrary to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islam, the State, religion, and without prejudice to the generality of the said reservations, in particular expresses its reservation on articles 14, 20 and 21 of the Convention."

CANADA

Reservations:

"(i) *Article 21*

With a view to ensuring full respect for the purposes and intent of article 20 (3) and article 30 of the Convention, the Government of Canada reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 21 to the extent that they may be inconsistent with customary forms of care among aboriginal peoples in Canada.

"(ii) *Article 37 (c)*

The Government of Canada accepts the general principles of article 37 (c) of the Convention, but reserves the right not to detain children separately from adults where this is not appropriate or feasible.

Statement of understanding:

"*Article 30:*

It is the understanding of the Government of Canada that, in matters relating to aboriginal peoples of Canada, the fulfilment of its responsibilities under article 4 of the Convention must take into account the provisions of article 30. In particular, in assessing what measures are appropriate to implement the rights recognized in the Convention for aboriginal children, due regard must be paid to not denying their right, in community with other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion and to use their own language."

CHINA

Reservation:

[T]he People's Republic of China shall fulfil its obligations provided by article 6 of the Convention under the prerequisite that the Convention accords with the provisions of article 25 concerning family planning of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and in conformity with the provisions of article 2 of the Law of Minor Children of the People's Republic of China.

COLOMBIA

Upon signature:

The Colombian Government considers that, while the minimum age of 15 years for taking part in armed conflicts, set forth in article 38 of the Convention, is the outcome of serious negotiations which reflect various legal, political and cultural systems in the world, it would have been preferable to fix that age at 18 years in accordance with the principles and norms prevailing in various regions and countries, Colombia among them, for which reason the Colombian Government, for the purpose of ar-

article 38 of the Convention, shall construe the age in question to be 18 years.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Government of Colombia, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 1 (d) of the Convention, declares that for the purposes of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, the age referred to in said paragraphs shall be understood to be 18 years, given the fact that, under Colombian law, the minimum age for recruitment into the armed forces of personnel called for military service is 18 years.

COOK ISLANDS

Reservations:

"The Government of the Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 2 in so far as those provisions may relate to the conferment of Cook Islands nationality, citizenship or permanent residency upon a child having regard to the Constitution and other legislation as may from time to time be in force in the Cook Islands.

With respect to article 10, the Government of the Cook Islands reserves the right to apply such legislation, in so far as it relates to the entry into, stay in and departure from the Cook Islands of those who do not have the right under the law of the Cook Islands to enter and remain in the Cook Islands, and to the acquisition and possession of citizenship, as it may deem necessary from time to time.

The Government of the Cook Islands accepts the general principles of article 37. In relation to the second sentence of paragraph (c), the obligation to separate children from adults in prison is accepted only to the extent that such imprisonment is considered by the responsible authorities to be feasible. The Cook Islands reserves the right not to apply article 37 in so far as those provisions require children who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults.

Declarations:

Domestically, the Convention does not apply directly. It establishes State obligations under international law that the Cook Islands fulfils in accordance with its national law.

Article 2 paragraph (1) does not necessarily imply the obligation of States automatically to guarantee foreigners the same rights as their nationals. The concept of non-discrimination on the basis of national origin should be understood as designed to rule out all arbitrary conduct but not differences in treatment based on objective and reasonable considerations, in accordance with the principles prevailing in democratic societies.

The Government of the Cook Islands will take the opportunity afforded by its accession to the Convention to initiate reforms in its domestic legislation relating to adoption that are in keeping with the spirit of the Convention and that it considers appropriate, in line with article 3 (2) of the Convention to ensure the well-being of the child. While all adoptions now permitted under Cook Islands law are based on the principle of the best interest of the child being of paramount consideration and authorised by the High Court in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, the principal aim of the planned measures will be to remove vestigial discrimination provisions governing adoptions found in legislation enacted with respect to the Cook Islands prior to the acquisition of sovereignty by the Cook Islands in order to ensure non-discriminatory adoption arrangements for all Cook Islands nationals."

CROATIA²⁴

Reservation:

"The Republic of Croatia reserves the right not to apply paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Convention since the internal legislation of the Republic of Croatia provides for the right of competent authorities (Centres for Social Work) to determine on separation of a child from his/her parents without a previous judicial review."

CUBA

Declaration:

With reference to article 1 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that in Cuba, under the domestic legislation in force, majority is not attained at 18 years of age for purposes of the full exercise of civic rights.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

DENMARK¹²

Reservations:

"Article 40, paragraph 2 (b) (v) shall not be binding on Denmark.

"It is a fundamental principle of the Danish Administration of Justice Act that everybody shall be entitled to have any penal measures imposed on him or her by a court of first instance reviewed by a higher court. There are, however, some provisions limiting this right in certain cases, for instance verdicts returned by a jury on the question of guilt, which have not been reversed by the legally trained judges of the court."

DJIBOUTI^{11, 14, 19}

Declaration:

[The Government of Djibouti] shall not consider itself bound by any provisions or articles that are incompatible with its religion and its traditional values.

ECUADOR²⁶

Upon signature:

Declaration:

"In signing the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Ecuador reaffirms . . . [that it is] especially pleased with the ninth preambular paragraph of the draft Convention, which pointed to the need to protect the unborn child, and believed that that paragraph should be borne in mind in interpreting all the articles of the Convention, particularly article 24. While the minimum age set in article 38 was, in its view, too low, [the Government of Ecuador] did not wish to endanger the chances for the Convention's adoption by consensus and therefore would not propose any amendment to the text."

EGYPT

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Since The Islamic Shariah is one of the fundamental sources of legislation in Egyptian positive law and because the Shariah, in enjoining the provision of every means of protection and care for children by numerous ways and means, does not include among those ways and means the system of adoption existing in certain other bodies of positive law,

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt expresses its reservation with respect to all the clauses and provisions relating to adoption in the said Convention, and in particular with respect to the provisions governing adoption in articles 20 and 21 of the Convention.

FRANCE

Declarations and reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

(1) The Government of the French Republic declares that this Convention, particularly article 6, cannot be interpreted as constituting any obstacle to the implementation of the provisions of French legislation relating to the voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

(2) The Government of the Republic declares that, in the light of article 2 of the Constitution of the French Republic, article 30 is not applicable so far as the Republic is concerned.

(3) The Government of the Republic construes article 40, paragraph 2 (b) (v), as establishing a general principle to which limited exceptions may be made under law. This is particularly the case for certain non-appealable offences tried by the Police Court and for offences of a criminal nature. None the less, the decisions handed down by the final court of jurisdiction may be appealed before the Court of Cassation, which shall rule on the legality of the decision taken.

GERMANY^{5,27}

Upon signature:

Declaration:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to make, upon ratification, such declarations as it considers necessary, especially with regard to the interpretation of articles 9, 10, 18 and 22."

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares . . . that it will take the opportunity afforded by the ratification of the Convention to initiate reforms in its domestic legislation that are in keeping with the spirit of the Convention and that it considers appropriate, in line with article 3 (2) of the Convention, to ensure the well-being of the child. The planned measures include, in particular, a revision of the law on parental custody in respect of children whose parents have not married, are permanently living apart while still married, or are divorced. The principal aim will be to improve the conditions for the exercise of parental custody by both parents in such cases as well. The Federal Republic of Germany also declares that domestically the Convention does not apply directly. It establishes state obligations under international law that the Federal Republic of Germany fulfils in accordance with its national law, which conforms with the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that article 18 (1) of the Convention does not imply that by virtue of the entry into force of this provision parental custody, automatically and without taking into account the best interests of the respective child, applies to both parents even in the case of children whose parents have not married, are permanently living apart while still married, or are divorced. Such an interpretation would be incompatible with article 3 (1) of the Convention. The situation must be examined in a case-by-case basis, particularly where the parents cannot agree on the joint exercise of custody.

The Federal Republic of Germany therefore declares that the provisions of the Convention are also without prejudice to the provisions of national law concerning

- a) legal representation of minors in the exercise of their rights;
- b) rights of custody and access in respect of children born in wedlock;
- c) circumstances under family and inheritance law of children born out of wedlock;

This applies irrespective of the planned revision of the law on parental custody, the details of which remain within the discretion of the national legislator.

Reservations:

In accordance with the reservations made by it with respect to the parallel guarantees of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Federal Republic of Germany declares in respect of article 40 (2) (b) (ii) and (v) of the Convention that these provisions shall be applied in such a way that, in the case of minor infringement of the penal law, there shall not in each and every case exist:

- a) a right to have "legal or other appropriate assistance" in the preparation and presentation of the defence, and/or
- b) an obligation to have a sentence not calling for imprisonment reviewed by a "higher competent authority or judicial body".

Declarations:

Nothing in the Convention may be interpreted as implying that unlawful entry by an alien into the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany or his unlawful stay there is permitted; nor may any provision be interpreted to mean that it restricts the right of the Federal Republic of Germany to pass laws and regulations concerning the entry of aliens and the conditions of their stay or to make a distinction between nationals and aliens.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regrets the fact that under article 38 (2) of the Convention even fifteen-year-olds may take a part in hostilities as soldiers, because this age limit is incompatible with the consideration of a child's best interest (article 3 (1) of the Convention). It declares that it will not make any use of the possibility afforded by the Convention of fixing this age limit at fifteen years.

GUATEMALA

Upon signature:

Declaration:

"The State of Guatemala is signing this Convention out of a humanitarian desire to strengthen the ideals on which the Convention is based, and because it is an instrument which seeks to institutionalize, at the global level, specific norms for the protection of children, who, not being legally of age, must be under the guardianship of the family, society and the State.

"With reference to article 1 of the Convention, and with the aim of giving legal definition to its signing of the Convention, the Government of Guatemala declares that article 3 of its Political Constitution establishes that: "The State guarantees and protects human life from the time of its conception, as well as the integrity and security of the individual."

HOLY SEE

Reservations:

"a) [The Holy See] interprets the phrase 'Family planning education and services' in article 24.2, to mean only those methods of family planning which it considers morally acceptable, that is, the natural methods of family planning.

"b) [The Holy See] interprets the articles of the Convention in a way which safeguards the primary and inalienable rights of parents, in particular insofar as these rights concern education (articles 13 and 28), religion (article 14), association with others (article 15) and privacy (article 16).

"c) [The Holy See declares] that the application of the Convention be compatible in practice with the particular nature of the Vatican City State and of the sources of its objective law (art. 1, Law of 7 June 1929, n. 11) and, in consideration of its limited extent, with its legislation in the matters of citizenship, access and residence."

Declaration:

"The Holy See regards the present Convention as a proper and laudable instrument aimed at protecting the rights and interests of children, who are 'that precious treasure given to each generation as a challenge to its wisdom and humanity' (Pope John Paul II, 26 April 1984).

"The Holy See recognizes that the Convention represents an enactment of principles previously adopted by the United Nations, and once effective as a ratified instrument, will safeguard the rights of the child before as well as after birth, as expressly affirmed in the 'Declaration of the Rights of the Child' [Res. 136 (XIV)] and restated in the ninth preambular paragraph of the Convention. The Holy See remains confident that the ninth preambular paragraph will serve as the perspective through which the rest of the Convention will be interpreted, in conformity with article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969.

"By acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Holy See intends to give renewed expression to its constant concern for the well-being of children and families. In consideration of its singular nature and position, the Holy See, in acceding to this Convention, does not intend to prescind in any way from its specific mission which is of a religious and moral character."

ICELAND

Declarations:

"1. With respect to article 9, under Icelandic law the administrative authorities can take final decisions in some cases referred to in the article. These decisions are subject to judicial review in the sense that it is a principle of Icelandic law that courts can nullify administrative decisions if they conclude that they are based on unlawful premises. This competence of the courts to review administrative decisions is based on article 60 of the Constitution.

"2. With respect to article 37, the separation of juvenile prisoners from adult prisoners is not obligatory under Icelandic law. However, the law relating to prisons and imprisonment provides that when deciding in which penal institution imprisonment is to take place account should be taken of, *inter alia*, the age of the prisoner. In light of the circumstances prevailing in Iceland it is expected that decisions on the imprisonment of juveniles will always take account of the juvenile's best interest."

INDIA

Declaration:

"While fully subscribing to the objectives and purposes of the Convention, realising that certain of the rights of child, namely those pertaining to the economic, social and cultural rights can only be progressively implemented in the developing countries, subject to the extent of available resources and within the framework of international co-operation; recognising that the child has to be protected from exploitation of all forms including economic exploitation; noting that for several reasons children of different ages do work in India; having prescribed minimum ages for employment in hazardous occupations and in certain other areas; having made regulatory provisions regarding hours and conditions of employment; and being aware that it is not practical immediately to prescribe minimum ages for admission to each and every area of employment in India - the Government of India undertakes to take measures to progressively implement the provisions of article 32, particularly paragraph 2 (a), in accordance with its national legislation and relevant international instruments to which it is a State Party."

INDONESIA¹⁴

Reservation:

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the fundamental rights of the child irrespective of their sex, ethnicity or race. The Constitution prescribes those rights to be implemented by national laws and regulations.

The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Republic of Indonesia does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the Constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce any right beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.

With reference to the provisions of articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it will apply these articles in conformity with its Constitution.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)^{15,19}

Upon signature:

Reservation:

"The Islamic Republic of Iran is making reservation to the articles and provisions which may be contrary to the Islamic Shariah, and preserves the right to make such particular declaration, upon its ratification."

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right not to apply any provisions or articles of the Convention that are incompatible with Islamic Laws and the international legislation in effect."

IRAQ

Reservation:

The Government of Iraq has seen fit to accept [the Convention] ... subject to a reservation in respect to article 14, paragraph 1, concerning the child's freedom of religion, as allowing a child to change his or her religion runs counter to the provisions of the *Islamic Shariah*.

IRELAND

Upon signature:

Declaration:

"Ireland reserves the right to make, when ratifying the Convention, such declarations or reservations as it may consider necessary."

JAPAN

Reservation:

"In applying paragraph (c) of article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Japan reserves the right not to be bound by the provision in its second sentence, that is, 'every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so', considering the fact that in Japan as regards persons deprived of liberty, those who are below twenty years of age are to be generally separated from those who are of twenty years of age and over under its national law."

Declarations:

1. The Government of Japan declares that paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child be interpreted not to apply to a case where a child is separated from his or her parents as a result of deportation in accordance with its immigration law.

2. The Government of Japan declares further that the obligation to deal with applications to enter or leave a State Party

for the purpose of family re-unification 'in a positive, humane and expeditious manner' provided for in paragraph 1 of article 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child be interpreted not to affect the outcome of such applications."

JORDAN²⁸

Reservation:

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan expresses its reservation and does not consider itself bound by articles 14, 20 and 21 of the Convention, which grant the child the right to freedom of choice of religion and concern the question of adoption, since they are at variance with the precepts of the tolerant Islamic Shariah.

KIRIBATI²²

Reservation:

"In respect of article 24 paragraphs (b,c,d,e and f), article 26 and article 28 paragraphs (b,c and d), in accordance with article 51 paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Declaration:

The Republic of Kiribati considers that a child's rights as defined in the Convention, in particular the rights defined in articles 12-16 shall be exercised with respect for parental authority, in accordance with the Kiribati customs and traditions regarding the place of the child within and outside the family."

KUWAIT

Upon signature:

Reservation:

"[Kuwait expresses] reservations on all provisions of the Convention that are incompatible with the laws of Islamic Shari'a and the local statutes in effect."

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

Article 7:

The State of Kuwait understands the concepts of this article to signify the right of the child who was born in Kuwait and whose parents are unknown (parentless) to be granted the Kuwaiti nationality as stipulated by the Kuwaiti Nationality Laws.

Article 21:

The State of Kuwait, as it adheres to the provisions of the Islamic shariah as the main source of legislation, strictly bans abandoning the Islamic religion and does not therefore approve adoption.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Declaration concerning article 1:

"According to the legislation of the Principality of Liechtenstein children come of age with 20 years. However, the Liechtenstein law provides for the possibility to prolong or to shorten the duration of minority."

Reservation concerning article 7:

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply the Liechtenstein legislation according to which Liechtenstein nationality is granted under certain conditions."

Reservation concerning article 10:

"The Principality of Liechtenstein reserves the right to apply the Liechtenstein legislation according to which family re-unification for certain categories of foreigners is not guaranteed."

LUXEMBOURG

Reservations:

1. The Government of Luxembourg believes that it is in the interest of families and children to maintain the provision of article 334-6 of the Civil Code, which reads as follows:

Article 334-6. If at the time of conception, the father or mother was bound in marriage to another person, the natural child may be raised in the conjugal home only with the consent of the spouse of his parent.

2. The Government of Luxembourg declares that the present Convention does not require modification of the legal status of children born to parents between whom marriage is absolutely prohibited, such status being warranted by the interest of the child, as provided under article 3 of the Convention.

3. The Government of Luxembourg declares that article 6 of the present Convention presents no obstacle to implementation of the provisions of Luxembourg legislation concerning sex information, the prevention of back-street abortion and the regulation of pregnancy termination.

4. The Government of Luxembourg believes that article 7 of the Convention presents no obstacle to the legal process in respect of anonymous births, which is deemed to be in the interest of the child, as provided under article 3 of the Convention.

5. The Government of Luxembourg declares that article 15 of the present Convention does not impede the provisions of Luxembourg legislation concerning the capacity to exercise rights.

MALAYSIA¹⁶

Reservation:

"The Government of Malaysia accepts the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child but expresses reservations with respect to articles 1, 2, 7, 13, 14, 15, [...], 28, [paragraph 1 (a)] 37, [...] of the Convention and declares that the said provisions shall be applicable only if they are in conformity with the Constitution, national laws and national policies of the Government of Malaysia."

23 March 1999

Declaration:

With respect to article 28 paragraph 1 (a), the Government of Malaysia wishes to declare that in Malaysia, even though primary education is not compulsory and available free to all, primary education is available to everybody and Malaysia has achieved a high rate of enrolment for primary education i.e. at the rate of 98% enrolment."

MALDIVES

Upon signature:

Reservations:

"1) Since the Islamic Shariah is one of the fundamental sources of Maldivian Law and since Islamic Shariah does not include the system of adoption among the ways and means for the protection and care of children contained in Shariah, the Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservation with respect to all the clauses and provisions relating to adoption in the said Convention on the Rights of the Child.

"2) The Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservation to paragraph 1 of article 14 of the said Convention on the Rights of the Child, since the Constitution and the Laws of the Republic of Maldives stipulate that all Maldivians should be Muslims."

Upon ratification:

Reservations to articles 14 and 21.

MALI

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Mali declares that, in view of the provisions of the Mali Family Code, there is no reason to apply article 16 of the Convention.

MALTA

Reservation:

"Article 26 - The Government of Malta is bound by the obligations arising out of this article to the extent of present social security legislation."

MAURITANIA

Upon signature:

Reservation:

In signing this important Convention, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is making reservations to articles or provisions which may be contrary to the beliefs and values of Islam, the religion of the Mauritania People and State.

MAURITIUS

Reservation:

"[Mauritius] . . . with express reservation with regard to article 22 of the said Convention."

MONACO

Declaration:

The Principality of Monaco declares that this Convention, especially article 7, shall not affect the rules laid down in Monégasque legislation regarding nationality.

Reservation:

The Principality of Monaco interprets article 40, paragraph 2 (b)(v) as stating a general principle which has a number of statutory exceptions. Such, for example, is the case with respect to certain criminal offences. In any event, in all matters the Judicial Review Court rules definitively on appeals against all decisions of last resort.

MOROCCO

Reservation:

The Kingdom of Morocco, whose Constitution guarantees to all the freedom to pursue his religious affairs, makes a reservation to the provisions of article 14, which accords children freedom of religion, in view of the fact that Islam is the State religion.

MYANMAR^{11,29}

NETHERLANDS

Reservations:

"Article 26:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 26 of the Convention with the reservation that these provisions shall not imply an independent entitlement of children to social security, including social insurance.

"Article 37:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 37 (c) of the Convention with the reservation that these provisions shall not prevent the application of adult penal law to children of sixteen years and older, provided that certain criteria laid down by law have been met.

"Article 40:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 40 of the Convention with the reservation that cases involving minor offences may be tried without the presence of legal assistance and that with respect to such offences the position remains that no provision is made in all cases for a review of the facts or of any measures imposed as a consequence."

Declarations:

"Article 14:

It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that article 14 of the Convention is in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 19 December 1966 and that this article shall include the freedom of a child to have or adopt a religion or belief of his or her choice as soon as the child is capable of making such choice in view of his or her age or maturity.

"Article 22:

With regard to article 22 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares:

a) that it understands the term "refugee" in paragraph 1 of this article as having the same meaning as in article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951; and

b) that it is of the opinion that the obligation imposed under the terms of this article does not prevent

- the submission of a request for admission from being made subject to certain conditions, failure to meet such conditions resulting in inadmissibility;

- the referral of a request for admission to a third State, in the event that such a State is considered to be primarily responsible for dealing with the request for asylum.

"Article 38

With regard to article 38 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it is of the opinion that States would not be allowed to involve children directly or indirectly in hostilities and that the minimum age for the recruitment or incorporation of children in the armed forces should be above fifteen years.

In times of armed conflict, provisions shall prevail that are most conducive to guaranteeing the protection of children under international law, as referred to in article 41 of the Convention."

NEW ZEALAND

Reservations:

Nothing in this Convention shall affect the right of the Government of New Zealand to continue to distinguish as it considers appropriate in its law and practice between persons according to the nature of their authority to be in New Zealand including but not limited to their entitlement to benefits and other protections described in the Convention, and the Government of New Zealand reserves the right to interpret and apply the Convention accordingly.

The Government of New Zealand considers that the rights of the child provided for in article 32 (1) are adequately protected by its existing law. It therefore reserves the right not to legislate further or to take additional measures as may be envisaged in article 32 (2).

The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 37 (c) in circumstances where the shortage of suitable facilities makes the mixing of juveniles and adults unavoidable; and further reserves the right not to apply article 37 (c) where the interests of other juveniles in an establishment require the removal of a particular juvenile offender or where mixing is considered to be of benefit to the persons concerned.

NORWAY¹⁷

OMAN¹⁸

Reservations:

1. The words "or to public safety" should be added in article 9 [paragraph 4,] after the words "unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child.

2. A reservation is entered to all the provisions of the Convention that do not accord with Islamic law or the legislation in force in the Sultanate and, in particular, to the provisions relating to adoption set forth in its article 21.

3. The provisions of the Convention should be applied within the limits imposed by the material resources available.

4. The Sultanate considers that article 7 of the Convention as it relates to the nationality of a child shall be understood to mean that a child born in the Sultanate of unknown parents shall acquire Oman nationality, as stipulated in the Sultanate's Nationality Law.

5. The Sultanate does not consider itself to be bound by those provisions of article 14 of the Convention that accord a child the right to choose his or her religion or those of its article 30 that allow a child belonging to a religious minority to profess his or her own religion.

PAKISTAN^{14, 19}

POLAND

Reservations:

- With respect to article 7 of the Convention, the Republic of Poland stipulates that the right of an adopted child to know its natural parents shall be subject to the limitations imposed by binding legal arrangements that enable adoptive parents to maintain the confidentiality of the child's origin;

- The law of the Republic of Poland shall determine the age from which call-up to military or similar service and participation in military operations are permissible. That age limit may not be lower than the age limit set out in article 38 of the Convention.

Declarations:

- The Republic of Poland considers that a child's rights as defined in the Convention, in particular the rights defined in articles 12 to 16, shall be exercised with respect for parental authority, in accordance with Polish customs and traditions regarding the place of the child within and outside the family;

- With respect to article 24, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention, the Republic of Poland considers that family planning and education services for parents should be in keeping with the principles of morality.

QATAR^{11, 13, 19, 23}

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[The State of Qatar] enter(s) a general reservation by the State of Qatar concerning provisions incompatible with Islamic Law.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Reservations:

The Republic of Korea considers itself not bound by the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 9, paragraph (a) of article 21 and sub-paragraph (b) (v) of paragraph 2 of article 40.

SAMOA

Reservation:

"The Government of Western Samoa whilst recognising the importance of providing free primary education as specified under article 28 (1)(a) of the Convention on the rights of the child

And being mindful of the fact that the greater portion of schools within Western Samoa that provide primary education are controlled by bodies outside the control of the government

Pursuant then to article 51, the Government of Western Samoa thus reserves the right to allocate resources to the primary level sector of education in Western Samoa in contrast to the requirement of article 28 (1)(a) to provide free primary education."

SAUDI ARABIA²¹

Reservation:

[The Government of Saudi Arabia enters] reservations with respect to all such articles as are in conflict with the provisions of Islamic law.

SINGAPORE^{22, 25}

Declarations:

"(1) The Republic of Singapore considers that a child's rights as defined in the Convention, in particular the rights defined in article 12 to 17, shall in accordance with articles 3 and 5 be exercised with respect for the authority of parents, schools and other persons who are entrusted with the care of the child and in the best interests of the child and in accordance with the customs, values and religions of Singapore's multi-racial and multi-religious society regarding the place of the child within and outside the family.

(2) The Republic of Singapore considers that articles 19 and 37 of the Convention do not prohibit -

(a) the application of any prevailing measures prescribed by law for maintaining law and order in the Republic of Singapore;

(b) measures and restrictions which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in the interests of national security, public safety, public order, the protection of public health or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others; or

(c) the judicious application of corporal punishment in the best interest of the child.

Reservations:

(3) The Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Singapore provide adequate protection and fundamental rights and liberties in the best interests of the child. The accession to the Convention by the Republic of Singapore does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the limits prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce any right beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.

(4) Singapore is geographically one of the smallest independent countries in the world and one of the most densely populated. The Republic of Singapore accordingly reserves the right to apply such legislation and conditions concerning the entry into, stay in and departure from the Republic of Singapore of those who do not or who no longer have the right under the laws of the Republic of Singapore, to enter and remain in the Republic of Singapore, and to the acquisition and possession of citizenship, as it may deem necessary from time to time and in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Singapore.

(5) The employment legislation of the Republic of Singapore prohibits the employment of children below 12 years old and gives special protection to working children between the ages of 12 years and below the age of 16 years. The Republic of

Singapore reserves the right to apply article 32 subject to such employment legislation.

(6) With respect to article 28.1(a), the Republic of Singapore-

(a) does not consider itself bound by the requirement to make primary education compulsory because such a measure is unnecessary in our social context where in practice virtually all children attend primary school; and

(b) reserves the right to provide primary education free only to children who are citizens of Singapore."

SLOVAKIA⁴

SLOVENIA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Slovenia reserves the right not to apply paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Convention since the internal legislation of the Republic of Slovenia provides for the right of competent authorities (centres for social work) to determine on separation of a child from his/her parents without a previous judicial review."

SPAIN

Declarations:

1. Spain understands that article 21, paragraph (d), of the Convention may never be construed to permit financial benefits other than those needed to cover strictly necessary expenditure which may have arisen from the adoption of children residing in another country.

2. Spain, wishing to make common cause with those States and humanitarian organizations which have manifested their disagreement with the contents of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, also wishes to express its disagreement with the age limit fixed therein and to declare that the said limit appears insufficient, by permitting the recruitment and participation in armed conflict of children having attained the age of fifteen years.

SWAZILAND

Declaration:

"The Convention on the Rights of the Child being a point of departure to guarantee child rights; taking into consideration the progressive character of the implementation of certain social, economic and cultural rights; as recognized in article 4 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland would undertake the implementation of the right to free primary education to the maximum extent of available resources and expects to obtain the co-operation of the international Community for its full satisfaction as soon as possible."

SWITZERLAND

Declaration:

Switzerland refers expressly to the obligations of all States to apply the rules of international humanitarian law and national law to the extent that they ensure better protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

(a) Reservation concerning article 5:

The Swiss legislation concerning parental authority is unaffected.

(b) Reservation concerning article 7:

The Swiss legislation on nationality, which does not grant the right to acquire Swiss nationality, is unaffected.

(c) Reservation concerning article 10, paragraph 1:

Swiss legislation, which does not guarantee family reunification to certain categories of aliens, is unaffected.

(d) Reservation concerning article 37(c):

The separation of children deprived of liberty from adults is not unconditionally guaranteed.

(e) Reservation concerning article 40:

The Swiss penal procedure applicable to children, which does not guarantee either the unconditional right to assistance or separation, where personnel or organization is concerned, between the examining authority and the sentencing authority, is unaffected.

The federal legislation concerning the organization of criminal justice, which establishes an exception to the right to a conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal where the person concerned was tried by the highest tribunal at first instance, is unaffected.

The guarantee of having the free assistance of an interpreter does not exempt the beneficiary from the payment of any resulting costs.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC^{14, 19}

Reservations:

The Syrian Arab Republic has reservations on the Convention's provisions which are not in conformity with the Syrian Arab legislations and with the Islamic Shariah's principles, in particular the content of article (14) related to the Right of the Child to the freedom of religion, and articles 2 and 21 concerning the adoption.

THAILAND¹¹

Reservation:

"The application of articles 7, 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child shall be subject to the national laws, regulations and prevailing practices in Thailand."

TUNISIA

Declarations:

1. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia declares that it shall not, in implementation of this Convention, adopt any legislative or statutory decision that conflicts with the Tunisian Constitution.

2. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia declares that its undertaking to implement the provisions of this Convention shall be limited by the means at its disposal.

3. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia declares that the Preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 6, shall not be interpreted in such a way as to impede the application of Tunisian legislation concerning voluntary termination of pregnancy.

Reservations:

1. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia enters a reservation with regard to the provisions of article 2 of the convention, which may not impede implementation of the provisions of its national legislation concerning personal status, particularly in relation to marriage and inheritance rights.

2. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia regards the provisions of article 40, paragraph 2 (b) (v), as representing a general principle to which exceptions may be made under national legislation, as is the case for some offences on which final judgement is rendered by cantonal or criminal courts without prejudice to the right of appeal in their regard to the Court of Cassation entrusted with ensuring the implementation of the law.

3. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia considers that article 7 of the Convention cannot be interpreted as prohibiting implementation of the provisions of national legislation relating to nationality and, in particular, to cases in which it is forfeited.

TURKEY

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Republic of Turkey reserves the right to interpret and apply the provisions of articles 17, 29 and 30 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child according to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey and those of the Treaty of Lausanne of 24 July 1923.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES³³

Reservations:

Article 7:

The United Arab Emirates is of the view that the acquisition of nationality is an internal matter and one that is regulated and whose terms and conditions are established by national legislation.

Article 14:

The United Arab Emirates shall be bound by the tenor of this article to the extent that it does not conflict with the principles and provisions of Islamic law.

Article 17:

While the United Arab Emirates appreciates and respects the functions assigned to the mass media by the article, it shall be bound by its provisions in the light of the requirements of domestic statutes and laws and, in accordance with the recognition accorded them in the preamble to the Convention, such a manner that the country's traditions and cultural values are not violated.

Article 21:

Since, given its commitment to the principles of Islamic law, the United Arab Emirates does not permit the system of adoption, it has reservations with respect to this article and does not deem it necessary to be bound by its provisions.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND³¹

Upon signature:

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to formulate, upon ratifying the Convention, any reservations or interpretative declarations which it might consider necessary."

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

"(a)The United Kingdom interprets the Convention as applicable only following a live birth.

"(b)The United Kingdom interprets the references in the Convention to 'parents' to mean only those persons who, as a matter of national law, are treated as parents. This includes cases where the law regards a child as having only one parent, for example where a child has been adopted by one person only and in certain cases where a child is conceived other than as a result of sexual intercourse by the woman who gives birth to it and she is treated as the only parent.

Reservations:

"(c)The United Kingdom reserves the right to apply such legislation, in so far as it relates to the entry into, stay in and departure from the United Kingdom of those who do not have the right under the law of the United Kingdom to enter and remain

in the United Kingdom, and to the acquisition and possession of citizenship, as it may deem necessary from time to time

...
"(e)Where at any time there is a lack of suitable accommodation or adequate facilities for a particular individual in any institution in which young offenders are detained, or where the mixing of adults and children is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply article 37 (c) in so far as those provisions require children who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults.

...
Declaration:

"The United Kingdom reserves the right to extend the Convention at a later date to any territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible."
7 September 1994

Declarations:

"The United Kingdom refers to the reservation and declarations (a), (b) and (c) which accompanied its instrument of ratification and makes a similar reservation and declarations in respect to each of its dependent territories.

The United Kingdom, in respect of each of its dependent territories except Hong Kong and Pitcairn, reserves the right to apply article 32 subject to the laws of those territories which treat certain persons under 18 not as children but as 'young people'. In respect of Hong Kong, the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply article 32 (b) in so far as it might require regulation of the hours of employment of young persons who have attained the age of fifteen years in respect of work in non-industrial establishments.

Where at any time there is a lack of suitable detention facilities or where the mixing of adults and children is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the United Kingdom, in respect of each of its dependent territories, reserves the right not to apply article 37 (c) in so far as those provisions require children who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults.

The United Kingdom, in respect of Hong Kong and the Cayman Islands, will seek to apply the Convention to the fullest extent to children seeking asylum in those territories except in so far as conditions and resources make full implementation impracticable. In particular, in relation to article 22, the United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply any legislation in those territories governing the detention of children seeking refugee status, the determination of their status and their entry into, stay in and departure from those territories.

The Government of the United Kingdom reserves the right to extend the Convention at a later date to any other territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible."

URUGUAY

Upon signature:

Declaration:

On signing this Convention, Uruguay reaffirms the right to make reservations upon ratification, if it considers it appropriate.

Upon ratification:

Reservation:

The Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay affirms, in regard to the provisions of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3, that in accordance with Uruguayan law it would have been desirable for the lower age limit for taking a direct part in hostilities in the event of an armed conflict to be set at 18 years instead of 15 years as provided in the Convention.

Furthermore, the Government of Uruguay declares that, in the exercise of its sovereign will, it will not authorize any per-

sons under its jurisdiction who have not attained the age of 18 years to take a direct part in hostilities and will not under any circumstances recruit persons who have not attained the age of 18 years.

VENEZUELA

Interpretative declarations:

1. Article 21 (b):

The Government of Venezuela understands this provision as referring to international adoption and in no circumstances to placement in a foster home outside the country. It is also its

view that the provision cannot be interpreted to the detriment of the State's obligation to ensure due protection of the child.

2. Article 21 (d):

The Government of Venezuela takes the position that neither the adoption nor the placement of children should in any circumstances result in financial gain for those in any way involved in it.

3. Article 30:

The Government of Venezuela takes the position that this article must be interpreted as a case in which article 2 of the Convention applies.

YUGOSLAVIA³⁰

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, acceptance, accession or succession.)

AUSTRIA

18 June 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Malaysia upon accession:

"Under article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties which is reflected in article 51 of the [Convention] a reservation, in order to be admissible under international law, has to be compatible with the object and purpose of the treaty concerned. A reservation is incompatible with object and purpose of a treaty if it intends to derogate from provisions the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling its object and purpose.

The Government of Austria has examined the reservation made by Malaysia to the [Convention]. Given the general character of these reservations a final assessment as to its admissibility under international law cannot be made without further clarification.

Until the scope of the legal effects of this reservation is sufficiently specified by Malaysia, the Republic of Austria considers these reservations as not affecting any provision the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling the object and purpose of the [Convention].

Austria, however, objects to the admissibility of the reservations in question if the application of this reservation negatively affects the compliance of Malaysia ... with its obligations under the [Convention] essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.

Austria could not consider the reservation made by Malaysia ... as admissible under the regime of article 51 of the [Convention] and article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties unless Malaysia ... , by providing additional information or through subsequent practice to ensure [s] that the reservations are compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the [Convention]".

3 March 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam, Kiribati and Saudi Arabia upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Malaysia.]

BELGIUM

26 September 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Singapore upon ratification:

The Government considers that paragraph 2 of the declarations, concerning articles 19 and 37 of the Convention and paragraph 3 of the reservations, concerning the constitutional limits upon the acceptance of the obligations contained in the

Convention, are contrary to the purposes of the Convention and are consequently without effect under international law.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

DENMARK

10 February 1997

With regard to the reservation made by Brunei Darussalam upon accession:

"The Government of Denmark finds that the general reservation with reference to the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam and to the beliefs and principles of Islamic law is of unlimited scope and undefined character. Consequently, the Government of Denmark considers the said reservation as being incompatible with the object and purposes of the Convention and accordingly inadmissible and without effect under international law. Furthermore, it is a general principle of international law that national law may not be invoked as justification for failure to perform treaty obligations.

The Convention remains in force in its entirety between Brunei Darussalam and Denmark.

It is the opinion of the Government of Denmark, that no time limit applies to objections against reservations, which are inadmissible under international law.

The Government of Denmark recommends the Government of Brunei Darussalam to reconsider its reservation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child."

With regard to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Brunei Darussalam.]

FINLAND

25 July 1991

With regard to the reservation made by Indonesia upon ratification concerning articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29:

"In the view of the Government of Finland this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform a treaty. For the above reason the Government of Finland objects to the said reservation. However, the Government of Finland does not consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and the Republic of Indonesia."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the

Government of Finland, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 25 July 1991: with regard to the reservation made by Pakistan upon signature and confirmed upon ratification;
- 9 June 1993: with regard to the reservation made by Qatar upon signature;
- 24 June 1994: with regard to the reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification;
- 5 September 1995: with regard to the reservation made by Iran (Islamic Republic of) upon ratification.

14 June 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Malaysia upon accession:

"The reservation made by Malaysia covers several central provisions of the [said Convention]. The broad nature of the said reservation leaves open to what extent Malaysia commits itself to the Convention and to the fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention. In the view of the Government of Finland reservations of such comprehensive nature may contribute to undermining the basis of international human rights treaties.

The Government of Finland also recalls that the said reservation is subject to the general principle of the observance of the treaties according to which a party may not invoke its internal law, much less its national policies, as justification for its failure to perform its treaty obligations. It is in the common interest of the States that contracting parties to international treaties are prepared to undertake the necessary legislative changes in order to fulfil the object and purpose of the treaty. Moreover, the internal legislation as well as the national policies are also subject to changes which might further expand the unknown effects of the reservation.

In its present formulation the reservation is clearly incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and therefore inadmissible under article 51, paragraph 2, of the [said Convention]. Therefore the Government of Finland objects to such reservation. The Government of Finland further notes that the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia is devoid of legal effect.

The Government of Finland recommends the Government of Malaysia to reconsider its reservation to the [said Convention]."

With regard to the reservations made by Qatar upon ratification:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Malaysia.]

26 November 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Singapore upon accession:

"The reservations made in paragraphs 2 and 3 by the Republic of Singapore, consisting of a general reference to national law without stating unequivocally the provisions the legal effect of which may be excluded or modified, do not clearly define to the other Parties of the Convention the extent to which the reserving State commits itself to the Convention and therefore create doubts about the commitment of the reserving State to fulfil its obligations under the said Convention. Reservations of such unspecified nature may contribute to undermining the basis of international human rights treaties.

The Government of Finland also recalls that these reservations of the Republic of Singapore are subject to the general principle of observance of treaties according to which a party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for failure to perform its treaty obligations. It is in the common interest of States that Parties to international treaties are prepared to take the necessary legislative changes in order to fulfil the object and purpose of the treaty.

The Government of Finland considers that in their present formulation these reservations made by the Republic of Singapore are incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention and therefore, inadmissible under article 51, paragraph 2, of the said Convention. In view of the above, the Government of Finland objects to these reservations and notes that they are devoid of legal effect"

6 February 1998

With regard to the reservations made by Oman upon accession: [Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Singapore.]

GERMANY³²

25 June 1992

With regard to the reservations made by Myanmar upon accession:

The Federal Republic of Germany considers that the reservations made by the Union of Myanmar regarding articles 15 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention (article 51, paragraph 2) and therefore objects to them.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Union of Myanmar and the Federal Republic of Germany.

17 March 1993

With regard to the reservations made by Tunisia upon ratification:

The Federal Republic of Germany considers the first of the declarations deposited by the Republic of Tunisia to be a reservation. It restricts the application of the first sentence of article 4 to the effect that any national legislative or statutory decisions adopted to implement the Convention may not conflict with the Tunisian Constitution. Owing to the very general wording of this passage the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is unable to perceive which provisions of the Convention are covered, or may be covered at some time in the future, by the reservation and in what manner. There is a similar lack of clarity with regard to the reservation relating to article 2.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to both these reservations. This objection does not prevent the Convention from entering into force as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Tunisia.

21 September 1994

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification:

This reservation, owing to its indefinite nature, does not meet the requirements of international law. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

11 August 1995

With regard to the reservation made by Iran (Islamic Republic) upon ratification:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to the Syrian Arab Republic.]

20 March 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Malaysia upon accession and Qatar upon ratification:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that such a reservation, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of [Malaysia and Qatar, respectively] under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of [Malaysia and Qatar, respectively] to the object and purpose of the Convention and,

moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the said reservation.

This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and [Malaysia and Qatar, respectively].

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the Government of Germany, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 13 June 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Botswana upon ratification;
- 4 September 1996: with regard to the reservations made by Singapore upon accession;
- 12 February 1997: with regard to the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam and Saudi Arabia upon accession.
- 28 January 1998: with regard to the reservations made by Oman upon accession.

IRELAND

With regard to the reservations made by Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait and Tunisia upon ratification, by Myanmar and Thailand upon accession, by Pakistan upon signature and confirmed upon ratification, and by Turkey upon signature:

"The Government of Ireland consider that such reservations, which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention, by invoking general principles of national law, may create doubts as to the commitment of those States to the object and purpose of the Convention."

"This objection shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the aforementioned States."

5 September 1995

With regard to the reservation made by Iran (Islamic Republic of) upon ratification:

"The reservation poses difficulties for the States Parties to the Convention in identifying the provisions of the Convention which the Islamic Government of Iran does not intend to apply and consequently makes it difficult for States Parties to the Convention to determine the extent of their treaty relations with the reserving State.

The Government of Ireland hereby formally makes objection to the reservation by the Islamic Republic of Iran."

26 June 1996

With regard to the reservation made by Malaysia upon accession:

"Ireland considers that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is therefore prohibited by article 51 (2) of the Convention. The Government of Ireland also considers that it contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law. The Government of Ireland therefore objects to the said reservation.

13 March 1997

With regard to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Malaysia.]

ITALY

18 July 1994

With regard to the reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification:

"... This reservation is too comprehensive and too general as to be compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Italy therefore objects to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Syrian Arab Republic and Italy."

14 June 1996

With regard to the reservations made by Qatar upon ratification:

"The Government of the Italian Republic considers that such a reservation, which seeks to limit the responsibilities of Qatar under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of Qatar to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contributes to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties should be respected, as to the objects and the purpose, by all Parties. The Government of the Italian Republic therefore objects to this reservation. This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Italian Republic and the State of Qatar."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the Government of Italy, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 14 June 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Botswana upon ratification;
- 4 October 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Singapore upon accession;
- 23 December 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Brunei Darussalam upon accession;
- 2 April 1998: with regard to the reservation to articles 14, 17 and 21 made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession.

NETHERLANDS

With regard to the reservations made by Djibouti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that such reservations, which seek to limit the responsibilities of the reserving State under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law, may raise doubts as to the commitment of these States to the object and purpose of the Convention and moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to these reservations.

This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the aforementioned States."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the Government of the Netherlands, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 11 June 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Qatar upon ratification;
- 14 June 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Botswana upon accession and Turkey upon ratification;
- 25 June 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Malaysia upon accession;
- 6 November 1996: with regard to the reservations made by Singapore upon accession;

- 3 March 1997: with regard to the reservations made by Liechtenstein upon ratification and Brunei Darussalam, Kiribati and Saudi Arabia upon accession;
- 6 March 1997: with regard to the declaration made by Andorra upon ratification;
- 10 February 1998: with regard to the reservations made by Oman upon accession.
- 6 April 1998: with regard to the reservation made to article 14 by the United Arab Emirates upon accession. *Moreover, the Government of the Netherlands made the following declaration with regard to the reservation made by the Government of the United Arab Emirates with respect to article 7: "The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands assumes that the United Arab Emirates shall ensure the implementation of the rights mentioned in article 7, first paragraph, of [the Convention] not only in accordance with its national law but also with its obligations under the relevant international instrument in this field."*

NORWAY

30 December 1991

With regard to the declaration made by Djibouti upon ratification:

"A reservation by which a State party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law may create doubts about the commitments of the reserving state to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of Norway, therefore, objects to this reservation.

"This objection shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Norway and the Republic of Djibouti."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the Government of Norway, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 30 December 1991: with regard to the reservation made by Indonesia upon ratification concerning articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29 and with regard to the reservation made by Pakistan upon signature and confirmed upon ratification;
- 25 October 1994: with regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification;
- 5 September 1995: with regard to the reservation made by Iran (Islamic Republic of) upon ratification.

14 June 1996

With regard to the declaration made by Qatar upon ratification:

"The Government of Norway considers that the reservation made by the State of Qatar, due to its unlimited scope and undefined character, is inadmissible under international law. For that reason, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the State of Qatar.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the State of Qatar."

27 June 1996

With regard to the reservation made by Malaysia upon ratification:

"The Government of Norway considers that the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia, due to its very broad scope and undefined character, is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and thus not permitted under article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Moreover, the Govern-

ment of Norway considers that the monitoring system established under the Convention is not optional and that, accordingly, reservations with respect to articles 44 and 45 of the Convention are not permissible. For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the reservation made by the Government of Malaysia.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and Malaysia."

29 November 1996

With regard to the reservation and declaration made by Singapore upon accession:

"The Government of Norway considers that reservation (3) made by the Republic of Singapore, due to its unlimited scope and undefined character, is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, and thus impermissible under article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Furthermore, the Government of Norway considers that declaration (2) made by the Republic of Singapore, in so far as it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of articles 19 and 37 of the Convention, also constitutes a reservation impermissible under the Convention, due to the fundamental nature of the rights concerned and the unspecified reference to domestic law.

For these reasons, the Government of Norway objects to the said reservations made by the Government of Singapore.

The Government of Norway does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Republic of Singapore."

4 March 1997

With regard to the reservation made by Brunei Darussalam upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Qatar.]

13 March 1997

With regard to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Malaysia.]

9 February 1998

With regard to the reservations made by Oman upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Singapore.]

PORTUGAL

15 July 1992

With regard to the reservations made by Myanmar upon accession, by Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait and Pakistan upon ratification and by Turkey upon signature:

"The Government of Portugal considers that reservations by which a State limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of National Law may create doubts on the commitments of the reserving State to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of International Law. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of Portugal therefore objects to the reservations.

This objection shall not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and Myanmar.

The Government of Portugal furthermore notes that, as a matter of principle, the same objection could be made to the reservations presented by Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Pakistan and Turkey."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the

Government of the Portugal, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 13 December 1994: with regard to the reservation made by Islamic Republic of Iran upon ratification;
- 4 December 1995: with regard to the reservation made by Malaysia upon accession;
- 11 January 1996: with regard to the reservation made by Qatar upon ratification;
- 30 January 1997: with regard to reservations made by Brunei Darussalam, Kiribati and Saudi Arabia upon accession.

SLOVAKIA⁴

9 August 1993

With regard to the reservation made by Qatar upon signature:

"The Slovak Republic regards the general reservation made by the State of Qatar upon signature of the Convention as incompatible with the object and purpose of the said Convention as well as in contradiction with the well established principle of the Law of Treaties according to which a State cannot invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. Therefore, the Slovak Republic objects to the said general reservation."

SWEDEN

20 September 1991

With regard to the reservation made by Indonesia upon

ratification concerning articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29:

"A reservation by which a State party limits its responsibilities under the Convention by invoking general principles of national law may cast doubts on the commitments of the reserving state to the object and purpose of the Convention and, moreover, contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law. It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties also are respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties. The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservations.

"This objection does not constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the Convention between Sweden and the Republic of Indonesia."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, from the Government of Sweden, objections of the same nature as the one above with regard to reservations made by the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

- 20 September 1991: with regard to the first reservation made by Pakistan upon ratification;
- 26 August 1992: with regard to the reservations made by Jordan upon ratification concerning articles 14, 20 and 21;
- 29 March 1994: with regard to the reservations made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon ratification;
- 1 September 1995: with regard to the reservation made by Iran (Islamic Republic of) upon ratification;
- 26 June 1996: with regard to the reservations made by Malaysia upon accession;
- 18 March 1997: with regard to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession;
- 9 February 1998: with regard to the reservation made by Oman upon accession.

Notes:

¹ In the four months following the communication of the proposal of amendment, less than one third of the States Parties indicated that they favoured a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals in accordance with article 50 (1) of the Convention. Consequently the conference referred to in article 50 (1) of the Convention was not convened.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/44/49), p. 166.*

³ On 10 June 1997, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notifications as those made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following declaration:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, interprets the Convention as applicable only following a live birth.

2. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to apply such legislation, in so far as it relates to the entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of those who do not have the right under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to enter and remain in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and to the acquisition and possession of residency as it may deem necessary from time to time.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of China interprets, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the references in the Convention to "parents" to mean only those persons who, under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, are treated as parents. This includes cases where the laws regard a child as having only one parent, for example where a child has been adopted by one person only and in certain cases where a child is conceived other than as a result of sexual intercourse by the woman who gives birth to it and she is treated as the only parent.

4. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right not to apply article 32 (2) (b) of the Convention in so far as it might require regulation of the hours of employment of young persons who have attained the age of fifteen years in respect of work in non-industrial establishments.

5. The Government of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, seeks to apply the Convention to the fullest extent to children seeking asylum in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region except in so far as conditions and resources make full implementation impracticable. In particular, in relation to article 22 of the Convention the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves the right to continue to apply legislation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region governing the detention of children seeking refugee status, the determination of their status and their entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

6. Where at any time there is a lack of suitable detention facilities, or where the mixing of adults and children is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right not to apply article 37 (c) of the Convention in so far as those provisions require children who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults.

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 30 September 1990 and 7 January 1991, respectively, with the following declaration in respect of article 7 (1):

"In cases of irrevocable adoptions, which are based on the principle of anonymity of such adoptions, and of artificial fertilization, where the physician charged with the operation is required to ensure that the husband and wife on one hand and the donor on the other hand remain unknown to each other, the non-communication of a natural parent's name or natural parents' names to the child is not in contradiction with this provision."

By a communication received on 7 June 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia had made the following objections with regard to the reservation made by Kuwait upon signature:

"These reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. In the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government the said reservations are in contradiction to the generally recognized principle of international law according to which a state cannot invoke the provisions of its own internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. Therefore the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic does not recognize these reservations as valid."

See also note 11 in note I.2.

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 7 March 1990 and 2 October 1990, respectively. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe.

Subsequently, on 17 December 1997, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to accept the Convention on behalf of the Netherlands Antilles subject to the following reservations and declarations:

Reservations:

"Article 26:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 26 of the Convention with the reservation that these provisions shall not imply an independent entitlement of children to social security, including insurance.

Article 37:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 37(c) of the Convention with the reservation that these provisions shall not prevent :

- the application of adult penal law to children of sixteen years and older, provided that certain criteria laid down by law have been met;

- that a child which has been detained will not always be accommodated separately from adults; if the number of children that has to be detained at a certain time is unexpectedly large, (temporary) accommodations together with adults may be unavoidable.

Article 40:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 40 of the Convention with the reservation that cases involving minor offences may be tried without the presence of legal assistance and that with respect to such offences the position remains that no provision is made in all cases for a review of the facts or of any measures imposed as a consequence.

Declarations:

Article 14

It is the understanding of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands that article 14 of the Convention is in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 19 December 1966 and that this article shall include the freedom of a child to have or adopt a religion or belief of his or her choice as soon as the child is capable of making such choice in view of his or her age or maturity.

Article 22

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that whereas the Netherlands Antilles are not bound by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, article 22 of the present Convention shall be interpreted as containing a reference only to such other international human rights or humanitarian instruments as are binding on the Kingdom of the Netherlands with respect to the Netherlands Antilles.

Article 38

With regard to article 38 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares that it is of the opinion that States should not be allowed to involve children directly or indirectly in hostilities and that the minimum age for the recruitment or incorporation of children in the armed forces should be above fifteen years.

In times of armed conflict, provisions shall prevail that are most conducive to guaranteeing the protection of children under international law, as referred to in article 41 of the Convention."

⁷ The instrument of ratification also specifies that "such ratification shall extend to Tokelau only upon notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations of such extension".

⁸ On 12 April 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:

"Succession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989, does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Hellenic Republic."

⁹ In a communication received on 7 September 1994, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland indicated that the Convention will apply to the Isle of Man, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Hong Kong (see also note 3 in this chapter), Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St. Helena, St. Helena Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received, on 3 April 1995, from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

The Government of Argentina rejects the extension of the application of the [said Convention] to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, effected by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 7 September 1994, and reaffirms its sovereignty over those islands, which are an integral part of its national territory.

Subsequently, on 17 January 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following communication:

"... The Government of the United Kingdom has no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and over South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and its consequential right to extend the said Convention to these Territories. The United Kingdom Government rejects as unfounded the claims by the Government of Argentina and is unable to regard the Argentine objection as having any legal effect."

¹⁰ The signature was affixed on behalf of the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹¹ The Secretary-General received from the Government of Sweden the following communications: on 20 July 1993, with regard to the reservations made upon accession by Thailand concerning articles 7, 22 and 29, upon ratification by Myanmar concerning articles 15 and 37 (see also note 29 in this chapter), upon ratification by Bangladesh concerning article 21, upon ratification by Djibouti concerning the whole Convention, and on 29 March 1994, with regard to the reservation made upon signature by Qatar.

Subsequently, on 11 April 1997, the Government of Thailand notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 29.

¹² On 11 May 1993, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its declaration with regard to the application of the Convention to Greenland and the Faroe Islands which reads as follows:

"Until further notice the Convention shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands."

¹³ On 18 June 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Austria, the following communication with regard to the reservation made by Qatar upon ratification:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the objection made with regard to Malaysia under "Objections".]

¹⁴ On 6 February 1995, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Netherlands the following communication with regard to the reservations made upon ratification by Djibouti, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the objection made with regard to Iraq (Islamic Republic of) under "Objections".]

Subsequently, on 23 July 1997, the Government of Pakistan informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification which reads as follows:

"Provisions of the Convention shall be interpreted in the light of the principles of Islamic laws and values."

See also note 19 in this chapter.

¹⁵ In this regard, the Secretary-General received communications from the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Austria (6 September 1995):

Under article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties which is reflected in article 51 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child - a reservation, in order to be admissible under international law, has to be compatible with the object and purpose of the treaty concerned. A reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty if it intends to derogate provisions the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling its object and purpose.

The Government of Austria has examined the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the [said Convention]. Given the general character of this reservation a final assessment as to its admissibility under international law cannot be made without further clarification.

Until the scope of the legal effects of this reservation is sufficiently specified by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Austria considers this reservation as not affecting any provision the implementation of which is essential to fulfilling the object and purpose of the [said Convention].

Austria, however, objects to the admissibility of the reservation in question if the application of this reservation negatively affects the compliance by the Islamic Republic of Iran with its obligations under the [said Convention] essential for the fulfilment of its object and purpose.

Austria could not consider the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Iran as admissible under the regime of article 51 of the [said Convention] and article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties unless Iran, by providing additional information or through subsequent practice, ensures that the reservation is compatible with the provisions essential for the implementation of the object and purpose of the [said Convention]."

Italy (25 September 1995):

"This reservation, owing to its unlimited scope and undefined character, is inadmissible under international law. The Government of the Italian Republic, therefore, objects to the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Iran. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Italian Republic."

¹⁶ Subsequently, the Government of Malaysia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation to articles 22, 28 paragraph 1 (b), (c), (d), (e) and paragraphs 2 and 3, article 40 paragraph 3 and 4, articles 44 and 45" made upon accession. It should be noted that, the Secretary-General had received from the following States, communications in regard to the reservations made by the Government of Malaysia upon accession, on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Belgium (1 July 1996):

The Belgian Government believes that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and that, consequently, in accordance with article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it is not permitted.

...

Accordingly, Belgium wishes to be bound by the Convention in its entirety as regards [the State of Malaysia] which [has] expressed reservations prohibited by the [said] Convention.

Moreover, as the 12 month period specified in article 20.5 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties is not applicable to reservations which are null and void, Belgium's objection to such reservations is not subject to any particular time-limit.

Denmark (2 July 1996):

"The reservation is covering multiple provisions, including central provisions of the Convention. Furthermore, it is a general principle of international law that internal law may not be invoked as justification for failure to perform treaty obligations. Consequently, the Government of Denmark considers the said reservation as being incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and accordingly inadmissible and without effect under international law. The Convention remains in force in its entirety between Malaysia and Denmark.

It is the opinion of the Government of Denmark that no time limit applies to objections against reservations, which are inadmissible under international law.

The Government of Denmark recommends the Government of Malaysia to reconsider its reservation to the said Convention."

¹⁷ On 19 September 1995, the Government of Norway notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with respect to article 40(2)(b)(v) made upon ratification of the Convention.

¹⁸ In this regard, on 19 February 1998, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Austria the following communication:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Malaysia under "Objections".]

¹⁹ In this regard, on 16 November 1995, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Denmark, the following communication:

"Because of their unlimited scope and undefined character these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and accordingly inadmissible and without effect under international law. Therefore, the Government of Denmark objects to these reservations. The Convention remains in force in its entirety between Djibouti, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic respectively and Denmark.

It is the opinion of the Government of Denmark that no time limit applies to objections against reservations, which are inadmissible under international law.

The Government of Denmark recommends the Governments of Djibouti, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic to reconsider their reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child."

See also note 14 in this chapter.

On 3 July 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Denmark a communication regarding the reservations made by Botswana and Qatar, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made on 16 November 1995.

²⁰ On 13 March 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Ireland the following communication with regard to the reservations made by Brunei Darussalam:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Saudi Arabia under "Objections".]

²¹ On 20 March 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Finland communications with regard to reservations made by Brunei Darussalam and Saudi Arabia upon accession:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the objection made with regard to Singapore under "Objections".]

²² On 13 August 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Sweden the following communications with regard to reservations made by Brunei Darussalam, Kiribati and Singapore upon accession to the Convention:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the one made with regard to Indonesia under "Objections".]

²³ On 1 July 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Belgium, the following communication:

...

The Belgian Government believes that this reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and that, consequently, in accordance with article 51, paragraph 2, of the Convention, it is not permitted.

Accordingly, Belgium wishes to be bound by the Convention in its entirety as regards the [State of Qatar] which [has] expressed reservations prohibited by the [said] Convention.

Moreover, as the 12 month period specified in article 20.5 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties is not applicable to reservations which are null and void, Belgium's objection to such reservations is not subject to any particular time-limit.

²⁴ On 26 May 1998, the Government of Croatia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made upon succession in respect to article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention. The reservation read as follows:

The Republic of Croatia reserves the right not to apply paragraph 1 of article 9 of the Convention since the internal legislation of the Republic of Croatia provides for the right of competent authorities (Centres for Social Work) to determine on separation of a child from his/her parents without a previous judicial review."

²⁵ On 3 December 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Portugal the following communication regarding the reservation made by Singapore:

[Same text, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made with regard to Myanmar under "Objections".]

²⁶ Statements delivered by [the Government of Ecuador] on agenda item 108, in the Third Committee on 14 November 1989, particularly as concerns the interpretation to be given to article 24, in the light of the preamble of the Convention, and article 38 (ref: A/C.3/44/SR.41).

²⁷ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 February 1990, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that "it was [its] intention to make the [said] declaration on the occasion of the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child". See also note 5 above.

²⁸ On 9 June 1993, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Finland, the following communication:

"The Government of Finland has examined the contents of the reservation made by Jordan [...].

In the view of the Government of Finland this reservation is subject to the general principle of treaty interpretation according to which a party may not invoke general principles of national law as justification for failure to perform its treaty obligations. For the above reason the Government of Finland objects to the said reservations. However, the Government of Finland does not consider that this objection constitutes an obstacle to the entry into force of the said Convention between Finland and Jordan."

²⁹ On 19 October 1993, the Government of Myanmar notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the following reservations made upon accession with regard to articles 15 and 37:

"Article 15

1. The Union of Myanmar interprets the expression 'the law' in article 15, paragraph 2, to mean the Laws, as well as the Decrees and Executive Orders having the force of law, which are for the time being in force in the Union of Myanmar.

"2. The Union of Myanmar understands that such restrictions on freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly imposed in conformity with the said Laws, Decrees and Executive Orders as are required by the exigencies of the situation obtaining in the Union of Myanmar are permissible under article 15, paragraph 2.

"3. The Union of Myanmar interprets the expression 'national security' in the same paragraph as encompassing the supreme national interest, namely, the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity and the perpetuation of national sovereignty, which constitute the paramount national causes of the Union of Myanmar."

"Article 37

The Union of Myanmar accepts in principle the provisions of article 37 as they are in consonance with its laws, rules, regulations, procedures and practice as well as with its traditional, cultural and religious values. However, having regard to the exigencies of the situation obtaining in the country at present, the Union of Myanmar states as follows:

"1. Nothing contained in Article 37 shall prevent, or be construed as preventing, the Government of the Union of Myanmar from assuming or exercising, in conformity with the laws for the time being in force in the country and the procedures established thereunder, such powers as are required by the exigencies of the situation for the preservation and strengthening of the rule of law, the maintenance of public order (*ordre public*) and, in particular, the protection of the supreme national interest, namely, the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity and the perpetuation of national sovereignty, which constitute the paramount national causes of the Union of Myanmar.

"2. Such powers shall include the powers of arrest, detention, imprisonment, exclusion, interrogation, enquiry and investigation."

³⁰ On 28 January 1997, the Government of Yugoslavia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made by Yugoslavia upon ratification of the Convention which reads as follows:

Reservation:

"The competent authorities (ward authorities) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia may, under article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention, make decisions to deprive parents of their right to raise their children and give them an upbringing without prior judicial determination in accordance with the internal legislation of the SFR of Yugoslavia."

In this regard, the Secretary-General received on 28 May 1997, from the Government of Slovenia, the following communication:

"[The Government of Slovenia] would like to express its disagreement with the content of the [notification by the depositary concerning the withdrawal of the reservation]. The State which in 1991 notified its ratification of the [said Convention] and made the reservation was the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) but the State which on 28 January 1997 notified the withdrawal of its reservation was the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY). In that connection the [Government of Slovenia] would like to draw attention to the resolutions of the Security Council (757, 777) and the General Assembly (47/1), all from 1992, which stated that 'the state formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist' and to the opinion of the Arbitration Commission of the UN/EC Conference on the former Yugoslavia that 'the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is a new State which cannot be considered the sole successor to the SFRY.'

The [said] notification is therefore incorrect and misleading since it is erroneously suggesting that the State which would like to withdraw the reservation is the same person under international law as the State which made the reservation. It is believed that the Secretary-General should be precise in making references to States Parties to international agreements in respect of which he performs depositary functions. Therefore it is the opinion of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia that the withdrawal of the reservation made by the Government of the FRY cannot be considered valid, since it was made by a State that did not make the reservation. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should, as one of the successor States of the former SFRY, notify its succession if it wishes to be considered a Party to the Convention."

Subsequently, on 3 and 4 June and 10 October 1997, respectively, the Secretary-General received from the Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, communications, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by Slovenia.

³¹ On 18 April 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservation made upon ratification:

"(f) In Scotland there are tribunals (known as 'children's hearing') which consider the welfare of the child and deal with the majority of offences which a child is alleged to have committed. In some cases, mainly of welfare nature, the child is temporarily deprived of its liberty for up to seven days prior to attending the hearing. The child and its family are, however, allowed access to a lawyer during this period. Although the decisions of the hearings are subject to appeal to the courts, legal representation is not permitted at the proceedings of the

children's hearings themselves. Children's hearings have proved over the years to be a very effective way of dealing with the problems of children in a less formal, non-adversarial manner. Accordingly, the United Kingdom, in respect of article 37 (d), reserves its right to continue the present operation of children's hearings."

Further, on 3 August 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Secretary-General of the following:

[...] the following reservation entered upon ratification in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is hereby withdrawn:

[(d)] Employment legislation in the United Kingdom does not treat persons under 18, but over the school-leaving age as children, but as 'young people'. Accordingly the United Kingdom reserves the right to continue to apply article 32 subject to such employment legislation.

The United Kingdom's reservations to article 32 in respect of its overseas territories, formerly referred to as 'dependent territories', set out in the Declarations dated 7 September 1994, are unaffected."

³² On 6 May 1996, the Secretary-General received the following communication from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic with regard to the objection by the Government of Germany to its reservations made upon ratification:

The laws in effect in the Syrian Arab Republic do not recognize the system of adoption, although they do require that protection and assistance should be provided to those for whatever reason permanently or temporarily deprived of their family environment and that alternative care should be assured them through foster placement and *kafalah*, in care centres and special institutions and, without assimilation to their blood lineage (*nasab*), by foster families, in accordance with the legislation in force based on the principles of the Islamic *Shariah*.

The reservations of the Syrian Arab Republic to articles 20 and 21 mean that approval of the Convention should not in any way be interpreted as recognizing or permitting the system of adoption to which reference is made in these two articles and are subject to these limitations only.

The reservations of the Syrian Arab Republic to article 14 of the Convention are restricted only to its provisions relating to religion and do not concern those relating to thought or conscience. They concern: the extent to which the right in question might conflict with the right of parents and guardians to ensure the religious education of their children, as recognized by the United Nations and set forth in article 18, paragraph 4, of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*; the extent to which it might conflict with the right, established by the laws in force, of a child to choose a religion at an appointed time or in accordance with designated procedures or at a particular age in the case where he clearly has the mental and legal

capacity to do so; and the extent to which it might conflict with public order and principles of the Islamic *Shariah* on this matter that are in effect in the Syrian Arab Republic with respect to each case.

³³ On 16 November 1998, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Austria a communication with regard to reservations made by the United Arab Emirates upon accession:

[*Same text, identical in essence, as the objection made with regard to Malaysia under "Objections".*]

³⁴ On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

China (19 October 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of ratification on 2 March 1992, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

Portugal (21 October 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

11. a) Amendment to article 43 (2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

New York, 12 December 1995

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the States Parties and article 50 (2) of the Convention].
STATUS: Parties: 71.
TEXT: Doc. CRC/SP/1995/L.1/Rev.1.

Note: The amendment was proposed by the Government of Costa Rica and circulated by the Secretary-General under cover of depositary notification C.N.138.1995.TREATIES-3 of 22 May 1995 in accordance with article 50 (1) of the Convention. The Conference of the States Parties, convened by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 50 (1) of the Convention, adopted the amendment on 12 December 1995 which was subsequently approved by General Assembly in Resolution No. 155 of 21 December 1995.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Algeria	21 Jan 1998 A	Mauritania	20 Aug 1999 A
Andorra	17 Jan 1997 A	Mauritius	25 Aug 1999 A
Argentina	2 Mar 1999 A	Mexico	22 Sep 1997 A
Bangladesh	23 Apr 1997 A	Monaco	26 May 1999 A
Bhutan	17 Mar 1999 A	Mongolia	19 Dec 1997 A
Bolivia	15 Mar 1999 A	Morocco	27 Jan 1997 A
Brazil	26 Feb 1998 A	Mozambique	4 Mar 1999 A
Bulgaria	25 Jun 1999 A	Netherlands ¹	4 Dec 1996 A
Burkina Faso	26 Jul 1999 A	Panama	5 Nov 1996 A
Cambodia	12 Aug 1997 A	Philippines	14 Jan 1998 A
Canada	17 Sep 1997 A	Poland	2 Sep 1999 A
Chile	19 Aug 1997 A	Portugal	29 Jun 1998 A
Colombia	31 Jan 1997 A	Qatar	5 May 1999 A
Costa Rica	12 Feb 1997 A	Republic of Korea	3 Feb 1999 A
Croatia	26 May 1998 A	Republic of Moldova	30 Jan 1998 A
Cuba	23 Oct 1996 A	Russian Federation	1 May 1998 A
Denmark	10 Sep 1996 A	Saudi Arabia	30 Jun 1997 A
Ecuador	25 Feb 1998 A	Slovakia	29 Jul 1999 A
Egypt	28 Dec 1998 A	South Africa	5 Aug 1997 A
Ethiopia	15 Apr 1998 A	Spain	13 Jan 1998 A
Fiji	20 Aug 1997 A	Sweden	17 Oct 1996 A
Finland	3 Jan 1997 A	Switzerland	2 Dec 1997 A
France	20 Jun 1997 A	Thailand	30 Apr 1998 A
Germany	25 Jun 1997 A	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	16 Oct 1996 A
Greece	23 Sep 1997 A	Togo	19 Jun 1996 A
Grenada	20 May 1999 A	Trinidad and Tobago	1 Nov 1996 A
Guinea	14 May 1999 A	Turkey	9 Dec 1999 A
Guyana	15 Sep 1998 A	Uganda	27 Jun 1997 A
Holy See	15 Aug 1996 A	United Arab Emirates	11 Nov 1997 A
Indonesia	17 Dec 1998 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17 Jul 1997 A
Israel	27 Dec 1999 A	Uruguay	17 Feb 1999 A
Italy	14 Sep 1999 A	Uzbekistan	25 Apr 1997 A
Jamaica	6 Apr 1998 A	Venezuela	2 Nov 1998 A
Lao People's Democratic Republic	22 Sep 1997 A	Yemen	3 Apr 1997 A
Maldives	2 Nov 1998 A		
Mali	4 Mar 1999 A		
Malta	1 May 1997 A		

Notes:

¹ For the Kingdom in Europe. On 17 December 1997, for the Netherlands Antilles.

12. SECOND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, AIMING AT THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

New York, 15 December 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 July 1991, in accordance with article 8 (1).
REGISTRATION: 11 July 1991, No. 14668.
STATUS: Signatories: 24. Parties: 41.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/44/128.

Note: The said Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by resolution 44/128¹ of 15 December 1989 at the Forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and is open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York by all States having signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Australia		2 Oct 1990 a	Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Austria	8 Apr 1991	2 Mar 1993	Nepal		4 Mar 1998 a
Azerbaijan		22 Jan 1999 a	Netherlands ³	9 Aug 1990	26 Mar 1991
Belgium	12 Jul 1990	8 Dec 1998	New Zealand	22 Feb 1990	22 Feb 1990
Bulgaria	11 Mar 1999	10 Aug 1999	Nicaragua	21 Feb 1990	
Colombia		5 Aug 1997 a	Norway	13 Feb 1990	5 Sep 1991
Costa Rica	14 Feb 1990	5 Jun 1998	Panama		21 Jan 1993 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1995 a	Portugal	13 Feb 1990	17 Oct 1990
Cyprus		10 Sep 1999 a	Romania	15 Mar 1990	27 Feb 1991
Denmark	13 Feb 1990	24 Feb 1994	Seychelles		15 Dec 1994 a
Ecuador		23 Feb 1993 a	Slovakia	22 Sep 1998	22 Jun 1999
Finland	13 Feb 1990	4 Apr 1991	Slovenia	14 Sep 1993	10 Mar 1994
Georgia		22 Mar 1999 a	Spain ⁴	23 Feb 1990	11 Apr 1991
Germany ²	13 Feb 1990	18 Aug 1992	Sweden	13 Feb 1990	11 May 1990
Greece		5 May 1997 a	Switzerland		16 Jun 1994 a
Honduras	10 May 1990		the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		26 Jan 1995 a
Hungary		24 Feb 1994 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁵	31 Mar 1999	10 Dec 1999
Iceland	30 Jan 1991	2 Apr 1991	Uruguay	13 Feb 1990	21 Jan 1993
Ireland		18 Jun 1993 a	Venezuela	7 Jun 1990	22 Feb 1993
Italy	13 Feb 1990	14 Feb 1995			
Liechtenstein		10 Dec 1998 a			
Luxembourg	13 Feb 1990	12 Feb 1992			
Malta		29 Dec 1994 a			
Mozambique		21 Jul 1993 a			

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

AZERBAIJAN

Reservation:

"The Republic of Azerbaijan, adopting the [said Protocol], in exceptional cases, adopting the special law, allows the application of death penalty for the grave crimes, committed during the war or in condition of the threat of war."

CYPRUS

Reservation:

"The Republic of Cyprus in accordance with article 2.1 of the [...] Protocol reserves the right to apply the Death Penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction of a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime."

GREECE

Reservation:

Subject to article 2 for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.

SPAIN⁴

MALTA

Reservation:

"Pursuant to article 2, Malta reserves the right to apply the death penalty to persons subject to the Malta Armed Forces Act (Chapter 220 of the revised edition of the Laws of Malta), which Act provides that the death penalty may be awarded in excep-

tional and serious cases defined therein, but only in times of war".

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/44/49)*, p. 206.

² The German Democratic Republic signed and ratified the Protocol on 7 March 1990 and 16 August 1990, respectively. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁴ On 13 January 1998, the Government of Spain notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation made upon ratification. The reservation reads as follows:

Pursuant to article 2, Spain reserves the right to apply the death penalty in the exceptional and extremely serious cases provided for in Fundamental Act No. 13/1985 of 9 December 1985 regulating the Military Criminal Code, in wartime as defined in article 25 of that Act.

⁵ In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Isle of Man.

**13. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL
MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES**

New York, 18 December 1990

NOT YET IN FORCE: [(see article 87 (1)).]
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 12.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/45/158.

Note: The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted by Resolution 45/158¹ of 18 December 1990 at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention is open for signature by all States in accordance with its article 86 (1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Azerbaijan.....		11 Jan 1998 a	Morocco.....	15 Aug 1991	21 Jun 1993
Bangladesh.....	7 Oct 1998		Philippines.....	15 Nov 1993	5 Jul 1995
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		13 Dec 1996 a	Senegal.....		9 Jun 1999 a
Cape Verde.....		16 Sep 1997 a	Seychelles.....		15 Dec 1994 a
Chile.....	24 Sep 1993		Sri Lanka.....		11 Mar 1996 a
Colombia.....		24 May 1995 a	Turkey.....	13 Jan 1999	
Egypt.....		19 Feb 1993 a	Uganda.....		14 Nov 1995 a
Mexico.....	22 May 1991	8 Mar 1999			

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

COLOMBIA

Reservation:

Articles 15, 46 and 47 of the [said Convention], which was adopted by means of Act No. 146 of 1994, shall be executed with the understanding that the State of Colombia retains the right to promulgate taxation, exchange and monetary regulations establishing equality of treatment of migrant workers and their families with that of nationals in respect of the import and export of personal and household effects and the transfer of earnings and savings abroad, and in respect of expropriation for reasons of equity and the nullification of ownership of property in the cases envisaged in article 34 of the Political Constitution.

EGYPT

Reservation concerning article 4:

For the purposes of the present Convention the term 'members of the family' refers to persons married to migrant workers or having with them a relationship that, according to applicable law, produces effects equivalent to marriage, as well as their dependent children and other dependent persons who are recognized as members of the family by applicable legislation or applicable bilateral or multilateral agreements between the States concerned.

Reservation concerning article 18, paragraph 6:

When a migrant worker or a member of his or her family has, by a final decision, been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his or her conviction has been reversed or he or she has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as

a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partially attributable to that person.

MEXICO

Interpretative declaration:

Upon ratifying the [Convention], the Government of the United Mexican States reaffirms its political will to ensure international protection of the rights of all migrant workers, in accordance with this international instrument, all the provisions of this Convention will be applied in conformity with its national legislation.

Reservation:

The Government of the United Mexican States makes an express reservation with regard to article 2, paragraph 4, of this Convention, solely in so far as it refers to the application of article 33 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and article 125 of the General Population Act.

MOROCCO

Reservation:

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by article 92, paragraph 1 of this Convention which provides that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.

The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco considers that any such dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties to the conflict.

*Declarations:**Article 8 (2):*

"The right of non-Sri Lankans to enter and remain in Sri Lanka shall be subject to existing visa regulations.

Article 29:

According to the citizenship Act No. 18 of 1948, citizenship rights flow from the father and in the event a child is born out of wedlock, from the mother. A child will be deemed to be a citizen of Sri Lanka if he and his father were born in Sri Lanka before 1.11.49 or if at the time of his birth the father was a Sri Lankan.

Article 49:

Resident visas to expatriate workers are allowed in respect of identified professions where there is a dearth of qualified personnel. Existing visa regulations do not permit migrant workers either to change their professions or the institutions in which they have been authorised to work, which is the basis on which the visa is issued.

Article 54:

Protection against dismissal, quantum of remuneration, period of employment, etc., are governed by the terms of individual contracts entered into between the worker and the organisation which employs him. A visa issued to an expatriate worker under the visa regulations is limited to a pre-identified job assignment."

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/45/49), p. 261.*

*Declarations:**"A) The declaration regarding Article 15:*

The restrictions by the related Turkish laws regarding acquisition of immovable property by the foreigners are preserved....

B) The reservation regarding Article 40:

The Turkish Law on Trade Unions allows only the Turkish citizens to form trade unions in Turkey."

C) The declaration regarding Article 45:

The stipulations of the paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Article 45 will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Constitution and the related Laws.

D) The declaration regarding Article 46:

The implementation of the Article 46 will be made in accordance with the national laws.

E) The declaration regarding Articles 76 and 77:

Turkey will recognize the competence of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families at a later time."

UGANDA

*Reservation:**Article 18:*

"The Republic of Uganda cannot guarantee at all times to provide free legal assistance in accordance with the provisions of article 18 paragraph 3(d)."

**14. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Madrid, 24 July 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 August 1993, in accordance with article 14 (2).
REGISTRATION: 4 August 1993, No. 30177.
STATUS: Signatories: 23. Parties: 20.
TEXT: Document of the Intergovernmental Technical Meeting for the Preparation of the Indigenous Fund, La Paz, Bolivia, of 20 June 1992.

Note: The Agreement, of which the English, Portuguese and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was adopted during the Second Summit Meeting of Ibero-American Heads of State, held at Madrid from 23 to 24 July 1992. In accordance with its article 14 (1), the Agreement was opened for signature at Madrid on 24 July 1992 and shall remain open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Argentina.....	24 Jul 1992	18 Mar 1996	Guatemala.....	24 Jul 1992	
Belgium.....	18 Nov 1993	27 Jun 1996	Honduras.....	24 Jul 1992	10 May 1995
Belize.....	1 Feb 1996	1 Feb 1996	Mexico.....	24 Jul 1992	12 Jul 1993
Bolivia.....	24 Jul 1992	4 Aug 1993	Nicaragua.....	24 Jul 1992	10 Jul 1995
Brazil.....	24 Jul 1992	17 Jun 1998	Panama.....	24 Jul 1992	10 Feb 1994
Chile.....	24 Jul 1992	31 Oct 1995	Paraguay.....	24 Jul 1992	1 Dec 1994
Colombia.....	24 Jul 1992	9 May 1995	Peru.....	1 Oct 1992	19 Apr 1993
Costa Rica.....	24 Jul 1992	15 Mar 1996	Portugal.....	24 Jul 1992	23 Jun 1995
Cuba.....	24 Jul 1992	13 Dec 1994	Spain.....	24 Jul 1992	7 Dec 1994
Dominican Republic..	24 Jul 1992		Uruguay.....	24 Jul 1992	17 Feb 1999
Ecuador.....	24 Jul 1992	26 Oct 1994	Venezuela.....	11 Feb 1993	
El Salvador.....	24 Jul 1992	12 May 1995			

Declarations and Reservations

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

VENEZUELA

Declaration:

In signing the present Agreement, the Republic of Venezuela understands that, under the provisions of article 1, the process

of self-development of indigenous peoples, communities and organizations can in no way affect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Venezuela or the unity of its peoples.

CHAPTER V
REFUGEES AND STATELESS PERSONS

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

New York, 15 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 August 1948, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 20 August 1948, No. 283.
STATUS: Signatories: 17. Parties: 18.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 18, p. 3.

Note: The Constitution was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 62 (I)¹ of 15 December 1946. Resolution No. 108, adopted by the General Council of the International Refugee Organization at its 101st meeting on 15 February 1952, provided for the liquidation of the Organization.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>
Argentina.....	10 Jun 1947		Luxembourg		5 Aug 1948 A
Australia		13 May 1947 s	Netherlands	28 Jan 1947	11 Aug 1947 A
Belgium.....	1 May 1947	30 Mar 1948 A	New Zealand		17 Mar 1947 s
Bolivia.....	5 Jun 1947		Norway.....	4 Feb 1947	18 Aug 1947 A
Brazil.....	1 Jul 1947		Panama ³	23 Jun 1947	
Canada.....	16 Dec 1946	7 Aug 1947 A	Peru.....	25 Jul 1947	
China ²		29 Apr 1947 s	Philippines.....	18 Dec 1946	
Denmark.....		20 Aug 1948 s	Switzerland.....		28 Mar 1949 A
Dominican Republic .	17 Dec 1946	22 Oct 1947 A	United Kingdom of		
France.....	17 Dec 1946	3 Mar 1948 A	Great Britain and		
Guatemala.....	16 Dec 1946	28 Jul 1947 A	Northern Ireland .		5 Feb 1947 s
Honduras.....	18 Dec 1946		United States of Amer-		
Iceland.....		12 May 1947 s	ica	16 Dec 1946	3 Jul 1947 A
Italy.....		24 Mar 1949 s	Venezuela	4 Jun 1948	13 Sep 1948 A
Liberia.....	31 Dec 1946				

Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature or acceptance.)

FRANCE

The said Constitution is ratified subject to the proviso that the French Government reserves the right to pay all or part of its contribution in francs or in kind.

Furthermore, in pursuance of the tenth paragraph of the preamble of the said Constitution to the effect that the International Refugee Organization is of a non-permanent nature, the budgetary payments assigned to France may be made only for a maximum of three twelve-month periods.

GUATEMALA

Subject to the provision that, in conformity with article 10, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, the Republic of Guatemala would pay its due

contribution in kind according to the needs and ability of the country.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"Upon condition and with the reservation that no agreement shall be concluded on behalf of the United States and no action shall be taken by any officer, agency, or any other person and acceptance of the Constitution of the Organization by or on behalf of the Government of the United States shall not constitute or authorize action (1) whereby any person shall be admitted to or settled or resettled in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions without prior approval thereof by the Congress, . . . or (2) which will have the effect of abrogating, suspending, modifying, adding to, or superseding any of the immigration laws or any other laws of the United States."

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Part of the First Session, Resolutions (A/62/Add.1)*, p. 97.

² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ In a letter of 2 September 1947 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Panama stated that, when signing the Constitution, he omitted to indicate that his signature was subject to ratification as specified in the full powers presented for this purpose, and requested that his signature be regarded as having been affixed subject to ratification.

2. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

Geneva, 28 July 1951

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 April 1954, in accordance with article 43.
REGISTRATION: 22 April 1954, No. 2545.
STATUS: Signatories: 20. Parties: 134.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 137.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, held at Geneva from 2 to 25 July 1951. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 429 (V)¹, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania		18 Aug 1992 a	Finland.....		10 Oct 1968 a
Algeria.....		21 Feb 1963 d	France	11 Sep 1952	23 Jun 1954
Angola.....		23 Jun 1981 a	Gabon		27 Apr 1964 a
Antigua and Barbuda.		7 Sep 1995 a	Gambia		7 Sep 1966 d
Argentina.....		15 Nov 1961 a	Georgia.....		9 Aug 1999 a
Armenia.....		6 Jul 1993 a	Germany ^{3,4}	19 Nov 1951	1 Dec 1953
Australia.....		22 Jan 1954 a	Ghana		18 Mar 1963 a
Austria.....	28 Jul 1951	1 Nov 1954	Greece	10 Apr 1952	5 Apr 1960
Azerbaijan.....		12 Feb 1993 a	Guatemala.....		22 Sep 1983 a
Bahamas.....		15 Sep 1993 a	Guinea.....		28 Dec 1965 d
Belgium.....	28 Jul 1951	22 Jul 1953	Guinea-Bissau.....		11 Feb 1976 a
Belize.....		27 Jun 1990 a	Haiti.....		25 Sep 1984 a
Benin.....		4 Apr 1962 d	Holy See.....	21 May 1952	15 Mar 1956
Bolivia.....		9 Feb 1982 a	Honduras.....		23 Mar 1992 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Hungary.....		14 Mar 1989 a
Botswana.....		6 Jan 1969 a	Iceland.....		30 Nov 1955 a
Brazil.....	15 Jul 1952	16 Nov 1960	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		28 Jul 1976 a
Bulgaria.....		12 May 1993 a	Ireland.....		29 Nov 1956 a
Burkina Faso.....		18 Jun 1980 a	Israel.....	1 Aug 1951	1 Oct 1954
Burundi.....		19 Jul 1963 a	Italy.....	23 Jul 1952	15 Nov 1954
Cambodia.....		15 Oct 1992 a	Jamaica.....		30 Jul 1964 d
Cameroon.....		23 Oct 1961 d	Japan.....		3 Oct 1981 a
Canada.....		4 Jun 1969 a	Kazakhstan.....		15 Jan 1999 a
Central African Repub- lic.....		4 Sep 1962 d	Kenya.....		16 May 1966 a
Chad.....		19 Aug 1981 a	Kyrgyzstan.....		8 Oct 1996 a
Chile.....		28 Jan 1972 a	Latvia.....		31 Jul 1997 a
China.....		24 Sep 1982 a	Lesotho.....		14 May 1981 a
Colombia.....	28 Jul 1951	10 Oct 1961	Liberia.....		15 Oct 1964 a
Congo.....		15 Oct 1962 d	Liechtenstein.....	28 Jul 1951	8 Mar 1957
Costa Rica.....		28 Mar 1978 a	Lithuania.....		28 Apr 1997 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		8 Dec 1961 d	Luxembourg.....	28 Jul 1951	23 Jul 1953
Croatia.....		12 Oct 1992 d	Madagascar.....		18 Dec 1967 a
Cyprus.....		16 May 1963 d	Malawi.....		10 Dec 1987 a
Czech Republic ²		11 May 1993 d	Mali.....		2 Feb 1973 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		19 Jul 1965 a	Malta.....		17 Jun 1971 a
Denmark.....	28 Jul 1951	4 Dec 1952	Mauritania.....		5 May 1987 a
Djibouti.....		9 Aug 1977 d	Monaco.....		18 May 1954 a
Dominica.....		17 Feb 1994 a	Morocco.....		7 Nov 1956 d
Dominican Republic.....		4 Jan 1978 a	Mozambique.....		16 Dec 1983 a
Ecuador.....		17 Aug 1955 a	Namibia.....		17 Feb 1995 a
Egypt.....		22 May 1981 a	Netherlands.....	28 Jul 1951	3 May 1956
El Salvador.....		28 Apr 1983 a	New Zealand.....		30 Jun 1960 a
Equatorial Guinea.....		7 Feb 1986 a	Nicaragua.....		28 Mar 1980 a
Estonia.....		10 Apr 1997 a	Niger.....		25 Aug 1961 d
Ethiopia.....		10 Nov 1969 a	Nigeria.....		23 Oct 1967 a
Fiji.....		12 Jun 1972 d	Norway.....	28 Jul 1951	23 Mar 1953
			Panama.....		2 Aug 1978 a
			Papua New Guinea ..		17 Jul 1986 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Paraguay		1 Apr 1970 a	Sweden	28 Jul 1951	26 Oct 1954
Peru		21 Dec 1964 a	Switzerland	28 Jul 1951	21 Jan 1955
Philippines		22 Jul 1981 a	Tajikistan		7 Dec 1993 a
Poland		27 Sep 1991 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
Portugal ³²		22 Dec 1960 a	Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
Republic of Korea		3 Dec 1992 a	Tunisia		24 Oct 1957 d
Romania		7 Aug 1991 a	Turkey	24 Aug 1951	30 Mar 1962
Russian Federation		2 Feb 1993 a	Turkmenistan		2 Mar 1998 a
Rwanda		3 Jan 1980 a	Tuvalu ⁶		7 Mar 1986 d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		3 Nov 1993 a	Uganda		27 Sep 1976 a
Samoa		21 Sep 1988 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 Jul 1951	11 Mar 1954
Sao Tome and Principe		1 Feb 1978 a	United Republic of Tanzania		12 May 1964 a
Senegal		2 May 1963 d	Uruguay		22 Sep 1970 a
Seychelles		23 Apr 1980 a	Yemen		18 Jan 1980 a
Sierra Leone		22 May 1981 a	Yugoslavia	28 Jul 1951	15 Dec 1959
Slovakia ²		4 Feb 1993 d	Zambia		24 Sep 1969 d
Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d	Zimbabwe		25 Aug 1981 a
Solomon Islands		28 Feb 1995 a			
Somalia		10 Oct 1978 a			
South Africa		12 Jan 1996 a			
Spain		14 Aug 1978 a			
Sudan		22 Feb 1974 a			
Suriname ³		29 Nov 1978 d			

**Declarations under section B of article 1 of the Convention
(Unless otherwise indicated in a footnote, the declarations were
received upon ratification, accession or succession.)**

(a) "Events occurring in Europe before 1 January 1951"

Congo	Malta
Madagascar	Monaco
	Turkey

(b) "Events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951"

Albania	Canada
Algeria	Central African Republic ⁹
Angola	Chad
Antigua and Barbuda	Chile ⁹
Argentina ⁸	China ^{8, 9}
Armenia	Colombia ^{8, 9}
Australia ⁹	Costa Rica
Austria	Côte d'Ivoire ⁹
Azerbaijan	Croatia
Bahamas	Cyprus
Belgium	Czech Republic ²
Belize	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Benin ⁹	Denmark
Bolivia	Djibouti
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dominica
Botswana ¹⁰	Dominican Republic
Brazil ⁹	Ecuador ⁹
Bulgaria	Egypt
Burkina Faso	El Salvador
Burundi	Equatorial Guinea
Cameroon ⁹	Estonia
	Ethiopia

Fiji
 Finland
 France⁹
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Georgia
 Germany³
 Ghana
 Greece
 Guatemala
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Haiti
 Holy See⁹
 Honduras
 Hungary^{8, 9}
 Iceland
 Iran (Islamic Republic of)⁹
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy⁹
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kazakhstan
 Kenya
 Kyrgyzstan
 Latvia^{8, 9}
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Liechtenstein
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg⁹
 Malawi¹¹
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Namibia
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Niger⁹
 Nigeria

Norway
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Paraguay^{8, 9}
 Peru⁹
 Philippines
 Poland
 Portugal⁹
 Republic of Korea
 Romania
 Russian Federation
 Rwanda
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Samoa
 Sao Tome and Principe
 South Africa
 Senegal⁹
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Slovakia²
 Slovenia
 Solomon Islands
 Somalia
 Spain
 Sudan⁹
 Suriname
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Tajikistan
 the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 Togo⁹
 Tunisia
 Turkmenistan
 Tuvalu
 Uganda
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 United Republic of Tanzania
 Uruguay
 Yemen⁷
 Yugoslavia
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Declarations other than those made under section B of article 1 and Reservations (Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto and territorial applications, see hereinafter.)

ANGOLA

Declarations:

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola also declares that the provisions of the Convention shall be applicable in Angola provided that they are not contrary to or incompatible with the constitutional and legal provisions in force in the People's Republic of Angola, especially as regards articles 7, 13, 15, 18 and 24 of the Convention. Those provi-

sions shall not be construed so as to accord to any category of aliens resident in Angola more extensive rights than are enjoyed by Angolan citizens.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola also considers that the provisions of articles 8 and 9 of the Convention cannot be construed so as to limit its right to adopt in respect of a refugee or group of refugees such measures as it deems necessary to safeguard national interests and to ensure respect for its sovereignty, whenever circumstances so require.

Reservations:

Ad article 17: The Government of the People's Republic of Angola accepts the obligations set forth in article 17, provided that:

(a) Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted to mean that refugees must enjoy the same privileges as may be accorded to nationals of countries with which the People's Republic of Angola has signed special co-operation agreements;

(b) Paragraph 2 of this article shall be construed as a recommendation and not as an obligation.

Ad article 26:

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola reserves the right to prescribe, transfer or circumscribe the place of residence of certain refugees or groups of refugees, and to restrict their freedom of movement, whenever considerations of national or international order make it advisable to do so.

AUSTRALIA¹²

AUSTRIA¹³

The Convention is ratified:

(a) Subject to the reservation that the Republic of Austria regards the provisions of article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2 (excepting, however, the phrase "who was already exempt from them at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting State concerned, or . . ." in the latter paragraph) not as a binding obligation, but merely as a recommendation.

(b) Subject to the reservation that the provisions of article 22, paragraph 1, shall not be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of private elementary schools, that the "public relief and assistance" referred to in article 23 shall be interpreted solely in the sense of allocations from public welfare funds (*Armenversorgung*), and that the "documents or certifications" referred to in article 25, paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be construed to mean the identity certificates provided for in the Convention of 30 June 1928 relating to refugees.

BAHAMAS

Reservation:

"Refugees and their dependants would normally be subjected to the same laws and regulations relating generally to the employment of non-Bahamians within the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, so long as they have not acquired status in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas."

BELGIUM

1. In all cases where the Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted by the Belgian Government as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which Belgium has concluded regional customs, economic or political agreements.

2. Article 15 of the Convention shall not be applicable in Belgium; refugees lawfully staying in Belgian territory will enjoy the same treatment, as regards the right of association, as that accorded to aliens in general.

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation of articles 7, 17, 26, 31, 32 and 34 and paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention."

BRAZIL¹⁴

"Refugees will be granted the same treatment accorded to nationals of foreign countries in general, with the exception of

the preferential treatment extended to nationals of Portugal through the Friendship and Consultation Treaty of 1953 and Article 199 of the Brazilian Constitutional Amendment No.1, of 1969."

CANADA

Reservations to articles 23 and 24:

"Canada interprets the phrase 'lawfully staying' as referring only to refugees admitted for permanent residence: refugees admitted for temporary residence will be accorded the same treatment with respect to the matters dealt with in articles 23 and 24 as is accorded visitors generally."

CHILE

(1) With the reservation that, with reference to the provisions of article 34, the Government of Chile will be unable to grant to refugees facilities greater than those granted to aliens in general, in view of the liberal nature of Chilean naturalization laws;

(2) With the reservation that the period specified in article 17, paragraph 2 (a) shall, in the case of Chile, be extended from three to ten years;

(3) With the reservation that article 17, paragraph 2 (c) shall apply only if the refugee is the widow or the widower of a Chilean spouse;

(4) With the reservation that the Government of Chile cannot grant a longer period for compliance with an expulsion order than that granted to other aliens in general under Chilean law.

CHINA

Reservations:

"Article 14

In the territory of any other Contracting State, he shall be accorded the same protection as is accorded in that territory to nationals of the country in which he has his habitual residence.

Article 16

Application excluded."

CYPRUS¹⁵

With confirmation of the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom upon application of the Convention to the territory of Cyprus.

DENMARK¹⁶

25 March 1968

Rewording of the reservation:

"The obligation in article 17, paragraph 1, to accord to refugees lawfully staying in Denmark the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment shall not be construed to mean that refugees shall be entitled to the privileges which in this respect are accorded to nationals of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden."

ECUADOR

With respect to article 1, relating to the definition of the term "refugee", the Government of Ecuador declares that its accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees does not imply its acceptance of the Conventions which have not been expressly signed and ratified by Ecuador.

With respect to article 15, Ecuador further declares that its acceptance of the provisions contained therein shall be limited

in so far as those provisions are in conflict with the constitutional and statutory provisions in force prohibiting aliens, and consequently refugees, from being members of political bodies.

EGYPT

With reservations in respect of article 12 (1), articles 20 and 22 (1), and articles 23 and 24.

The Government of Egypt accedes to the Convention with reservations in respect of article 12 (1), articles 20 and 22 (1), and articles 23 and 24.

Clarifications (received on 24 September 1981):

1. Egypt formulated a reservation to article 12 (1) because it is in contradiction with the internal laws of Egypt. This article provides that the personal status of a refugee shall be governed by the law of the country of his domicile or, failing this, of his residence. This formula contradicts article 25 of the Egyptian civil code, which reads as follows:

"The judge declares the applicable law in the case of persons without nationality or with more than one nationality at the same time. In the case of persons where there is proof, in accordance with Egypt, of Egyptian nationality, and at the same time in accordance with one or more foreign countries, of nationality of that country, the Egyptian law must be applied."

The competent Egyptian authorities are not in a position to amend this article (25) of the civil code.

2. Concerning articles 20, 22 (paragraph 1), 23 and 24 of the Convention of 1951, the competent Egyptian authorities had reservations because these articles consider the refugee as equal to the national.

We made this general reservation to avoid any obstacle which might affect the discretionary authority of Egypt in granting privileges to refugees on a case-by-case basis.

ESTONIA

Reservations:

1) *Articles 23 and 24:*

"The Republic of Estonia considers articles 23 and 24 merely as recommendatory, not as legally binding."

2) *Article 25:*

"The Republic of Estonia shall not be bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by an Estonian authority, in place of the authorities of a foreign country, if documentary records necessary for the delivery of such a certificate do not exist in the Republic of Estonia".

3) *Article 28, paragraph 1:*

"The Republic of Estonia shall not be obliged within five years from the entry into force of the present Convention to issue travel documents provided in article 28".

ETHIOPIA

"The provisions of articles 8, 9, 17 (2) and 22 (1) of the Convention are recognized only as recommendations and not as legally binding obligations."

FIJI

The Government of Fiji stated that the first and fourth reservations made by the United Kingdom are affirmed but have been redrafted as more suitable to the application of Fiji in the following terms:

"1. The Government of Fiji understands articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the

Government of Fiji from exercising any rights over property and interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention on behalf of Fiji were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Fiji respectively by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.

"2. The Government of Fiji cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.

"Commentary:

No arrangements exist in Fiji for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of refugees. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavits.

"All other reservation made by the United Kingdom to the above-mentioned Convention is withdrawn."

FINLAND

Reservations:

"(1) A general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Finland to the nationals of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden or to the nationals of any one of those Countries;

"(2) A reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, to the effect that Finland is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant refugees who fulfil the conditions of three years residence in Finland an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Finnish law may have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for same right or privilege;

"(3) A reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Finland;

"(4) A reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Finnish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality;

"(5) A reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3 to the effect that they shall not be binding on Finland;

"(6) A reservation to article 25, to the effect that Finland does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Finnish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such certificate do not exist in Finland;

"(7) A reservation with respect to the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of article 28. Finland does not accept the obligations stipulated in the said paragraph, but is prepared to recognize travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article."

FRANCE

In depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of the French Republic, acting in accordance with article 42 of the Convention, makes the following statements:

(a) It considers that article 29, paragraph 2, does not prevent the application in French territory of the provisions of the Act

of 7 May 1934 authorizing the levying of the Nansen tax for the support of refugee welfare, resettlement and relief work.

(b) Article 17 in no way prevents the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in France or affects the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

GAMBIA¹⁷

GEORGIA

Declaration:

"According to the paragraph 1, article 40 of the [...] Convention, before the full restoration of the territorial integrity of Georgia, this Convention is applicable only to the territory where the jurisdiction of Georgia is exercised."

GREECE¹⁸

In cases or circumstances which, in its opinion, would justify exceptional procedure for reasons of national security or public order, the Hellenic Government reserves the right to derogate from the obligations imposed by the provisions of article 26.

GUATEMALA

Reservation:

The Republic of Guatemala accedes to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, with the reservation that it will not apply provisions of those instruments in respect of which the Convention allows reservations if those provisions contravene constitutional precepts in Guatemala or norms of public order under domestic law.

Declaration:

The expression "treatment as favourable as possible" in all articles of the Convention and of the Protocol in which the expression is used should be interpreted as not including rights which, under law or treaty, the Republic of Guatemala has accorded or is according to nationals of the Central American countries or of other countries with which it has concluded or is entering into agreements of a regional nature.

HOLY SEE

The Holy See, in conformity with the terms of article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention, makes the reservation that the application of the Convention must be compatible in practice with the special nature of the Vatican City State and without prejudice to the norms governing access to and sojourn therein.

HONDURAS

Reservations:

(a) With respect to article 7:

The Government of the Republic of Honduras understands this article to mean that it shall accord to refugees such facilities and treatment as it shall deem appropriate at its discretion, taking into account the economic, social, democratic and security needs of the country;

(b) With respect to article 17:

This article shall in no way be understood as limiting the application of the labour and civil service laws of the country, especially is so far as they refer to the requirements, quotas and conditions of work which an alien must fulfil in his employment;

(c) With respect to article 24:

The Government of Honduras shall apply this article to the extent that it does not violate constitutional provisions governing labour, administrative or social security legislation in force in the country;

(d) With respect to articles 26 and 31:

The Government of Honduras reserves the right to designate, change or limit the place of residence of certain refugees or groups of refugees and to restrict their freedom of movement when national or international considerations so warrant;

(e) With respect to article 34:

The Government of the Republic of Honduras shall not be obligated to guarantee refugees more favourable naturalization facilities than those ordinarily granted to aliens in accordance with the laws of the country.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

1. In all cases where, under the provisions of this Convention, refugees enjoy the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign State, the Government of Iran reserves the right not to accord refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of States with which Iran has concluded regional establishment, customs, economic or political agreements.

2. The Government of Iran considers the stipulations contained in articles 17, 23, 24 and 26 as being recommendations only.

IRELAND¹⁹

"2. The Government of Ireland understands the words 'public order' in article 32 (1) and the words 'in accordance with due process of law' in article 32 (2) to mean, respectively, 'public policy' and 'in accordance with a procedure provided by law'.

"3. With regard to article 17 the Government of Ireland do not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

"4. The Government of Ireland undertake to give effect to article 25 only insofar as may be practicable and permissible under the laws of Ireland.

"5. With regard to article 29 (1) the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to refugees treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

...

"(c) Income Tax (including Surtax)."

ISRAEL

...

"2. Articles 8 and 12 shall not apply to Israel.

"3. Article 28 shall apply to Israel with the limitations which result from Section 6 of the Passport Law of 5712-1952, according to which the Minister may, at his discretion:

"(a) Refuse to grant, or to extend the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(b) Attach conditions to the grant or the extension of the validity of a passport or laissez-passer;

"(c) Cancel, or shorten the period of validity of a passport or laissez-passer issued, and order the surrender thereof;

"(d) Limit, either at or after the issue of a passport or laissez-passer, the range of countries for which it is to be valid.

"4. Permits provided for by Article 30 shall be issued by the Minister of Finance at his discretion."

ITALY²⁰

JAMAICA

"The Government of Jamaica confirms and maintains the following reservations, which were made when the Convention was extended to Jamaica by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking by the above-mentioned territory, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of the Convention for the above-mentioned territory, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the above-mentioned territory with the substitution of 'four years' for 'three years' in subparagraph (a) and with the omission of subparagraph (c).

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom can only undertake that the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied to the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows.

"(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom cannot undertake that effect will be given in the above-mentioned territory to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the above-mentioned territory so far as the law allows."

LATVIA

Declaration and reservations:

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 42 of the [said Convention], the Republic of Latvia declares that it does not consider itself bound by the article 8 and the article 34 of the Convention.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the article 42 of the [said Convention], the Republic of Latvia, in respect of the article 26 of the Convention, reserves the right to designate the place or places of residence of the refugees whenever considerations of national security or public order so require.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the article 42 of the [said Convention], the Republic of Latvia declares that the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the article 17 and article 24 of the Convention it considers as recommendations and not legal obligations.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the article 42 of the [said Convention], the Republic of Latvia declares that in all cases where the Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted by the Government of the Republic of Latvia as necessarily involving the regime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Republic of Latvia had concluded regional customs, economic, political or social security agreements."

LIECHTENSTEIN

Ad article 17: With respect to the right to engage in wage-earning employment, refugees are treated in law on the same footing as aliens in general, on the understanding, however, that the competent authorities shall make every effort insofar as possible, to apply to them the provisions of this article.

Ad article 24, paragraphs 1 (a) and (b), and paragraph 3: Provisions relating to aliens in general on training, apprenticeship, unemployment insurance, old-age and survivors insurance shall be applicable to refugees. Nevertheless, in the case of old-age and survivors insurance, refugees residing in Liechtenstein (including their survivors if the latter are considered as refugees) are already entitled to normal old-age or survivors' benefits after paying their contributions for at least one full year, provided that they have resided in Liechtenstein for ten years—of which five years without interruption have immediately preceded the occurrence of the event insured against. Moreover, the one-third reduction in benefits provided in the case of aliens and stateless persons under article 74 of the Act on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, is not applicable to refugees. Refugees residing in Liechtenstein who, on the occurrence of the event insured against, are not entitled to old-age or survivors' benefits, are paid not only their own contributions but any contributions which may have been made by the employers.

LUXEMBOURG

Upon signature:

Subject to the following reservation: in all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

15 November 1984

Interpretative statement:

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg considers that the reservation made by the Republic of Guatemala concerning the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugee of 31 January 1967 does not affect the obligations of Guatemala deriving from those instruments.

MADAGASCAR

The provisions of article 7 (1) shall not be interpreted as requiring the same treatment as is accorded to nationals of countries with which the Malagasy Republic has concluded conventions of establishment or agreements on co-operation;

The provisions of articles 8 and 9 shall not be interpreted as forbidding the Malagasy Government to take, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, measures with regard to a refugee because of his nationality in the interests of national security.

The provisions of article 17 cannot be interpreted as preventing the application of the laws and regulations establishing the proportion of alien workers that employers are authorized to employ in Madagascar or affecting the obligations of such employers in connexion with the employment of alien workers.

MALAWI

"In respect of articles 7, 13, 15, 19, 22 and 24

The Government of the Republic of Malawi considers these provisions as recommendations only and not legally binding obligations.

"In respect of article 17

The Government of the Republic of Malawi does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfils any of the conditions set forth in subparagraphs (a) to (c) to paragraph (2) of article 17 automatic exemption for the obligation to obtain a work permit.

"In respect of article 17 as a whole, the Government of the Republic of Malawi does not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

"In respect of article 26

The Government of the Republic of Malawi reserves its right to designate the place or places of residence of the refugees and to restrict their movements whenever considerations of national security or public order so require.

"In respect of article 34

The Government of the Republic of Malawi is not bound to grant to refugees any more favourable naturalization facilities than are granted, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations, to aliens generally."

MALTA

"Article 7, paragraph 2, articles 14, 23, 27 and 28 shall not apply to Malta, and article 7, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, articles 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 31, 32 and 34 shall apply to Malta compatibly with its own special problems, its peculiar position and characteristics."

MONACO

Subject to the reservation that the stipulations contained in articles 7 (paragraph 2), 15, 22 (paragraph 1), 23 and 24 shall be provisionally considered as being recommendations and not legal obligations.

MOZAMBIQUE

Reservations:

In respect of articles 13 and 22:

The Government of Mozambique will take these provisions as simple recommendations not binding it to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to Mozambicans with respect to elementary education and property.

In respect of articles 17 and 19:

The Government of Mozambique will interpret [these provisions] to the effect that it is not required to grant privileges from obligation to obtain a work permit.

As regards article 15:

The Government of Mozambique will not be bound to accord to refugees or groups of refugees resident in its territory more extensive rights than those enjoyed by nationals with respect to the right of association and it reserves the right to restrict them in the interest of national security.

As regards article 26:

The Government of Mozambique reserves its right to designate place or places for principal residence for refugees or to restrict their freedom of movement whenever considerations of national security make it advisable.

As regards article 34:

The Government of Mozambique does not consider itself bound to grant to refugees facilities greater than those granted to other categories of aliens in general, with respect to naturalization laws."

NAMIBIA

Reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Namibia reserves the right to designate a place or places for principal reception and residence for refugees or to restrict their freedom of movement if consideration of national security so required or make it advisable."

NETHERLANDS

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

This signature is appended subject to the reservation that in all cases where this Convention grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

Declarations:

(1) With reference to article 26 of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain refugees or groups of refugees in the public interest.

(2) In the notifications concerning overseas territories referred to in article 40, paragraph 2, of this Convention, the Netherlands Government reserves the right to make a declaration in accordance with section B of article 1 with respect to such territories and to make reservations in accordance with article 42 of the Convention.

Interpretative declaration:

In depositing the instrument of ratification by the Netherlands, . . . I declare on behalf of the Netherlands Government that it does not regard the Amboinese who were transported to the Netherlands after 27 December 1949, the date of the transfer of sovereignty by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, as eligible for the status of refugees as defined in article 1 of the said Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"The Government of New Zealand can only undertake to give effect to the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Convention so far as the law of New Zealand allows."

NORWAY²¹

"The obligation stipulated in article 17 (1) to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances as regards the right to engage in wage-earning employment, shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefits of agreements which may in the future be concluded between Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, or between Norway and any one of these countries, for the purpose of establishing special conditions for the transfer of labour between these countries."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Reservation:

"The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with article 42 paragraph 1 of the Convention makes a reservation with respect to the provisions contained in articles 17 (1), 21, 22 (1), 26, 31, 32 and 34 of the Convention and does not accept the obligations stipulated in these articles."

POLAND

Reservation:

The Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

PORTUGAL²²

13 July 1976

"In all cases in which the Convention confers upon the refugees the most favoured person status granted to nationals of a foreign country, this clause will not be interpreted in such a way as to mean the status granted by Portugal to the nationals of Brazil."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Korea declares pursuant to article 42 of the Convention that it is not bound by article 7 which provides for the exemption of refugees from legislative reciprocity after fulfilling the condition of three years' residence in the territory of the Contracting States."

RWANDA

Reservation to article 26:

For reasons of public policy (*ordre public*), the Rwandese Republic reserves the right to determine the place of residence of refugees and to establish limits to their freedom of movement.

SIERRA LEONE

"The Government of Sierra Leone wishes to state with regard to article 17 (2) that Sierra Leone does not consider itself bound to grant to refugees the rights stipulated therein.

"Further, with regard to article 17 as a whole, the Government of Sierra Leone wishes to state that it considers the article to be a recommendation only and not a binding obligation.

"The Government of Sierra Leone wishes to state that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, and it reserves the right to impose special taxes on aliens as provided for in the Constitution."

SOMALIA

"The Government of the Somali Democratic Republic acceded to the Convention and Protocol on the understanding that nothing in the said Convention or Protocol will be construed to prejudice or adversely affect the national status, or political aspiration of displaced people from Somali Territories under alien domination.

"It is in this spirit, that the Somali Democratic Republic will commit itself to respect the terms and provisions of the said Convention and Protocol."

SPAIN

(a) The expression "the most favourable treatment" shall, in all the articles in which it is used, be interpreted as not including rights which, by law or by treaty, are granted to nationals of Portugal, Andorra, the Philippines or the Latin American countries or to nationals of countries with which international agreements of a regional nature are concluded.

(b) The Government of Spain considers that article 8 is not a binding rule but a recommendation.

(c) The Government of Spain reserves its position on the application of article 12, paragraph 1. Article 12, paragraph 2, shall be interpreted as referring exclusively to rights acquired

by a refugee before he obtained, in any country, the status of refugee.

(d) Article 26 of the Convention shall be interpreted as not precluding the adoption of special measures concerning the place of residence of particular refugees, in accordance with Spanish law.

SUDAN

With reservation as to article 26.

SWEDEN²³

With the following reservations:

First, a general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Sweden to the nationals of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway or to the nationals of any one of those countries; and, *secondly*, the following reservations: a reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Sweden; a reservation to article 12, paragraph 1, to the effect that the Convention shall not modify the rule of Swedish private international law, as now in force, under which the personal status of a refugee is governed by the law of his country of nationality . . . ; a reservation to article 17, paragraph 2, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in subparagraphs (a)-(c) an automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit; a reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), to the effect that notwithstanding the principle of national treatment for refugees, Sweden shall not be bound to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the possibility of entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act; and likewise to the effect that, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons; a reservation to article 24, paragraph 3, to the effect that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be binding on Sweden; and a reservation to article 25, to the effect that Sweden does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Swedish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such a certificate do not exist in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND²⁴

TURKEY

Upon signature:

The Turkish Government considers moreover, that the term "events occurring before 1 January 1951" refers to the beginning of the events. Consequently, since the pressure exerted upon the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, which began before 1 January 1951, is still continuing, the provision of this Convention must also apply to the Bulgarian refugees of Turkish extraction compelled to leave that country as a result of this pressure and who, being unable to enter Turkey, might seek refuge on the territory of another contracting party after 1 January 1951.

The Turkish Government will, at the time of ratification, enter reservations which it could make under article 42 of the Convention.

Reservation and declaration made upon ratification:

No provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey;

The Government of the Republic of Turkey is not a party to the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and of 30 June 1928 mentioned in article 1, paragraph A, of this Convention. Furthermore, the 150 persons affected by the Arrangement of 30 June 1928 having been amnestied under Act No.3527, the provisions laid down in this Arrangement are no longer valid in the case of Turkey. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Turkey considers the Convention of 28 July 1951 independently of the aforementioned Arrangements . . .

The Government of the Republic understands that the action of "re-availment" or "reacquisition" as referred to in article 1, paragraph C, of the Convention—that is to say: "If (1) He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or (2) Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily reacquired it"—does not depend only on the request of the person concerned but also on the consent of the State in question.

UGANDA

"(1) *In respect of article 7:* The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands this provision as not conferring any legal, political or other enforceable right upon refugees who, at any given time, may be in Uganda. On the basis of this understanding the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall accord refugees such facilities and treatment as the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall in her absolute discretion, deem fit having regard to her own security, economic and social needs.

"(2) *In respect of articles 8 and 9:* The Government of the Republic of Uganda declares that the provisions of articles 8 and 9 are recognized by it as recommendations only.

"(3) *In respect of article 13:* The Government of the Republic of Uganda reserves to itself the right to abridge this provision without recourse to courts of law or arbitral tribunals, national or international, if the Government of the Republic of Uganda deems such abridgement to be in the public interest.

"(4) *In respect of article 15:* The Government of the Republic of Uganda shall in the public interest have the full freedom to withhold any or all rights conferred by this article from any refugees as a class of residents within her territory.

"(5) *In respect of article 16:* The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands article 16 paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof as not requiring the Government of the Republic of Uganda to accord to a refugee in need of legal assistance, treatment more favourable than that extended to aliens generally in similar circumstances.

"(6) *In respect of article 17:* The obligation specified in article 17 to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country in the same circumstances shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefit of preferential treatment granted to nationals of the states who enjoy special privileges on account of existing or future treaties between Uganda and those countries, particularly states of the East African Community and the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with the provisions which govern such charters in this respect.

"(7) *In respect of article 25:* The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands that this article shall not require the Government of the Republic of Uganda to incur expenses on behalf of the refugees in connection with the granting of such assistance except in so far as such assistance is requested by and the resulting expense is reimbursed to the Government of the Republic of Uganda by the United Nations High Commissioner

for Refugees or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it.

"(8) *In respect of article 32:* Without recourse to legal process the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall, in the public interest, have the unfettered right to expel any refugee in her territory and may at any time apply such internal measures as the Government may deem necessary in the circumstances; so however that, any action taken by the Government of the Republic of Uganda in this regard shall not operate to the prejudice of the provisions of article 33 of this Convention.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in sub-paragraph (a) and with the omission of sub-paragraph (c).

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows; and it can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article so far as the law allows.

"(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

Commentary

"In connexion with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 relating to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include refugees) who receive treatment under the Service. While these powers have not yet been exercised it is possible that this might have to be done at some future date. In Northern Ireland the health services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Service to others. It is for these reasons that the Government of the United Kingdom while they are prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of refugees, find it necessary to make a reservation to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 of the Convention.

"The scheme of Industrial Injuries Insurance in Great Britain does not meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of article 24

of the Convention. Where an insured person has died as the result of an industrial accident or a disease due to the nature of his employment, benefit cannot generally be paid to his dependants who are abroad unless they are in any part of the British Commonwealth, in the Irish Republic or in a country with which the United Kingdom has made a reciprocal agreement concerning the payment of industrial injury benefits. There is an exception to this rule in favour of the dependants of certain seamen who die as a result of industrial accidents happening to them while they are in the service of British ships. In this matter refugees are treated in the same way as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and by reason of paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 24 of the Convention, the dependants of refugees will be able to take advantage of reciprocal agreements which provide for the payment of United Kingdom industrial injury benefits in other countries. By reason of paragraphs (3) and (4) of article 24 refugees will enjoy under the scheme of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance certain rights which are withheld from British subjects who are not citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

"No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of refugees. Any need for the documents or certifications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavits."

ZAMBIA

"Subject to the following reservations made pursuant to article 42 (1) of the Convention:

"Article 17 (2)

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 17, paragraph 2, that Zambia does not consider itself bound to grant to a refugee who fulfils any one of the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit.

"Further, with regard to article 17 as a whole, Zambia does not wish to undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

"Article 22 (1)

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state that it considers article 22 (1) to be a recommendation only and not a binding obligation to accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education.

"Article 26

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 26 that it reserves the right to designate a place or places of residence for refugees.

"Article 28

The Government of the Republic of Zambia wishes to state with regard to article 28 that Zambia considers itself not bound to issue a travel document with a return clause in cases where a country of second asylum has accepted or indicated its willingness to accept a refugee from Zambia."

ZIMBABWE

"1. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe declares that it is not bound by any of the reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the application of which had been extended by the Government of the United Kingdom to its territory before the attainment of independence.

"2. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe wishes to state with regard to article 17, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound to grant a refugee who fulfils any of the conditions set out in subparagraphs (a) to (c) automatic exemption from the obligation to obtain a work permit. In addition, with regard to article 17 as a whole, the Republic of Zimbabwe does not undertake to grant to refugees rights of wage-earning employment more favourable than those granted to aliens generally.

"3. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe wishes to state that it considers article 22 (1) as being a recommendation only and not an obligation to accord to refugees the same treatment as it accords to nationals with respect to elementary education.

"4. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe considers articles 23 and 24 as being recommendations only.

"5. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe wishes to state with regard to article 26 that it reserves the right to designate a place or places of residence for refugees."

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

BELGIUM

5 November 1984

[Regarding the reservation made by Guatemala upon accession] [the Belgian Government] considers that it is impossible for the other States parties to determine the scope of a reservation which is expressed in such broad terms and which refers for the most part to domestic law, and that the reservation is thus not acceptable. It therefore voices an objection to the said reservation.

ETHIOPIA

10 January 1979

"The Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia wishes to place on record its objection to the declaration [made by Somalia upon accession] and that it does not recognize it as

valid on the ground that there are no Somali territories under alien domination."

FRANCE

23 October 1984

[Same declaration, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

GERMANY³

5 December 1984

"The Federal Government views [the reservation made by Guatemala] as being worded in such general terms that its application could conceivably nullify the provisions of the Convention and the Protocol. Consequently, this reservation cannot be accepted."

GREECE¹⁸**ITALY**

26 November 1984

[The Government of Italy] considers [the reservation made by Guatemala] to be unacceptable since the very general terms in which it is couched and the fact that it refers for the most part to domestic law and leaves it to the Guatemalan Government to decide whether to apply numerous aspects of the Convention make it impossible for other States parties to determine the scope of the reservation.

LUXEMBOURG

[For the interpretative statement by Luxembourg concerning the reservation by Guatemala, see under "Declarations other than those made under section B of article 1 and Reservations" in this chapter.]

NETHERLANDS

11 December 1984

Regarding the reservation made by Guatemala upon accession:
"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the opinion that a reservation phrased in such general terms and referring to the domestic law only is undesirable, since its scope is not entirely clear."

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	22 Jan 1954	Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea and Nauru
Denmark	4 Dec 1952	Greenland
France	23 Jun 1954	All territories for the international relations of which France is responsible
Netherlands ⁵	29 Jul 1971	Surinam
United Kingdom ^{6,25,26,27,28,29,30,31}	11 Mar 1954	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man
	25 Oct 1956	The following territories with reservations: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar and St. Helena
	19 Jun 1957	British Honduras
	11 Jul 1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
	11 Nov 1960	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland
	4 Sep 1968	St. Lucia, Montserrat
	20 Apr 1970	The Bahama Islands

Declarations and reservations made upon notifications of territorial application**DENMARK****Greenland**

Subject to the reservations made on ratification by the Government of Denmark.

NETHERLANDS⁵**Surinam**

The extension is subject to the following reservations, which had been made in substance by the Government of the Netherlands upon ratification:

"1. that in all cases where the Convention, in conjunction with the Protocol, grants to refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements which apply to Surinam;

"2. that the Government of Surinam as regards article 26 of the Convention, in conjunction with article 1, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, reserves the right for reasons of public order to appoint for certain refugees or groups of refugees a principal place of residence."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN**IRELAND^{6,15,17,26,27,28,29,30,31}****The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man**

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of the entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other state.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accept paragraph 2 of article 17 in its application to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands with the substitution of "four years" for "three years" in subparagraph (a) and with the omission of subparagraph (c).

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, and of paragraph 2 of that article will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

"(iv) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows.

"The considerations upon which certain of these reservations are based are similar to those set out in the memorandum relating to the corresponding reservations made in respect of the United Kingdom, which was enclosed in my note under reference."

British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, St. Vincent, Seychelles and Somaliland Protectorate

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel

Islands and the Isle of Man.]

Zanzibar and St. Helena

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man under Nos. (i), (iii) and (iv).]

British Honduras

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man under No. (i).]

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.]

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man under Nos. (i), (iii) and (iv).]

The Bahama Islands

"Subject to the following reservation in respect of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 17 of the Convention:

"Refugees and their dependants would normally be subject to the same laws and regulations relating generally to the employment of non-Bahamians within the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, so long as they have not acquired Bahamian status."

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/1775), p.48.*

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 26 November 1991 declaring that it considered itself bound by alternative (b) of Section B (1) of the Convention. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 4 September 1990 choosing alternative (b) of Section B (1) of the Convention. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ On 15 December 1955, the Secretary-General received a communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that the Convention also applies to *Land Berlin* as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also footnote 3 above.

⁵ Upon notifying its succession (29 November 1978) the Government of Suriname informed the Secretary-General that the Republic of Suriname did not succeed to the reservations formulated on 29 July 1951 by the Netherlands when the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees were extended to Suriname.

⁶ In a declaration contained in the notification of succession to the Convention, the Government of Tuvalu confirmed that it regards the Convention [. . .] as continuing in force subject to reservations previously made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in relation to the Colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

⁷ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

⁸ States having previously specified alternative (a) under section B(1) of article 1. For the date of receipt of the modification of choice to alternative (b), see note 9 below.

⁹ Notifications of the extension of their obligations under the Convention by adopting alternative (b) of section B (1) of article 1 of the Convention were received by the Secretary-General on the dates indicated:

Argentina	15 Nov 1984
Australia	1 Dec 1967
Benin	6 Jul 1970
Brazil	14 Feb 1990

Cameroon	29 Dec 1961
Central African Republic	15 Oct 1962
Chile	28 Jan 1972
Colombia	10 Oct 1961
Côte d'Ivoire	20 Dec 1966
Ecuador	1 Feb 1972
France	3 Feb 1971
Holy See	17 Nov 1961
Hungary	8 Jan 1998
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 Sep 1976
Italy	1 Mar 1990
Latvia	3 Nov 1997
Luxembourg	22 Aug 1972
Niger	7 Dec 1964
Paraguay	10 Jan 1991
Peru	8 Dec 1980
Portugal	13 Jul 1976
Senegal	12 Oct 1964
Sudan	7 Mar 1974
Togo	23 Oct 1962

¹⁰ On 21 January 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Botswana the following communication:

"Having simultaneously acceded to the Convention and Protocol [relating to the status of refugees done at New York on 31 January 1967] on the 6th January 1969 and in view of the fact that the Protocol provides in article 1 (2) that the term 'refugee' shall ...mean any person within the definition of article 1 of the Convention' as if the words 'As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and' . . . and the words ' . . . as a result of such events', in article [I(A)(2)] were omitted and thus modifies in effect the provisions of article 1 of the Convention, it is the position of the Government of Botswana that no separate declaration under article 1.B(1) of the Convention is required in the circumstances."

On the basis of the afore-mentioned communication, the Secretary-General has included Botswana in the list of States having chosen formula (b) under section B of article 1.

Subsequently, in a communication, received by the Secretary-General on 29 April 1986, and with reference to article 1 B (1) of the

above-mentioned Convention, the Government of Botswana confirmed that it has no objection to be listed among the States applying the Convention without any geographical limitation.

11 The instrument of accession contains the following declaration:

"... The mandatory declaration specifying which of the two meanings in Article 1 (B) (I) a Contracting State applies for the purpose of its obligations under the Convention has been superseded by the provisions of Article 1 of the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967. Furthermore, the previous date-line would render Malawi's accession nugatory.

"Consequently, and since [the Government of the Republic of Malawi] is simultaneously acceding to the said Protocol, the obligations hereby assumed by the Government of the Republic of Malawi are not limited by the previous dateline or bounded by the concomitant geographic limitation in the Convention."

On the basis of the above declaration, the Secretary-General has included Malawi in the list of States having chosen formula (b) under section B of article 1.

Further, on 4 February 1988, the Secretary-General received the following declaration from the Government of Malawi:

"When making the declaration under Section B of article 1 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Malawi intended and intends to apply the Convention and the Protocol thereto liberally in the lines of article 1 of the Protocol without being bounded by the geographic limitation or the dateline specified in the Convention.

"In the view of the Government of the Republic of Malawi the formula in the Convention is static and the Government of the Republic of Malawi's position, as stated, merely seeks to assist in the progressive development of international law in this area as epitomised by the 1967 Protocol. It is therefore the view of the Government of the Republic of Malawi that the declaration is consistent with the objects and purposes of the Convention and it entails the assumption of obligation beyond but perfectly consistent with those of the Convention and the Protocol thereto."

In view of the said declaration, Malawi remains listed among those States which, in accordance with Section B of article 1 of the Convention, will apply the said Convention to events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951.

12 In a communication received on 1 December 1967, the Government of Australia notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservations to articles 17, 18, 19, 26 and 32, and, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 11 March 1971, of the withdrawal of the reservation to paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Convention. For the text of those reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p.202.

13 These reservations replace those made at the time of signature. For the text of reservations made on signature, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p.186.

14 On 7 April 1972, upon its accession to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees done at New York on 31 January 1967, the Government of Brazil withdraws its reservations excluding articles 15 and 17, paragraphs 1 and 3, from its application to the Convention. For the text of the said reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, p.430.

15 On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Cyprus confirmed the reservations made at the time of the extension of the Convention to its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For the text of these reservations, see "*Declarations and reservations made upon notification of territorial application*" under United Kingdom.

16 In a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 March 1968, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from that date the reservations made on ratification to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of article 24 and partially the reservation made on ratification to article 17 by rewording the said reservation. For the text of the

reservations originally formulated by the Government of Denmark on ratification, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.189, p.198.

17 On notifying its succession to the Convention, the Government of Gambia confirmed the reservations made at the time of the extension of the Convention to its territory by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

18 In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 19 April 1978, the Government of Greece declared that it withdrew the reservations that it had made upon ratification pertaining to articles 8, 11, 13, 24 (3), 26, 28, 31, 32 and 34, and also the objection contained in paragraph 6 of the relevant declaration of reservations by Greece is also withdrawn.

Subsequently, in a notification received on 27 February 1995, the Government of Greece notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation to article 17 made upon ratification. For the text of the reservations and objection so withdrawn, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 354, p.402.

19 In a communication received on 23 October 1968, the Government of Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of two of its reservations in respect of article 29 (1), namely those indicated at (a) and (b) of paragraph 5 of declarations and reservations contained in the instrument of accession by the Government of Ireland to the Convention; for the text of the withdrawn reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 254, p.412.

20 In a communication received on 20 October 1964, the Government of Italy has notified the Secretary-General that "it withdraws the reservations made at the time of signature, and confirmed at the time of ratification, to articles 6, 7, 8, 19, 22, 23, 25 and 34 of the Convention [see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.189, p. 192]. The above-mentioned reservations are inconsistent with the internal provisions issued by the Italian Government since the ratification of the Convention. The Italian Government also adopted in December 1963 provisions which implement the contents of paragraph 2 of article 17".

Furthermore, the Italian Government confirms that "it maintains its declaration made in accordance with section B (1) of article 1, and that it recognizes the provisions of articles 17 and 18 as recommendations only". (See also note 9 above.)

Subsequently, in a communication received on 1 March 1990, the Government of Italy notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration by which the provisions of articles 17 and 18 were recognized by it as recommendations only. For the complete text of the reservations see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p.192.

21 In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 21 January 1954, the Government of Norway gave notice of the withdrawal, with immediate effect, of the reservation to article 24 of the Convention, "as the Acts mentioned in the said reservation have been amended to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country the same treatment as is accorded to Norwegian nationals". For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.189, p.198.

22 The text, which was communicated in a notification received on 13 July 1976, replaces the reservations originally made by Portugal upon accession. For the text of the reservations withdrawn, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 383, p.314.

23 In a communication received on 20 April 1961, the Government of Sweden gave notice of the withdrawal, as from 1 July 1961, of the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 November 1966, the Government of Sweden has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 42 of the Convention, to withdraw some of its reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), by rewording them and to withdraw the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2.

In a communication received on 5 March 1970, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

For the text of the reservations as originally formulated by the Government of Sweden upon ratification, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 200, p. 336.

²⁴ In a communication received on 18 February 1963, the Government of Switzerland gave notice to the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation made at the time of ratification to article 24, paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and paragraph 3, of the Convention, in so far as that reservation concerns old-age and survivors' insurance.

In a communication received on 3 July 1972, the Government of Switzerland gave notice of its withdrawal of the reservation to article 17 formulated in its instrument of ratification of the Convention.

In a communication received on 17 December 1980, the Government of Switzerland gave notice of its withdrawal, in its entirety, of the subsisting reservation formulated in respect of article 24, number 1, letters a and b, which encompasses training, apprenticeship and unemployment insurance with effect from 1 January 1981, date of entry into force of the Swiss Law on Asylum of 5 October 1979. For the text of the reservations made initially, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 202, p. 368.

²⁵ On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection :

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

[For the text of the declaration, see note 25 in chapter IV.1.]

²⁶ The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved immediately before 1 January 1964. In reply to the Secretariat's inquiry as to the legal effect of that dissolution, in so far as concerns the application in the territories formerly constituting the Federation, i.e., Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, of certain multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General which had been extended by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Federation or to any of the territories concerned prior to the formation of the Federation, and of the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material done at Geneva on 7 November 1952 (see chapter XI.A.5), to which the Federation acceded in its capacity of a Contracting Party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see chapter X.1), the Government of the United Kingdom in a communication received on 16 April 1964, provided the following clarification:

"Her Majesty's Government consider that in general, multilateral treaties applicable to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland continued to apply to the constituent territories of the former Federation on its dissolution. Multilateral treaties under which the Federation enjoyed membership of international organisations fall in a special category; their continued application to the constituent territories of the former Federation depends in each case on the terms of the treaty. Her Majesty's Government regard all the conventions listed in the Secretariat's letter of February 26 as applying to the constituent territories of the former Federation since its dissolution, but the accession by the Federation to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material has not led to this result as Article XIII of the Convention allows Her Majesty's Government to extend provisions of the Convention to the three constituent territories of the former Federation if considered desirable.

"With regard to the final query by the Secretariat, I am to reply that extensions prior to the inauguration of the Federation do, of course, continue to apply to the constituent territories."

Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia have since become independent States under the names of Zambia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, respectively.

²⁷ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 22 March 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to multilateral treaties which had been applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of such treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am now to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the aforementioned Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Geneva, 1951 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

See succession by Zambia.

²⁸ See succession by Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate).

²⁹ See succession by Fiji.

³⁰ See succession by Jamaica.

³¹ See succession by Kenya.

³² On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (18 November 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (3 December 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted at Geneva on 28 July 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 24 September 1982, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

3. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS

New York, 28 September 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1960, in accordance with article 39.

REGISTRATION: 6 June 1960, No. 5158.

STATUS: Signatories: 22. Parties: 49.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p.117.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 13 to 23 September 1954. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 526A (XVII)¹ of 26 April 1954 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. For the Final Act, recommendation and resolution adopted by the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p. 117.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria		15 Jul 1964 a	Latvia		5 Nov 1999 a
Antigua and Barbuda .		25 Oct 1988 d	Lesotho.....		4 Nov 1974 d
Argentina		1 Jun 1972 a	Liberia		11 Sep 1964 a
Armenia		18 May 1994 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Australia		13 Dec 1973 a	Liechtenstein	28 Sep 1954	
Azerbaijan.....		16 Aug 1996 a	Luxembourg	28 Oct 1955	27 Jun 1960
Barbados.....		6 Mar 1972 d	Madagascar		[20 Feb 1962 a]
Belgium	28 Sep 1954	27 May 1960	Netherlands.....	28 Sep 1954	12 Apr 1962
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Norway	28 Sep 1954	19 Nov 1956
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Philippines	22 Jun 1955	
Botswana		25 Feb 1969 d	Republic of Korea ...		22 Aug 1962 a
Brazil	28 Sep 1954	13 Aug 1996	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		27 Apr 1999 d
Chad		12 Aug 1999 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Colombia	30 Dec 1954		Spain.....		12 May 1997 a
Costa Rica.....	28 Sep 1954	2 Nov 1977	Swaziland.....		16 Nov 1999 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Sweden	28 Sep 1954	2 Apr 1965
Denmark.....	28 Sep 1954	17 Jan 1956	Switzerland.....	28 Sep 1954	3 Jul 1972
Ecuador.....	28 Sep 1954	2 Oct 1970	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		18 Jan 1994 d
El Salvador.....	28 Sep 1954		Trinidad and Tobago .		11 Apr 1966 d
Fiji.....		12 Jun 1972 d	Tunisia		29 Jul 1969 a
Finland		10 Oct 1968 a	Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
France.....	12 Jan 1955	8 Mar 1960	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	28 Sep 1954	16 Apr 1959
Germany ^{3,4}	28 Sep 1954	26 Oct 1976	Yugoslavia		9 Apr 1959 a
Greece.....		4 Nov 1975 a	Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d
Guatemala.....	28 Sep 1954		Zimbabwe.....		1 Dec 1998 d
Guinea.....		21 Mar 1962 a			
Holy See.....	28 Sep 1954				
Honduras.....	28 Sep 1954				
Ireland.....		17 Dec 1962 a			
Israel.....	1 Oct 1954	23 Dec 1958			
Italy.....	20 Oct 1954	3 Dec 1962			
Kiribati.....		29 Nov 1983 d			

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

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

"The Government of Antigua and Barbuda can only undertake that the provisions of articles 23, 24, 25 and 31 will be applied in Antigua and Barbuda so far as the law allows."

ARGENTINA

The application of this Convention in territories whose sovereignty is the subject of discussion between two or more States, irrespective of whether they are parties to the Convention, cannot be construed as an alteration, renunciation or relin-

quishment of the position previously maintained by each of them.

BARBADOS

"The Government of Barbados . . . declares with regard to the reservations made by the United Kingdom on notification of the territorial application of the Convention to the West Indies (including Barbados) on the 19th March, 1962 that it can only undertake that the provisions of Articles 23, 24, 25 and 31 will be applied in Barbados so far as the law allows.

"The application of the Convention to Barbados was also made subject to reservations to Articles 8, 9 and 26 which are hereby withdrawn."

BOTSWANA⁶

"(a) Article 31 of the said Convention shall not oblige Botswana to grant to a stateless person a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general;

"(b) Articles 12 1) and 7 2) of the Convention shall be recognized as recommendations only."

COSTA RICA⁷

DENMARK⁸

Denmark is not bound by article 24, paragraph 3.

The provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, under which stateless persons are in certain cases placed on the same footing as nationals, shall not oblige Denmark to grant stateless persons in every case exactly the same remuneration as that provided by law for nationals, but only to grant them what is required for their support.

Article 31 shall not oblige Denmark to grant to stateless persons a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens in general.

EL SALVADOR

Upon signature :

El Salvador signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

FIJI

The Government of Fiji stated that the first and third reservations made by the United Kingdom are affirmed but have been redrafted as more suitable to the application of Fiji in the following terms:

"1. The Government of Fiji understands articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of Fiji from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in re-

spect of Fiji were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Fiji respectively by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.

"2. The Government of Fiji cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows.

"Commentary: No arrangements exist in Fiji for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certificates mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article would be met by affidavit.

"All other reservation made by the United Kingdom to the above-mentioned Convention is withdrawn."

FINLAND⁹

"(1) A general reservation to the effect that the application of those provisions of the Convention which grant to stateless persons the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country shall not be affected by the fact that special rights and privileges are now or may in future be accorded by Finland to the nationals of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden or to the nationals of any one of those Countries;

"(2) A reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, to the effect that Finland is not prepared, as a general measure, to grant stateless persons who fulfil the conditions of three years residence in Finland an exemption from any legislative reciprocity which Finnish law may have stipulated as a condition governing an alien's eligibility for same right or privilege;

"(3) A reservation to article 8 to the effect that that article shall not be binding on Finland;

"(4) . . .

"(5) A reservation to article 24, paragraph 1 (b) and paragraph 3 to the effect that they shall not be binding on Finland;

"(6) A reservation to article 25, to the effect that Finland does not consider itself bound to cause a certificate to be delivered by a Finnish authority, in the place of the authorities of a foreign country, if the documentary records necessary for the delivery of such certificate do not exist in Finland;

"(7) A reservation with respect to the provisions contained in article 28. Finland does not accept the obligations stipulated in the said article, but is prepared to recognize travel documents issued by other Contracting States pursuant to this article."

FRANCE

The provisions of article 10, paragraph 2, are regarded by the French Government as applying only to stateless persons who were forcibly displaced from French territory, and who have, prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention, returned there direct from the country to which they were forced to proceed, without in the meantime having received authorization to reside in the territory of any other State.

GERMANY³

1. Article 23 will be applied without restriction only to stateless persons who are also refugees within the meaning of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the Status of Refugees, but otherwise only to the extent provided for under national legislation;

2. Article 27 will not be applied.

GUATEMALA

Upon signature:

Guatemala signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

HOLY SEE

"The Convention will be applied in the form compatible with the special nature of the State of the Vatican City and without prejudice to the norms that grant access thereunto and sojourn therein."

HONDURAS

Upon signature:

Honduras signs the present Convention with the reservation that the expression "treatment as favourable as possible", referred to in those of its provisions to which reservations may be made, must not be understood to include the special treatment which has been or may be granted to the nationals of Spain, the Latin American countries in general, and in particular to the countries which constituted the United Provinces of Central America and now form the Organization of Central American States.

IRELAND

Declaration:

"The Government of Ireland understand the words 'public order' and 'in accordance with due process of law', as they appear in article 31 of the Convention, to mean respectively, 'public policy' and 'in accordance with the procedure provided by law'."

Reservation:

"With regard to article 29 (1), the Government of Ireland do not undertake to accord to stateless persons treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to

(a) The stamp duty chargeable in Ireland in connection with conveyances, transfers and leases of lands, tenements and hereditaments, and

(b) Income tax (including sur-tax)."

ITALY¹⁰

The provisions of articles 17 and 18 are recognized as recommendations only.

KIRIBATI

Reservations:

[The following reservations originally made by the United Kingdom were reformulated as follows in terms suited to their direct application to Kiribati]:

"1. The Government of Kiribati understands articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of Kiribati from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace

which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interest which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in respect of the Gilbert Islands were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"2. The Government of Kiribati can only undertake to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24 so far as the law allows.

"3. The Government of Kiribati cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

LATVIA

Reservations:

"In accordance with article 38 of the [Convention] the Republic of Latvia reserves the right to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 24 subject to limitations provided for by the national legislation."

"In accordance with article 38 of the [Convention] the Republic of Latvia reserves the right to apply the provisions of Article 27 subject to limitations provided for by the national legislation."

LESOTHO¹¹

"1. In accordance with article 38 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho declares that it understands articles 8 and 9 as not preventing it from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interest of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore the provisions of article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention in respect of Lesotho were under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the Government of Lesotho by reason of a state of war which existed between them and any other State.

"2. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the laws of Lesotho allow.

"3. The Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho shall not be bound under article 31 to grant to a stateless person a status more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally."

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 8 of the Convention to stateless persons who previously possessed enemy nationality or the equivalent thereof with respect to the Kingdom of Netherlands;

With reference to article 26 of the Convention, the Government of the Kingdom reserves the right to designate a place of principal residence for certain stateless persons or groups of stateless persons in the public interest.

PHILIPPINES

Upon signature:

"(a) As regards Article 17, paragraph 1, granting stateless persons the right to engage in wage-earning employment, [the Government of the Philippines] finds that this provision conflicts with the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, which classifies as excludable aliens under Section 29 those coming to the Philippines to perform unskilled labour, and permits the admission of pre-arranged employees under Section 9 (g) only when there are no persons in the Philippines willing and competent to perform the labour or service for which the admission of aliens is desired.

"(b) As regards Article 31, paragraph 1, to the effect that 'the Contracting States shall not expect a stateless person lawfully in their territory, save on grounds of national security or public order', this provision would unduly restrict the power of the Philippine Government to deport undesirable aliens under Section 37 of the same Immigration Act which states the various grounds upon which aliens may be deported.

"Upon signing the Convention [the Philippine Government], therefore hereby [registers] its non-conformity to the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 31, paragraph 1, thereof, for the reasons stated in (a) and (b) above."

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Reservation:

"The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines can only undertake that the provisions of articles 23, 24, 25 and 31 will be applied in St. Vincent and the Grenadines so far as the law allows."

SPAIN

Reservation:

"[The Government of the Kingdom of Spain] makes a reservation to article 29, paragraph 1, and considers itself bound by the provisions of that paragraph only in the case of stateless persons residing in the territory of any of the Contracting States."

SWEDEN¹²

Reservations:

- (1) . . .
- (2) To article 8. This article will not be binding on Sweden.
- (3) To article 12, paragraph 1. This paragraph will not be binding on Sweden.
- (4) To article 24, paragraph 1 (b). Notwithstanding the rule concerning the treatment of stateless persons as nationals, Sweden will not be bound to accord to stateless persons the same treatment as is accorded to nationals in respect of the possibility of entitlement to a national pension under the provisions of the National Insurance Act; and likewise to the effect that, in so far as the right to a supplementary pension under the said Act and the computation of such pension in certain respects are concerned, the rules applicable to Swedish nationals shall be more favourable than those applied to other insured persons.
- (5) To article 24, paragraph 3. The provisions of this paragraph will not be binding on Sweden.
- (6) To article 25, paragraph 2. Sweden does not consider itself obliged to cause a Swedish authority, in lieu of a foreign authority, to deliver certificates for the issuance of which there is insufficient documentation in Sweden.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND

Declaration:

"I have the honour further to state that the Government of the United Kingdom deposit the present instrument of ratification on the understanding that the combined effects of articles 36 and 38 permit them to include in any declaration or notification made under paragraph 1 of article 36 or paragraph 2 of article 36 respectively any reservation consistent with article 38 which the Government of the territory concerned might desire to make."

Reservations:

"When ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons which was opened for signature at New York on September 28, 1954, the Government of the United Kingdom have deemed it necessary to make certain reservations in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 38 thereof the text of which is reproduced below:

(1) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing them from taking in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

(2) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of such of the matters referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 as fall within the scope of the National Health Service, can only undertake to apply the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake to give effect to the obligations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake to apply the provisions of paragraph 3 so far as the law allows."

Commentary: "In connexion with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 which relates to certain matters within the scope of the National Health Service, the National Health Service (Amendment) Act 1949 contains powers for charges to be made to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain (which category would include some stateless persons) who receive treatment under the Service. These powers have not yet been exercised but it may be necessary to exercise them at some future date. In Northern Ireland the Health Services are restricted to persons ordinarily resident in the country except where regulations are made to extend the Services to others. For these reasons, the Government of the United Kingdom, while prepared in the future, as in the past, to give the most sympathetic consideration to the situation of stateless persons, find it necessary to make reservation to sub-paragraph (b) of Article 24.

"No arrangements exist in the United Kingdom for the administrative assistance for which provision is made in Article 25 nor have any such arrangements been found necessary in the case of stateless persons. Any need for the documents or certi-

fications mentioned in paragraph 2 of that Article would be met by affidavit."

ZAMBIA¹³

"Article 22 (1):

The Government of the Republic of Zambia considers paragraph 1 of article 22 to be a recommendation only, and not a binding obligation to accord to stateless persons national treatment with respect to elementary education;

"Article 26:

The Government of the Republic of Zambia reserves the right under article 26 to designate a place or places of residence for stateless persons;

"Article 28:

The Government of the Republic of Zambia does not consider itself bound under article 28 to issue a travel document with a return clause in cases where a country of second asylum has accepted or indicated its willingness to accept a stateless person from Zambia;

"Article 31:

"The Government of the Republic of Zambia shall not undertake under article 31 to grant treatment more favourable than that accorded to aliens generally with respect to expulsion."

Territorial Application

Participant	Date of receipt of the notification	Territories
France	8 Mar 1960	Departments of Algeria, of the Oases and of Saoura, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana and the five Overseas Territories (New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia, French Somaliland, the Comoro Archipelago and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon)
Netherlands ¹⁴	12 Apr 1962	Surinam and Netherlands New Guinea
United Kingdom ^{2, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19}	16 Apr 1959	The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man
	7 Dec 1959	High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland
	9 Dec 1959	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
	19 Mar 1962	Aden Colony, Bermuda, Malta, Sarawak, Seychelles, St. Helena, Uganda, Virgin Islands and Zanzibar, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Kenya, Mauritius, North Borneo, State of Singapore and the West Indies

Declarations and reservations made upon notification of territorial application

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND^{2, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19}

Channel Islands and Isle of Man

"(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand Articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in the Isle of Man and in the Channel Islands, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality. The provisions of Article 8 shall not prevent the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from exercising any rights over property or interests which they may acquire or have acquired as an Allied or Associated Power under a Treaty of Peace or other agreement or arrangement for the restoration of peace which has been or may be completed as a result of the Second World War. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 8 shall not affect the treatment to be accorded to any property or interests which, at the date of entry into force of this Convention for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, are under the control of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by reason of a state of war which exists or existed between them and any other State.

"(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland can only undertake that the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 24 and of paragraph 2 of that Article will be applied in the Channel Islands so far as the law allows, and that the provisions of that

sub-paragraph, in respect of such matters referred to therein as fall within the scope of the Isle of Man Health Service, will be applied in the Isle of Man so far as the law allows.

"(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands so far as the law allows."

High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Souaziland

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, under Nos. (i) and (iii).]

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, under No. (iii).]

British Guiana, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Kenya, Mauritius

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, under Nos. (i) and (iii).]

British Honduras, Hong Kong

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, under Nos. (i) and (iii).]

North Borneo

[Same reservations, in essence, as those made for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.]

Fiji

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland understand articles 8 and 9 as not preventing the taking in Fiji, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, of measures in the interests of national security in the case of a stateless person on the ground of his former nationality.

(ii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in respect of the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 24, can only undertake that effect will be given in Fiji to the provisions of that paragraph so far as the law allows.

(iii) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be

given in Fiji to paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 25 and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 will be applied in Fiji so far as the law allows.

The State of Singapore

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the State of Singapore to article 23.

The West Indies

(i) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland cannot undertake that effect will be given in the West Indies to articles 8, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 31.

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Seventeenth Session, Supplement, No. 1 (E/2596), p. 12.*

² On 10 June 1997, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

In accordance with the Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. Hong Kong will, with effect from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defence affairs which are the responsibility of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section XI of Annex I to the Joint Declaration, "Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Hong Kong", and article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 4 April 1990 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not a party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may continue to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The [said Convention] which applies to Hong Kong at present, will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. (*The notification also contained the following declaration*): The Government of the People's Republic of China cannot undertake that effect will be given in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to article 25, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention, and can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 3 of the said article will be applied in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region so far as the law there allows.

Within the above ambit, responsibility for the international rights and obligations of a Party to the [said Convention] will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

³ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ Instrument of ratification received by the Secretary-General on 2 August 1976 and supplemented by notification of reservation received on 26 October 1976, the date on which the instrument is deemed to have been deposited.

In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, the Secretary-General received on 13 October 1976 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication:

The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954 affects, in its substance, matters relating to the status of West Berlin. The USSR therefore regards the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the application of the said Convention to West Berlin as illegal and as having no legal force, since, under the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the treaty obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany affecting matters of security and status cannot be applied to West Berlin.

See also note 3 above.

⁵ By a notification received by the Secretary-General on 2 April 1965, the Government of Madagascar denounced the Convention; the denunciation took effect on 2 April 1966.

⁶ In the notification of succession, the Government of Botswana also maintained the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on extension of the Convention to the Bechuanaland Protectorate. For the text of the reservations, see "*Declarations and reservations made upon notification of territorial application*", under United Kingdom.

⁷ The reservation made upon signature was not maintained upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p. 196.

⁸ In a communication received on 23 August 1962, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from 1 October 1961 the reservation to article 14 of the Convention.

In a communication received on 25 March 1968, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from that date, the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention. For the text of the reservations withdrawn by the above communications, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p. 132.

⁹ In a communication received on 30 September 1970, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation formulated in its instrument of accession to article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 648, p. 368.

¹⁰ In a communication received on 25 January 1968, the Government of Italy notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservations made at the time of signature to articles 6, 7 (2), 8, 19, 22 (2), 23, 25 and 32 (see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 192).

¹¹ Reservations 1 and 2 had been formulated by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of the territory of Basutoland. Reservation 3 constitutes a new reservation, which was made subject to the provisions of article 39 (2) of the Convention.

¹² In a communication received on 25 November 1966, the Government of Sweden has notified the Secretary-General that it has decided, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 38 of the Convention, to withdraw some of its reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), and the reservation to article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention. In a communication received on 5 March 1970, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention. For the text of the reservations to article 24, paragraph 1 (b), as originally formulated by the Government of Sweden in its instrument of ratification, and of the

reservation to article 7, paragraph 2, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 529, p. 362.

¹³ In its notification of succession, the Government of Zambia declared that it withdrew the reservations made by the Government of the United Kingdom upon extension of the Convention by the latter to the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The reservations reproduced herein are new reservations, which were made subject to the provisions of article 39 (2) of the Convention.

¹⁴ In the note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Netherlands stated, with reference to article 36, paragraph 3 of the Convention, that "if at any time the Government of the Netherlands Antilles agrees to the extension of the Convention to its territory, the Secretary-General shall be notified thereof without delay. Such notification will contain the reservations, if any, which the Government of the Netherlands Antilles might wish to make with respect to local requirements in accordance with article 38 of the Convention."

¹⁵ See succession by Lesotho.

¹⁶ See note 26 in chapter V.2.

¹⁷ In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General on 22 March 1968, the President of the Republic of Malawi, referring to the Convention

relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, done at New York on 28 September 1954, stated the following:

"In my letter to you of the 24th November 1964, concerning the disposition of Malawi's inherited treaty obligations, my Government declared that with respect to multilateral treaties which had been applied or extended to the former Nyasaland Protectorate, any Party to such a treaty could on the basis of reciprocity rely as against Malawi on the terms of that treaty until Malawi notified its depositary of what action it wished to take by way of confirmation of termination, confirmation of succession, or accession.

"I am to inform you as depositary of this Convention that the Government of Malawi now wishes to terminate any connection with this Convention which it might have inherited. The Government of Malawi considers that any legal relationship with the afore-mentioned Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, New York, 1954 which might have devolved upon it by way of succession from the ratification of the United Kingdom, is terminated as of this date."

¹⁸ See accession by Uganda.

¹⁹ See succession by Fiji.

4. CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS

New York, 30 August 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 December 1975, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 13 December 1975, No. 14458.
STATUS: Signatories: 5. Parties: 21.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 989, p. 175.

Note: The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness, convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 896 (IX)¹ of 4 December 1954. The Conference met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 24 March to 18 April 1959 and reconvened at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York from 15 to 28 August 1961.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Armenia		18 May 1994 a	Israel	30 Aug 1961	
Australia		13 Dec 1973 a	Kiribati		29 Nov 1983 d
Austria		22 Sep 1972 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		16 May 1989 a
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Netherlands ⁴	30 Aug 1961	13 May 1985
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		13 Dec 1996 a	Niger		17 Jun 1985 a
Canada		17 Jul 1978 a	Norway		11 Aug 1971 a
Chad		12 Aug 1999 a	Swaziland		16 Nov 1999 a
Costa Rica		2 Nov 1977 a	Sweden		19 Feb 1969 a
Denmark		11 Jul 1977 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Aug 1961	29 Mar 1966
Dominican Republic	5 Dec 1961				
France	31 May 1962				
Germany ^{2,3}		31 Aug 1977 a			
Ireland		18 Jan 1973 a			

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

AUSTRIA

Declarations concerning article 8, paragraph 3 (a), (i) and (ii):

"Austria declares to retain the right to deprive a person of his nationality, if such person enters, on his own free will, the military service of a foreign State.

"Austria declares to retain the right to deprive a person of his nationality, if such person being in the service of a foreign State, conducts himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the interests or to the prestige of the Republic of Austria."

FRANCE

At the time of signature of this Convention, the Government of the French Republic declares that it reserves the right to exercise the power available to it under article 8 (3) on the terms laid down in that paragraph, when it deposits the instrument of ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the French Republic also declares, in accordance with article 17 of the Convention, that it makes a reservation in respect of article 11, and that article 11 will not apply so far as the French Republic is concerned.

The Government of the French Republic further declares, with respect to article 14 of the Convention, that in accordance with article 17 it accepts the jurisdiction of the Court only in relation to States Parties to this Convention which shall also have

accepted its jurisdiction subject to the same reservations; it also declares that article 14 will not apply when there exists between the French Republic and another party to this Convention an earlier treaty providing another method for the settlement of disputes between the two States.

GERMANY²

The Federal Republic of Germany will apply the said Convention:

(a) in respect of elimination of statelessness, to persons who are stateless under the terms of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954;

(b) in respect of prevention of statelessness and retention of nationality, to German nationals within the meaning of the Basic Law (Constitution) for the Federal Republic of Germany.

IRELAND

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of article 8 of the Convention Ireland retains the right to deprive a naturalised Irish citizen of his citizenship pursuant to section 19 (1) (b) of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956, on grounds specified in the aforesaid paragraph."

NIGER

With reservations in respect of articles 11, 14 and 15.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"[The Government of the United Kingdom declares that], in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of Article 8 of the Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 8, the United Kingdom retains the right to deprive a naturalised per-

son of his nationality on the following grounds, being grounds existing in United Kingdom law at the present time: that, inconsistently with his duty of loyalty to Her Britannic Majesty, the person

"(i) Has, in disregard of an express prohibition of Her Britannic Majesty, rendered or continued to render services to, or received or continued to receive emoluments from, another State, or

"(ii) Has conducted himself in a manner seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of Her Britannic Majesty."

Territorial Application
(Declarations made under article 15 of the Convention)

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
France	31 May 1962	The Convention will apply to the Overseas Departments and the Overseas Territories of the French Republic
United Kingdom ⁵	29 Mar 1966	(a) The Convention shall apply to the following non-metro politan territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Swaziland, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands (b) The Convention shall not apply to Aden and the Protector ate of South Arabia; Brunei; Southern Rhodesia; and Tonga, whose consent to the application of the Convention has been withheld

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/2890), p. 49.*

² See footnote 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a communication accompanying the instrument of accession the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the

day on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also footnote 2 above.

⁴ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

⁵ On 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

5. PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

New York, 31 January 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 October 1967, in accordance with article VIII.
REGISTRATION: 4 October 1967, No. 8791.
STATUS: Parties: 134.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 606, p. 267.

Note: On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner submitted the draft of the above-mentioned Protocol to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, in the addendum to his report concerning measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1186 (XLI)¹ of 18 November 1966, took note with approval of the draft Protocol and transmitted the said addendum to the General Assembly. The General Assembly, in resolution 2198 (XXI)² of 16 December 1966, took note of the Protocol and requested the Secretary-General "to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in article V thereof, with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol."

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania	18 Aug 1992 a	Ethiopia	10 Nov 1969 a
Algeria	8 Nov 1967 a	Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d
Angola	23 Jun 1981 a	Finland	10 Oct 1968 a
Antigua and Barbuda	7 Sep 1995 a	France	3 Feb 1971 a
Argentina	6 Dec 1967 a	Gabon	28 Aug 1973 a
Armenia	6 Jul 1993 a	Gambia	29 Sep 1967 a
Australia ³	13 Dec 1973 a	Georgia	9 Aug 1999 a
Austria	5 Sep 1973 a	Germany ^{5,6}	5 Nov 1969 a
Azerbaijan	12 Feb 1993 a	Ghana	30 Oct 1968 a
Bahamas	15 Sep 1993 a	Greece	7 Aug 1968 a
Belgium	8 Apr 1969 a	Guatemala	22 Sep 1983 a
Belize	27 Jun 1990 a	Guinea	16 May 1968 a
Benin	6 Jul 1970 a	Guinea-Bissau	11 Feb 1976 a
Bolivia	9 Feb 1982 a	Haiti	25 Sep 1984 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Sep 1993 d	Holy See	8 Jun 1967 a
Botswana	6 Jan 1969 a	Honduras	23 Mar 1992 a
Brazil	7 Apr 1972 a	Hungary	14 Mar 1989 a
Bulgaria	12 May 1993 a	Iceland	26 Apr 1968 a
Burkina Faso	18 Jun 1980 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 Jul 1976 a
Burundi	15 Mar 1971 a	Ireland	6 Nov 1968 a
Cambodia	15 Oct 1992 a	Israel	14 Jun 1968 a
Cameroon	19 Sep 1967 a	Italy	26 Jan 1972 a
Canada	4 Jun 1969 a	Jamaica	30 Oct 1980 a
Cape Verde	9 Jul 1987 a	Japan	1 Jan 1982 a
Central African Republic	30 Aug 1967 a	Kazakhstan	15 Jan 1999 a
Chad	19 Aug 1981 a	Kenya	13 Nov 1981 a
Chile	27 Apr 1972 a	Kyrgyzstan	8 Oct 1996 a
China	24 Sep 1982 a	Latvia	31 Jul 1997 a
Colombia	4 Mar 1980 a	Lesotho	14 May 1981 a
Congo	10 Jul 1970 a	Liberia	27 Feb 1980 a
Costa Rica	28 Mar 1978 a	Liechtenstein	20 May 1968 a
Côte d'Ivoire	16 Feb 1970 a	Lithuania	28 Apr 1997 a
Croatia	12 Oct 1992 d	Luxembourg	22 Apr 1971 a
Cyprus	9 Jul 1968 a	Malawi	10 Dec 1987 a
Czech Republic ⁴	11 May 1993 d	Mali	2 Feb 1973 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13 Jan 1975 a	Malta	15 Sep 1971 a
Denmark	29 Jan 1968 a	Mauritania	5 May 1987 a
Djibouti	9 Aug 1977 d	Morocco	20 Apr 1971 a
Dominica	17 Feb 1994 a	Mozambique	1 May 1989 a
Dominican Republic	4 Jan 1978 a	Netherlands ⁷	29 Nov 1968 a
Ecuador	6 Mar 1969 a	New Zealand	6 Aug 1973 a
Egypt	22 May 1981 a	Nicaragua	28 Mar 1980 a
El Salvador	28 Apr 1983 a	Niger	2 Feb 1970 a
Equatorial Guinea	7 Feb 1986 a	Nigeria	2 May 1968 a
Estonia	10 Apr 1997 a	Norway	28 Nov 1967 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Panama	2 Aug 1978 a
Papua New Guinea	17 Jul 1986 a
Paraguay	1 Apr 1970 a
Peru	15 Sep 1983 a
Philippines	22 Jul 1981 a
Poland	27 Sep 1991 a
Portugal ¹²	13 Jul 1976 a
Republic of Korea	3 Dec 1992 a
Romania	7 Aug 1991 a
Russian Federation	2 Feb 1993 a
Rwanda	3 Jan 1980 a
Samoa	29 Nov 1994 a
Sao Tome and Principe	1 Feb 1978 a
Senegal	3 Oct 1967 a
Seychelles	23 Apr 1980 a
Sierra Leone	22 May 1981 a
Slovakia	4 Feb 1993 d
Slovenia	6 Jul 1992 d
Solomon Islands	12 Apr 1995 a
Somalia	10 Oct 1978 a
South Africa	12 Jan 1996 a
Spain	14 Aug 1978 a
Sudan	23 May 1974 a
Suriname ⁸	29 Nov 1978 d

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Swaziland	28 Jan 1969 a
Sweden	4 Oct 1967 a
Switzerland	20 May 1968 a
Tajikistan	7 Dec 1993 a
the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	18 Jan 1994 d
Togo	1 Dec 1969 a
Tunisia	16 Oct 1968 a
Turkey	31 Jul 1968 a
Turkmenistan	2 Mar 1998 a
Tuvalu	7 Mar 1986 d
Uganda	27 Sep 1976 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁹	4 Sep 1968 a
United Republic of Tanzania	4 Sep 1968 a
United States of America	1 Nov 1968 a
Uruguay	22 Sep 1970 a
Venezuela	19 Sep 1986 a
Yemen ¹⁰	18 Jan 1980 a
Yugoslavia	15 Jan 1968 a
Zambia	24 Sep 1969 a
Zimbabwe	25 Aug 1981 a

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon accession or succession. For objections thereto and territorial applications, see hereinafter.)

ANGOLA

The Government of Angola, in accordance with article VII, paragraph 1, declares that it does not consider itself bound by article IV of the Protocol, concerning settlement of disputes relating to the interpretation of the Protocol.

BOTSWANA

"Subject to the reservation in respect of article IV of the said Protocol and in respect of the application in accordance with article I thereof of the provisions of articles 7, 17, 26, 31, 32 and 34 and paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951."

BURUNDI

In acceding to this Protocol, the Government of the Republic of Burundi enters the following reservations:

1. The provisions of article 22 are accepted, in respect of elementary education, only

(a) In so far as they apply to public education; and not to private education;

(b) On the understanding that the treatment applicable to refugees shall be the most favourable accorded to nationals of other States.

2. The provisions of article 17 (1) and (2) are accepted as mere recommendations and, in any event, shall not be interpreted as necessarily involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which the Republic of Burundi may have concluded regional, customs, economic or political agreements.

3. The provisions of article 26 are accepted only subject to the reservation that refugees:

(a) Do not choose their place of residence in a region bordering on their country of origin;

(b) Refrain, in any event, when exercising their right to move freely, from any activity or incursion of a subversive nature with respect to the country of which they are nationals.

CAPE VERDE

In all cases where the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees grants to refugees the most favorable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, this provision shall not be interpreted as involving the régime accorded to nationals of countries with which Cape Verde has concluded regional customs, economic or political agreements.

CHILE

(1) With the reservation that, with reference to the provisions of article 34, the Government of Chile will be unable to grant to refugees facilities greater than those granted to aliens in general, in view of the liberal nature of Chilean naturalization laws;

(2) With the reservation that the period specified in article 17, paragraph 2 (a) shall, in the case of Chile, be extended from three to ten years;

(3) With the reservation that article 17, paragraph 2 (c) shall apply only if the refugee is the widow or the widower of a Chilean spouse;

(4) With the reservation that the Government of Chile can not grant a longer period for compliance with an expulsion order than that granted to other aliens in general under Chilean law.

CHINA

With a reservation in respect of article 4.

CONGO

The Protocol is accepted with the exception of article IV.

EL SALVADOR

With the reservation that the Government of El Salvador will not apply article 4 of the Protocol.

ETHIOPIA

Subject to the following reservation in respect of the application, under article I of the Protocol, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951:

"The provisions of articles 8, 9, 17 (2) and 22 (1) of the Convention are recognized only as recommendations and not as legally binding obligations."

FINLAND

Subject to the reservations made in relation to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, in accordance with article I of the Protocol.

GHANA

"The Government of Ghana does not consider itself bound by article IV of the Protocol regarding the settlement of disputes."

GUATEMALA

[See chapter V.2.]

HONDURAS

Reservation:

With respect to article I (1):

The Government of the Republic of Honduras does not consider itself bound by those articles of the Convention to which it has entered reservations.

ISRAEL

"The Government of Israel accedes to the Protocol subject to the same statements and reservations made at the time of ratifying the Convention [relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951], in accordance with the provisions of article VII (2) of the Protocol."

JAMAICA

1. "The Government of Jamaica understands articles 8 and 9 of the Convention as not preventing it from taking, in time of war or other grave and exceptional circumstances, measures in the interest of national security in the case of a refugee on the ground of his nationality."

2. "The Government of Jamaica can only undertake that the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 17 of the Convention will be applied so far as the law of Jamaica allows."

3. "The Government of Jamaica can only undertake that the provisions of article 24 of the Convention will be applied so far as the law of Jamaica allows."

4. "The Government of Jamaica can only undertake that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of article 25 of the Convention will be applied so far as the law of Jamaica allows."

5. "The Government of Jamaica does not accept the obligation imposed by article IV of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees with regard to the settlement of disputes."

LATVIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with paragraph 2 of the article VII of the [said Protocol], the Republic of Latvia declares that the reservations made in accordance with article 41 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 are applicable in relation to the obligations under the Protocol."

LUXEMBOURG

[See chapter V.2.]

MALAWI

"The Government of the Republic of Malawi reiterates its declaration on recognition as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice made on 12 December, 1966 in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court. In this respect, the Government of the Republic of Malawi regards the phrase 'settled by other means' in Article 38 of the Convention and Article IV of the Protocol to be those means stipulated in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations."

MALTA

In accordance with article VII (2), the reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 by the Government of Malta on deposit of its instrument of accession on 17 June 1971, pursuant to article 42 of the said Convention, are applicable in relation to its obligations under the present Protocol.

NETHERLANDS⁷

"In accordance with article VII of the Protocol, all reservations made by the Kingdom of the Netherlands upon signature and ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which was signed in Geneva on 28 July 1951, are regarded to apply to the obligations resulting from the Protocol."

PERU

Declaration:

[The Government of Peru] hereby expressly declares, with reference to the provisions of article I, paragraph 1, and article II of the aforementioned Protocol, that compliance with the obligations undertaken by virtue of the act of accession to that instrument shall be ensured by the Peruvian State using all the means at its disposal, and the Government of Peru shall endeavour in all cases to co-operate as far as possible with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

PORTUGAL

"1. The Protocol will be applied without any geographical limitation.

"2. In all cases in which the Protocol confers upon the refugees the most favoured person status granted to nationals of a foreign country, this clause will not be interpreted in such a way as to mean the status granted by Portugal to the nationals of Brazil or to the nationals of other countries with whom Portugal may establish commonwealth type relations."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Korea declares pursuant to article 7 of the Protocol that it is not bound by article 7 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which provides for the exemption of refugees from legislative reciprocity after fulfilling the

condition of three years' residence in the territory of the Contracting States."

RWANDA

Reservation to article IV:

For the settlement of any dispute between States Parties, recourse may be had to the International Court of Justice only with the prior agreement of the Rwandese Republic.

SOMALIA

[See chapter V.2.]

SWAZILAND

Reservations:

Subject to the following reservations in respect of the application of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, under article I of the Protocol:

"(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 22 of the said Convention, and therefore will not consider itself bound by the provisions therein;

"(2) Similarly, the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is not in a position to assume the obligations of article 34 of the said Convention, and must expressly reserve the right not to apply the provisions therein."

Declaration:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland deems it essential to draw attention to the accession as a Member of the United Nations, and not as a Party to the [Convention relating to the Status of Refugees] by reason of succession or otherwise."

TURKEY

The instrument of accession stipulates that the Government of Turkey maintains the provisions of the declaration made under section B of article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, according to which it applies the Convention only to persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring in Europe, and also the reservation clause made upon ratification of the Convention to the effect that no provision of this Convention may be interpreted as granting to refugees greater rights than those accorded to Turkish citizens in Turkey.

UGANDA

[See chapter V.2.]

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND

"(a) In accordance with the provisions of the first sentence of Article VII.4 of the Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby excludes from the application of the Protocol the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: Jersey, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland.

"(b) In accordance with the provisions of the second sentence of Article VII.4 of the said Protocol, the United Kingdom hereby extends the application of the Protocol to the following territories for the international relations of which it is responsible: St. Lucia, Montserrat."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"Subject to the reservation, hereby made, that the provisions of Article IV of the Protocol shall not be applicable to the United Republic of Tanzania except within the explicit consent of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

With the following reservations in respect of the application, in accordance with article I of the Protocol, of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York on 28 July 1951:

"The United States of America construes Article 29 of the Convention as applying only to refugees who are resident in the United States and reserves the right to tax refugees who are not residents of the United States in accordance with its general rules relating to non-resident aliens.

"The United States of America accepts the obligation of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 24 of the Convention except insofar as that paragraph may conflict in certain instances with any provisions of title II (old age, survivors' and disability insurance) or title XVIII (hospital and medical insurance for the aged) of the Social Security Act. As to any such provision, the United States will accord to refugees lawfully staying in its territory treatment no less favorable than is accorded aliens generally in the same circumstances."

VENEZUELA

Declarations:

In implementing the provisions of the Protocol which confer on refugees the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, it shall be understood that such treatment does not include any rights and benefits which Venezuela has granted or may grant regarding entry into or sojourn in Venezuela territory to nationals of countries with which Venezuela has concluded regional or subregional integration, customs, economic or political agreements.

The instrument of accession also contains a reservation in respect of article IV.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon accession or succession.)

BELGIUM

[See chapter V.2.]

ETHIOPIA

[See chapter V.2.]

FRANCE

[See chapter V.2.]

GERMANY⁵

[See chapter V.2.]

ITALY

[See chapter V.2.]

LUXEMBOURG

[See chapter V.2.]

NETHERLANDS
[See chapter V.2.]

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territorial Application Territories</i>
Netherlands	29 Jul 1971	Surinam
United Kingdom ¹¹	20 Apr 1970	Bahama Islands
	20 Feb 1996	Jersey/*

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (E/4264/Add.1), p. 1.*

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6316), p. 48.*

³ With the following declaration: "The Government of Australia will not extend the provisions of the Protocol to Papua/New Guinea."

⁴ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Protocol on 26 November 1991. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Protocol on 4 September 1990. See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Protocol "shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria and Mongolia. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 in chapter III.3. See also note 5 above.

⁷ The Kingdom of the Netherlands accedes to the said Protocol so far as the territory of the Kingdom situated in Europe is concerned; and, as from 1 January 1986, for Aruba.

⁸ See note 5 in chapter V.2.

⁹ On 20 February 1996, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the Protocol shall extend to Jersey.

¹⁰ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹¹ Subject to the reservation which was formulated on behalf of the Bahama Islands in respect of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

¹² On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Protocol would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (18 November 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Protocol to Macau."

China (3 December 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted at New York on 31 January 1967 (hereinafter referred to as the "Protocol"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 24 September 1982, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to Article 4 of the Protocol will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Protocol to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

CHAPTER VI
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENTS, CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, CONCLUDED AT THE HAGUE ON 23 JANUARY 1912, AT GENEVA ON 11 FEBRUARY 1925, 19 FEBRUARY 1925 AND 13 JULY 1931, AT BANGKOK ON 27 NOVEMBER 1931 AND AT GENEVA ON 26 JUNE 1936

Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 December 1946, in accordance with article VII (1).
REGISTRATION: 3 February 1948, No. 186.
STATUS: Signatories: 25. Parties: 62.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 12, p. 179.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 54 (I)¹ of 19 November 1946.

The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol came into force on the dates indicated in respect of the Agreements and Conventions listed below as follows in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol:²

Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of, Prepared Opium (with Protocol, signed at Geneva on 11 February 1925.....	27 Oct 1947
International Opium Convention (with Protocol), signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925.....	3 Feb 1948
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (with Protocol of Signature), signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931.....	21 Nov 1947
Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931.....	27 Oct 1947
Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936..	10 Oct 1947

Signatures and acceptances of the Protocol of 11 December 1946

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Guatemala ⁵	13 Dec 1946	
Albania.....		23 Jun 1947 A	Haiti.....	14 Dec 1946	31 May 1951 A
Argentina.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Honduras.....		11 Dec 1946 s
Australia.....	11 Dec 1946	28 Aug 1947 A	Hungary.....		16 Dec 1955 A
Austria.....		17 May 1950 A	India.....		11 Dec 1946 s
Bahamas.....		13 Aug 1975 d	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		11 Dec 1946 s
Belarus.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Iraq ⁵	12 Dec 1946	14 Sep 1950 A
Belgium.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Ireland.....		18 Feb 1948 A
Bolivia.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Italy.....		25 Mar 1948 s
Brazil.....		17 Dec 1946 s	Japan.....		27 Mar 1952 A
Canada.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Lebanon.....		13 Dec 1946 s
Chile.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Liberia.....		11 Dec 1946 s
China ⁴		11 Dec 1946 s	Liechtenstein ⁸		25 Sep 1947 A
Colombia.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Luxembourg ⁵	11 Dec 1946	13 Oct 1949 A
Costa Rica ⁵	11 Dec 1946		Mexico.....		11 Dec 1946 s
Cuba.....	12 Dec 1946		Monaco.....		21 Nov 1947 s
Czech Republic ³		30 Dec 1993 d	Netherlands ⁵	11 Dec 1946	10 Mar 1948 A
Denmark ⁵	11 Dec 1946	15 Jun 1949 A	New Zealand.....		11 Dec 1946 s
Dominican Republic.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Nicaragua.....	13 Dec 1946	24 Apr 1950 A
Ecuador.....	14 Dec 1946	8 Jun 1951 A	Norway ⁵	11 Dec 1946	2 Jul 1947 A
Egypt ⁵	11 Dec 1946	13 Sep 1948 A	Panama.....		15 Dec 1946 s
Fiji.....		1 Nov 1971 d	Papua New Guinea..		28 Oct 1980 d
Finland.....		3 Feb 1948 A	Paraguay.....	14 Dec 1946	
France ⁵	11 Dec 1946	10 Oct 1947 A	Peru.....	26 Nov 1948	
Germany ^{6,7}		12 Aug 1959 A	Philippines ⁵	11 Dec 1946	25 May 1950 A
Greece ⁵	11 Dec 1946	21 Feb 1949 A			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Poland.....		11 Dec 1946 s	Turkey.....		11 Dec 1946 s
Romania.....		11 Oct 1961 A	Ukraine.....	11 Dec 1946	8 Jan 1948 A
Russian Federation...	11 Dec 1946	25 Oct 1947 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..		11 Dec 1946 s
Saudi Arabia.....		11 Dec 1946 s	United States of America.....	11 Dec 1946	12 Aug 1947 A
Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d	Uruguay.....	14 Dec 1946	
South Africa ⁵	15 Dec 1946	24 Feb 1948 A	Venezuela.....	11 Dec 1946	
Spain.....		26 Sep 1955 s	Yugoslavia ⁵	11 Dec 1946	19 May 1948 A
Sweden.....		17 Oct 1947 s			
Switzerland ⁸		25 Sep 1947 A			
Syrian Arab Republic.		11 Dec 1946 s			
Thailand.....		27 Oct 1947 s			

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Part of the First Session, Resolutions (A/64/Add.1), p. 81.*

² The Protocol does not contain any formal amendment in respect of the Convention of 23 January 1912. However, its article III provides as follows:

"The functions conferred upon the Netherlands Government under articles 21 and 25 of the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague on 23 January 1912, and entrusted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations with the consent of the Netherlands Government, by a resolution of the League of Nations Assembly dated 15 December 1920, shall henceforward be exercised by the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

The Convention of 23 January 1912 (which, consequently, was amended in effect by the Protocol of 11 December 1946) has been included in the present chapter.

³ Czechoslovakia had signed the Protocol, definitively, on 11 December 1946. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁵ The signature was affixed without reservation as to approval, but the full powers provided for signature subject to this reservation.

⁶ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protocol "also applies to Land Berlin as from 12 August 1959, i.e., the day on which the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 4, chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day [3 October 1990], it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to Land Berlin. See also note 6 above.

⁸ The instrument of acceptance of the Protocol by the Government of the Swiss Confederation stipulates that the declaration of acceptance is also valid for the Principality of Liechtenstein.

2. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

The Hague, 23 January 1912

REGISTRATION: 23 January 1922, No. 222¹.

*Observation*²: This Convention, although not concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, served as a starting-point for the system devised by the League of Nations and has, in a sense, been incorporated in that system.

*Schedule*³ containing the signatures of the Convention, the signatures of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the First Opium Conference, provided for in the penultimate paragraph of Article 23 of the Convention, the ratifications of the Convention, and the signatures of the Protocol respecting the putting into force⁴ of the Convention provided under "B" of the Final Protocol of the Third International Opium Conference.

[The ratifications and signatures in accordance with Article 295 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles or in accordance with a similar article of other treaties of peace are marked with an asterisk (*).]

Participant	Signatures of the Convention	Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference		Ratification of the Convention and accessions		Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)	
Afghanistan				May 5, 1944			
Albania		Feb. 3, 1925		Feb 3, 1925		Feb 3, 1925	
Argentine Republic		Oct 17, 1912		Apr 23, 1946			
Austria				Jul 16, 1920*		Jul 16, 1920*	
Belgium ⁵		Jun 18, 1912		Jun 16, 1914		May 14, 1919	
Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi (a)							
Bolivia				Jul 29, 1942			
Brazil		Jun 4, 1913		Jan 10, 1920*		Jan 10, 1920*	
Bulgaria		Oct 16, 1912		Dec 23, 1914		Jan 10, 1920*	
Chile		Mar 2, 1914		Aug 9, 1920*		Aug 9, 1920*	
China ⁶	Jan 23, 1912	Jul 2, 1913		Jan 16, 1923		May 18, 1923	
Colombia ⁷				Feb 9, 1914		Feb 11, 1915	
Costa Rica		Jan 15, 1913		Jun 26, 1924		Jun 30, 1924	
Cuba		Apr 25, 1912		Aug 1, 1924		Jul 29, 1925	
Czechoslovakia ⁸		May 8, 1913		Mar 8, 1920*		Mar 8, 1920*	
Denmark ⁹				Jan 10, 1920*		Jan 10, 1920*	
Dominican Republic		Dec 17, 1912		Jul 10, 1913		Oct 21, 1921	
Ecuador		Nov 12, 1912		Jun 7, 1923		Apr 14, 1931	
Egypt (a)		Jul 2, 1912		Feb 25, 1915		Aug 23, 1923	
Estonia				Jun 5, 1942			
Finland		Jan 9, 1923		Apr 20, 1923		Jan 21, 1931	
France ¹⁰	Jan 23, 1912	Apr 24, 1922		May 16, 1922		Dec 1, 1922	
Germany	Jan 23, 1912			Jan 10, 1920*		Jan 10, 1920*	
Great Britain ¹¹	Jan 23, 1912			Jan 10, 1920*		Jan 10, 1920*	
Burma ¹²				Jul 15, 1914		Jan 10, 1920*	
Greece				Mar 30, 1920*		Mar 30, 1920*	
Guatemala		Jun 17, 1912		Aug 27, 1913		Jan 10, 1920*	
Haiti		Aug 21, 1912		Jun 30, 1920*		Jun 30, 1920*	
Honduras		Jul 5, 1912		Aug 29, 1913		Apr 3, 1915	
Hungary				Jul 26, 1921*		Jul 26, 1921*	
Iran ¹³	Jan 23, 1912						
Italy	Jan 23, 1912			Jun 28, 1914		Jan 10, 1920*	
Japan	Jan 23, 1912			Jan 10, 1920*		Jan 10, 1920*	
Latvia		Feb 6, 1922		Mar 25, 1924		Jan 18, 1932	
Liberia				Jun 30, 1920*		Jun 30, 1920*	
Liechtenstein ¹⁴							
Lithuania		Apr 7, 1922					
Luxembourg		Jun 18, 1912		Aug 21, 1922		Aug 21, 1922	
Mexico		May 15, 1912		Apr 2, 1925		May 8, 1925	
Monaco		May 1, 1923		Feb 20, 1925		May 26, 1925	
Netherlands	Jan 23, 1912			Jul 28, 1914		Feb 11, 1915	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signatures of the Convention</i>	<i>Signatures of the Protocol of the Powers not represented at the Opium Conference</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention and accessions</i>	<i>Signatures of the Protocol relative to the bringing into force of the Convention (dates of the entry into force)</i>
Nicaragua		Jul 18, 1913	Nov 10, 1914	Nov 3, 1920
Norway		Sep 2, 1913	Nov 12, 1914	Sep 20, 1915
Panama		Jun 19, 1912	Nov 25, 1920*	Nov 25, 1920*
Paraguay (a)		Dec 14, 1912	Mar 17, 1943	
Peru		Jul 24, 1913	Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Poland			Jan 10, 1920*	Jan 10, 1920*
Portugal	Jan 23, 1912		Dec 15, 1913	Apr. 8, 1920*
Romania		Dec 27, 1913	Sep 14, 1920*	Sep 14, 1920*
Russia	Jan 23, 1912			
Salvador		Jul 30, 1912	Sep 19, 1922	May 29, 1931
Saudi Arabia (a)			Feb 19, 1943	
Spain		Oct 23, 1912	Jan 25, 1919	Feb 11, 1921
Sweden ¹⁵		Aug 27, 1913	Apr 17, 1914	Jan 13, 1921
Switzerland ¹⁶		Dec 29, 1913	Jan 15, 1925	Jan 15, 1925
Thailand ¹⁷	Jan 23, 1912		Jul 10, 1913	Jan 10, 1920*
Turkey	Sep 15, 1933		Sep 15, 1933	Sep 15, 1933
United States of America	Jan 23, 1912		Dec 15, 1913	Feb 11, 1915
Uruguay		Mar 9, 1914	Apr 3, 1916	Jan 10, 1920*
Venezuela		Sep 10, 1912	Oct 28, 1913	Jul 12, 1927
Yugoslavia			Feb 10, 1920*	Feb 10, 1920*

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant^{18,19}</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant^{18,19}</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975 d	Lesotho	4 Nov 1974 d
Cambodia ¹⁹	3 Oct 1951 d	Malawi	22 Jul 1965 d
Cameroon	20 v 1961 d	Malaysia	21 Aug 1958 d
Central African Republic	4 Sep 1962 d	Malta	3 Jan 1966 d
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d	Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d
Côte d'Ivoire	8 Dec 1961 d	Niger	25 Aug 1961 d
Cyprus	16 May 1963 d	Nigeria	26 Jun 1961 d
Czech Republic ⁸	30 Dec 1993 d	Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31 May 1962 d	Philippines	30 Sep 1959 d
Ethiopia	28 Dec 1948 a	Rwanda	5 May 1964 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d	Senegal	2 May 1963 d
Ghana	3 Apr 1958 d	Sierra Leone	13 Mar 1962 d
Indonesia	29 May 1958 a	Slovakia ⁸	28 May 1993 d
Israel	12 May 1952 a	Sri Lanka	4 Dec 1957 d
Jamaica	26 Dec 1963 d	Syrian Arab Republic	20 Jan 1954 d
Jordan	12 May 1958 a	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Apr 1966 d
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 Oct 1950 d	Zambia	9 Apr 1973 d
Lebanon	24 May 1954 d		

Notes:

1 See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 8, p. 187.
 2 See note 2 in chapter VI.1.
 3 This Schedule which appeared in the Annexes to the Supplementary Report on the Work of the League is reproduced here for purposes of information.
 4 The Convention came into force initially on 11 February 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention.
 5 Subject to adherence or denunciation as regards the Belgian Congo.
 6 See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1)

7 Subject to approval of the Colombian Parliament.
 8 See note 11 in chapter I.2.
 9 The signature of the Protocol of Signature of the Powers not represented at the Conference as well as its ratification were given by Denmark for Iceland and the Danish Antilles; the signature of the Protocol respecting the putting into force of the Convention was given by Denmark and Iceland.
 10 With the reservation that a separate and special ratification or denunciation may subsequently be obtained for the French Protectorates. France and Great Britain signed the Convention for the New Hebrides, August 21st, 1924.
 11 Subject to the following declaration:

The articles of the present Convention, if ratified by His Britannic Majesty's Government, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and Wei-Hai-Wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: but His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve the right of signing or denouncing separately the said Convention in the name of any Dominion, Colony, Dependency, or Protectorate of His Majesty other than those which have been specified.

In virtue of the above-mentioned reservation, Great Britain signed the Convention for the following Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates: on December 17th, 1912, for Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Brunei, Cyprus, the East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Malay Protectorates, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan Perlis, Trengganu, Malta, Northern Nigeria, Northern Borneo, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda; on February 27th, 1913, for the Colony of Fiji; on April 22nd, 1913, for the Colony of Sierra Leone, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate and the Solomon Islands Protectorate; on June 25th, 1913, for the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; on November 14th, 1913, for the Bahama Islands and for the three Colonies of the Windward Islands, that is to say, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; on January 30th, 1914, for the Leeward Islands; on February 11th, 1914, for British Guiana as well as for British Honduras; on March 28th, 1914, for the Government of the Union of South Africa; on March 28th, 1914, for Zanzibar, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland; on April 4th, 1914, for the Colony of Barbados; on April 8th, 1914, for Mauritius and its dependencies; on July 11th, 1914, for the Bermuda Islands; on August 21st, 1924, for Palestine and together with France for the New Hebrides; on October 20th, 1914, for Iraq.

¹² See note 3 in part II.2 in the League of Nations Treaties.

¹³ With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Iran having no treaty with China) and paragraph (a) of article 3.

¹⁴ The Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a letter dated October 14th, 1936, transmitted to the Secretariat, at the request of the Swiss Legation at The Hague, the following declaration:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of

narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

¹⁵ Subject to the following declaration:

"Opium not being manufactured in Sweden, the Swedish Government will for the moment confine themselves to prohibiting the importation of prepared opium, but they declare at the same time that they are ready to take the measures indicated in Article 8 of the Convention if experience proves their expediency."

¹⁶ Subject to ratification and with the declaration that the Swiss Government will be unable to issue the necessary legal enactments within the terms fixed by the Convention.

¹⁷ With the reservation of articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Thailand having no treaty with China).

¹⁸ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 16 December 1957.

In this connexion, the Secretary-General received on 16 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 7 February 1974 concerning the application, as from 16 December 1957, of the International Opium Convention of 23 January 1912, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic this declaration has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Opium Convention, January 23rd, 1912, to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

¹⁹ By joint notifications received from the Governments of France and Viet-Nam (see note 32 in chapter I.2.) on 11 August 1950; from the Governments of France and Laos (see note 16 in chapter I.2.) on 7 October 1950; and from the Governments of France and Cambodia (see note 6 in chapter I.2.) on 3 October 1951, notice was given of the transfer of functions by the French Government to the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia of the duties and obligations arising from the application of the Convention in these countries. It should be noted that the Republic of Viet-Nam succeeded to the Convention on 11 August 1950 (see note 1 in chapter III.6).

**3. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF,
INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM**

Geneva, 11 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Notification in respect of the Agreement as amended (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Notification in respect of the Agreement as amended (d)</i>
Cambodia ²	3 Oct 1951 d	Netherlands.....	10 Mar 1948
France.....	10 Oct 1947	Thailand	27 Oct 1947
India	11 Dec 1946	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec 1946
Japan.....	27 Mar 1952		
Lao People's Democratic Republic ² ...	7 Oct 1950 d		

Notes:

¹ The Agreement was amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

² The Republic of Viet-Nam had succeeded to the Agreement on 11 August 1950. In this regard and in regard to the successions by Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, see note 19 in chapter VI.2.

4. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF,
INTERNAL TRADE IN, AND USE OF, PREPARED OPIUM

Geneva, 11 February 1925

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 July 1926, in accordance with article 14.
REGISTRATION: 28 July 1926, No. 1239¹.

Ratifications

British Empire (February 17th, 1926)
The signature of this Protocol is subject, in respect of British Protectorates, to the conditions contained in Article XIII of the Agreement.
Burma²

India (February 17th, 1926)
France (April 29th, 1926)
Japan (October 10th, 1928)
The Netherlands (including the *Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao*) (March 1st, 1927)
Portugal (September 13th, 1926)

While accepting the principle of a monopoly as formulated in Article I, does so, as regards the moment at which the measures provided for in the first paragraph thereof shall come into force, subject to the limitation contained in the second paragraph of the article.

The Portuguese Government, being bound by a contract consistent with the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1912, will not be able to put into operation the provisions of paragraph I of Article VI of the present Agreement so long as its obligations under this contract are in force.

Thailand (May 6th, 1927)

Under reservation of Article I, paragraph 3 (a), with regard to the time when this provision shall come into force, and of Article V. The reason for these reservations had been stated by the First Delegate of Thailand on November 14th, 1924. The Thai Government is hoping to put into force the system of registration and rationing within the period of three years. After that date, the reservation in regard to Article I, paragraph 3 (a), will fall to the ground.

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 51, p. 337.

² See note 4 in Part II.2.

5. INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

Geneva, 19 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 February 1948, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		29 Jan 1957 a	Japan.....	27 Mar 1952	
Algeria.....		31 Oct 1963 a	Jordan.....		7 May 1958 a
Argentina.....	11 Dec 1946		Lao People's Democratic Republic ² ..		7 Oct 1950 d
Australia.....	28 Aug 1947		Lebanon.....	13 Dec 1946	
Austria.....	17 May 1950		Lesotho.....		4 Nov 1974 d
Bahamas.....	13 Aug 1975		Liechtenstein ³	25 Sep 1947	
Belgium.....	11 Dec 1946		Luxembourg.....	13 Oct 1949	
Benin.....		5 Dec 1961 d	Malawi.....		22 Jul 1965 d
Bolivia.....	14 Dec 1946		Malaysia.....		21 Aug 1958 d
Brazil.....	17 Dec 1946		Mauritius.....		18 Jul 1969 d
Burkina Faso.....		26 Apr 1963 a	Monaco.....	21 Nov 1947	
Cambodia ²		3 Oct 1951 d	Morocco.....		7 Nov 1956 d
Cameroon.....		20 Nov 1961 d	Netherlands.....	10 Mar 1948	
Canada.....	11 Dec 1946		New Zealand.....	11 Dec 1946	
Central African Republic.....		4 Sep 1962 d	Niger.....		25 Aug 1961 d
Chile.....	11 Dec 1946		Nigeria.....		26 Jun 1961 d
Colombia.....	11 Dec 1946		Norway.....	2 Jul 1947	
Congo.....		15 Oct 1962 d	Papua New Guinea...		28 Oct 1980 d
Côte d'Ivoire.....		8 Dec 1961 d	Poland.....	11 Dec 1946	
Czech Republic ³		30 Dec 1993 d	Romania.....	11 Oct 1961	
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		31 May 1962 d	Russian Federation...	25 Oct 1947	
Denmark.....	15 Jun 1949		Rwanda.....		5 Aug 1964 d
Dominican Republic..	11 Dec 1946		Senegal.....		2 May 1963 d
Ecuador.....	8 Jun 1951		Sierra Leone.....		13 Mar 1962 d
Egypt.....	13 Sep 1948		Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Ethiopia.....		9 Sep 1947 a	South Africa.....	24 Feb 1948	
Fiji.....	1 Nov 1971		Spain.....	26 Sep 1955	
Finland.....	3 Feb 1948		Sri Lanka.....		4 Dec 1957 d
France.....	10 Oct 1947		Sweden.....	17 Oct 1947	
Germany ⁴	12 Aug 1959		Switzerland ⁵	25 Sep 1947	
Ghana.....		7 Apr 1958 d	Syrian Arab Republic.	11 Dec 1946	
Greece.....	21 Feb 1949		Thailand.....	27 Oct 1947	
Haiti.....	31 May 1951		Togo.....		27 Feb 1962 d
Honduras.....	11 Dec 1946		Trinidad and Tobago .		11 Apr 1966 d
Hungary.....	16 Dec 1955		Turkey.....	11 Dec 1946	
India.....	11 Dec 1946		Uganda.....		20 Oct 1965 a
Indonesia.....		3 Apr 1958 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..	11 Dec 1946	
Iraq.....	14 Sep 1950		Yugoslavia.....	19 May 1948	
Ireland.....	18 Feb 1948		Zambia.....		9 Apr 1973 d
Israel.....		16 May 1952 a			
Italy.....	25 Mar 1948				
Jamaica.....		26 Dec 1963 d			

Notes:

¹ The Agreement was amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

² The Republic of Viet-Nam had succeeded to the Convention on 11 August 1950. In this regard and in regard to the successions by Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, see note 19 in chapter VI.2.

³ Czechoslovakia, by virtue of its definitive signature on 11 December 1946 of the Protocol of 11 December 1946 amending the Convention of 1925, became a party to the Convention on the date of that signature. See also note 11 in note I.2.

⁴ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ With a declaration of application to the Principality of Liechtenstein.

6. a) International Opium Convention

Geneva, 19 February 1925

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 September 1928, in accordance with article 36.
REGISTRATION: 25 September 1928, No. 1845¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Argentina	(Apr 18th, 1946)	The French Government is compelled to make all reservations, as regards the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.
Austria	(Nov 25th, 1927)	
Belgium	(Aug 24th, 1927)	
Does not apply to the Belgian Congo or to the territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate.		
<i>Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi</i>		
	(Dec 17th, 1941 a)	
Bolivia	(Apr 15th, 1932 a)	
1. Bolivia does not undertake to restrict the home cultivation or production of coca, or to prohibit the use of coca leaves by the native population.		
2. The exportation of coca leaves shall be subject to control by the Bolivian Government, by means of export certificates.		
3. The Bolivian Government designates the following as places from which coca may be exported: Villazon, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo.		
Brazil	(Jun 10th, 1932)	
British Empire	(Feb 17th, 1926)	
His Britannic Majesty's ratification shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Dominion of Canada or the Irish Free State and, in pursuance of the power reserved in Article 39 of the Convention, the instrument shall not be deemed to apply in the case of the Colony of the Bahamas or the State of Sarawak under His Britannic Majesty's protection.		
<i>State of Sarawak</i>		(Mar 11th, 1926 a)
<i>Bahamas</i>		(Oct 22nd, 1926 a)
<i>Burma</i> ²		
Canada	(Jun 27th, 1928)	
Australia	(Feb 17th, 1926)	
New Zealand	(Feb 17th, 1926)	
Including the mandated territory of <i>Western Samoa</i>		
Union of South Africa	(Feb 17th, 1926)	
Ireland	(Sep 1st, 1931)	
India	(Feb 17th, 1926)	
Iraq	(Aug 8th, 1931 a)	
Bulgaria	(Mar 9th, 1927)	
Chile	(Apr 11th, 1933)	
Colombia	(Dec 3rd, 1930 a)	
Costa Rica	(Jan 8th, 1935 a)	
Cuba	(Jul 6th, 1931)	
Czechoslovakia ³	(Apr 11th, 1927)	
Denmark	(Apr 23rd, 1930)	
Dominican Republic	(Jul 19th, 1928 a)	
Ecuador	(Oct 23rd, 1934 a)	
Egypt	(Mar 16th, 1926 a)	
Estonia	(Aug 30th, 1930 a)	
Finland	(Dec 5th, 1927 a)	
France	(Jul 2nd, 1927)	
Germany	(Aug 15th, 1929)	
Subject to the reservation annexed to the Procès-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16th, 1925. (The validity of the signature and ratification of this Convention are subject to the condition that a German expert will be appointed as a member of the Central Board.)		
Greece	(Dec 10th, 1929)	
Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)	
Hungary	(Aug 27th, 1930)	
Honduras	(Sep 21st, 1934 a)	
Italy	(Dec 11th, 1929 a)	
(for the Kingdom and Colonies)		
Japan	(Oct 10th, 1928)	
Latvia	(Oct 31st, 1928)	
Liechtenstein ⁴		
Lithuania	(Feb 13th, 1931 a)	
Luxembourg	(Mar 27th, 1928)	
Monaco	(Feb 9th, 1927 a)	
Netherlands	(Jun 4th, 1928)	
(including <i>Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao</i>)		
Norway	(Mar 16th, 1931 a)	
<i>New Hebrides</i>		(Dec 27th, 1927 a)
Paraguay	(Jun 25th, 1941 a)	
Poland	(Jun 16th, 1927)	
Portugal	(Sep 13th, 1926)	
Romania	(May 18th, 1928 a)	
Salvador	(Dec 2nd, 1926 a)	
San Marino	(Apr 21st, 1926 a)	
Spain	(Jun 22nd, 1928)	
Includes also the <i>Spanish Colonies and the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco</i>		
<i>Sudan</i>		(Feb 20th, 1926)
Sweden	(Dec 6th, 1930 a)	
Switzerland ⁴	(Apr 3rd, 1929)	
With reference to the declaration made by the Swiss delegation at the 36th plenary meeting of the Conference concerning the forwarding of the quarterly statistics provided for in Article 22, paragraph 2.		
Thailand	(Oct 11th, 1929)	
Turkey	(Apr 3rd, 1933 a)	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(Oct 31st, 1935 a)	
Uruguay	(Sep 11th, 1930)	
Venezuela	(Jun 19th, 1929 a)	
Yugoslavia	(Sep 4th, 1929)	

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania

Iran

Ad referendum and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Iran in the Memorandum O.D.C.24.

Nicaragua

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant</i> ⁵	<i>Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ⁵	<i>Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975 d	Slovakia ³	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ³	30 Dec 1993 d	Tonga	5 Sep 1973 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d		
Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980 d		

6. b) Protocol

Geneva, 19 February 1925

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 September 1928.
REGISTRATION: 25 September 1928, No. 1845¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Argentina	(Apr 18th, 1946)	Estonia	(Aug 30th, 1930 a)
British Empire	(Feb 17th, 1926)	Finland	(Dec 5th, 1927 a)
(Same reservation as for the Convention.)		Germany	(Aug 15th, 1929)
<i>State of Sarawak</i>	(Mar 11th, 1926 a)	Greece	(Dec 10th, 1929)
<i>Bahamas</i>	(Oct 22nd, 1926 a)	Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)
<i>Burma</i> ²		Honduras	(Sep 21st, 1934 a)
Canada	(Jun 27th, 1928)	Japan	(Oct 10th, 1928)
Australia	(Feb 17th, 1926)	Latvia	(Oct 31st, 1928)
New Zealand	(Feb 17th, 1926)	Luxembourg	(Mar 27th, 1928)
Union of South Africa	(Feb 17th, 1926)	Netherlands	(Jun 4th, 1928)
India	(Feb 17th, 1926)	(including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	
Iraq	(Aug 8th, 1931 a)	Portugal	(Sep 13th, 1926)
Bolivia	(Apr 15th, 1932 a)	Romania	(May 18th, 1928 a)
<i>Bulgaria</i>	(Mar 9th, 1927)	Salvador	(Dec 2nd, 1926 a)
Chile	(Apr 11th, 1933)	Spain	(Apr 19th, 1930 a)
Colombia	(Dec 3rd, 1930 a)	<i>Sudan</i>	(Feb 20th, 1926)
Costa Rica	(Jan 8th, 1935 a)	Thailand	(Oct 11th, 1929)
Cuba	(Jul 6th, 1931)	Turkey	(Apr 3rd, 1933 a)
Czechoslovakia ³	(Apr 11th, 1927)	Venezuela	(Jun 19th, 1929 a)
Ecuador	(Oct 23rd, 1934 a)	Yugoslavia	(Sep 4th, 1929)
Egypt	(Mar 16th, 1926 a)		

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Albania
Iran
Nicaragua

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975 d	Slovakia ³	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ³	30 Dec 1993 d	Tonga	5 Sep 1973 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d		
Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980 d		

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 81, p. 317.
² See note 3 in part II.2 in the League of Nations Treaties.

³ See note 11 in chapter I.2.
⁴ The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

⁵ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 7 April 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 16 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974, concerning the application as from 7 April 1958, of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic this declaration has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Opium Convention, February 19th 1925 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

**7. CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS**

Geneva, 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 November 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol, Ratification of the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol, Ratification of the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>
Afghanistan	11 Dec 1946		Ireland	18 Feb 1948	
Albania	23 Jun 1947		Israel		16 May 1952 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Italy	25 Mar 1948	
Argentina	11 Dec 1946		Jamaica		26 Dec 1963 d
Australia	28 Aug 1947		Japan	27 Mar 1952	
Austria	17 May 1950		Jordan		12 Apr 1954 a
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975		Lao People's Democratic Republic...		7 Oct 1950 d
Belgium	11 Dec 1946		Lebanon	13 Dec 1946	
Benin		5 Dec 1961 d	Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Brazil	17 Dec 1946		Liechtenstein ⁶	25 Sep 1947	
Burkina Faso		26 Apr 1963 a	Luxembourg	13 Oct 1949	
Cambodia ²		3 Oct 1951 d	Malawi		22 Jul 1965 d
Cameroon		20 Nov 1961 d	Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Canada	11 Dec 1946		Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d	Mexico	11 Dec 1946	
Chile	11 Dec 1946		Monaco	21 Nov 1947	
China ³	11 Dec 1946		Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Colombia	11 Dec 1946		Netherlands	10 Mar 1948	
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d	New Zealand	11 Dec 1946	
Côte d'Ivoire ⁴		8 Dec 1961 d	Nicaragua	24 Apr 1950	
Czech Republic ⁴		30 Dec 1993 d	Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Denmark	15 Jun 1949		Norway	2 Jul 1947	
Dominican Republic	11 Dec 1946		Panama	15 Dec 1946	
Ecuador	8 Jun 1951		Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980	
Egypt	13 Sep 1948		Philippines	25 May 1950	
Ethiopia		9 Sep 1947	Poland	11 Dec 1946	
Fiji	1 Nov 1971		Romania	11 Oct 1961	
Finland	3 Feb 1948		Russian Federation	25 Oct 1947	
France	10 Oct 1947		Rwanda		5 May 1964 d
Germany ⁵	12 Aug 1959		Saudi Arabia	11 Dec 1946	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d	Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Greece	21 Feb 1949		Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 d	Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Haiti	31 May 1951		South Africa	24 Feb 1948	
Honduras	11 Dec 1946		Spain	26 Sep 1955	
Hungary	16 Dec 1955		Sri Lanka		4 Dec 1957 a
India	11 Dec 1946		Sweden	17 Oct 1947	
Indonesia		3 Apr 1958 a	Switzerland ⁶	25 Sep 1947	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11 Dec 1946		Syrian Arab Republic	11 Dec 1946	
Iraq	14 Sep 1950		Thailand	27 Oct 1947	
			Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
			Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol, Ratification of the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>
Turkey.....	11 Dec 1946	
Uganda.....		20 Oct 1965 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..	11 Dec 1946	
United Republic of Tanzania.....		3 Jul 1964 a

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol, Ratification of the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a), Succession to the Convention as amended (d)</i>
United States of America.....	12 Aug 1947	
Yugoslavia.....		10 Jun 1949 a
Zambia.....		9 Apr 1973 d

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
France, United Kingdom	17 Mar 1950	Archipelago of the New Hebrides under French and British Condominium
United Kingdom	7 Mar 1949	Aden, Malta, Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia
	5 Apr 1949	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony
	13 Feb 1952	Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland

Notes:

¹ The Agreement was amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

² The Republic of Viet-Nam had succeeded to the Convention on 11 August 1950. In this regard and in regard to the successions by Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, see note 19 in chapter VI.2.

³ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁴ Czechoslovakia, by virtue of its definitive signature on 11 December 1946 of the Protocol of 11 December 1946 amending the Convention of 1931, became a party to the Convention on the date of that signature. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ See note 8 in chapter VI.1.

8. a) Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs

Geneva, 13 July 1931

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 July 1933, in accordance with article 30.
REGISTRATION: 9 July 1933, No. 3219¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

<p>Afghanistan (June 21st, 1935 a)</p> <p>Albania (October 9th, 1937 a)</p> <p>United States of America (April 28th, 1932)</p> <p>1. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purpose of internal control and control of import into, and export from, territory under its jurisdiction, of opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures stricter than the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right to impose, for purposes of controlling transit through its territories of raw opium, coca leaves, all of their derivatives and similar substances produced by synthetic process, measures by which the production of an import permit issued by the country of destination may be made a condition precedent to the granting of permission for transit through its territory.</p> <p>3. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to send statistics of import and export to the Permanent Central Opium Board short of 60 days after the close of the three-month period to which such statistics refer.</p> <p>4. The Government of the United States of America finds it impracticable to undertake to state separately amounts of drugs purchased or imported for Government purposes.</p> <p>5. Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by them on the part of the United States of America on this date is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognises a régime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that régime or entity is not recognised by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.</p> <p>6. The plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed on this date, does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country represented by a régime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognise as the Government of that country until such country has a government recognised by the Government of the United States of America.</p> <p>Saudi Arabia (August 15th, 1936)</p> <p>Argentina (April 18th, 1946)</p> <p>Austria (July 3rd, 1934)</p> <p>Belgium (April 10th, 1933)</p> <p>This ratification does not include the Belgian Congo, nor the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian mandate. <i>Belgian Congo and Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">(December 17th, 1941 a)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(April 5th, 1933)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(April 1st, 1933)</p> <p>Brazil</p> <p>Great Britain and Northern Ireland²</p> <p><i>His Majesty does not assume any obligation in respect of any of his Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories or territories under suzerainty or under mandate exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom.</i></p> <p><i>British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(May 18th, 1936 a)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(July 14th, 1927 a)</p> <p><i>Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis and Brunei], Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent), Burma</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(August 24th, 1938 a)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(June 28th, 1937 a)</p> <p>Canada (October 17th, 1932)</p> <p>Australia (January 24th, 1934 a)</p> <p>This accession applies to <i>Papua, Norfolk Island</i> and the mandated territories of <i>New Guinea and Nauru.</i></p> <p>New Zealand (June 17th, 1935 a)</p> <p>Union of South Africa (January 4th, 1938 a)</p> <p>Ireland (April 11th, 1933 a)</p> <p>India (November 14th, 1932)</p> <p>Bulgaria (March 20th, 1933 a)</p> <p>Chile (March 31st, 1933)</p> <p>China³ (January 10th, 1934 a)</p> <p>Colombia (January 29th, 1934 a)</p> <p>Costa Rica (April 5th, 1933)</p> <p>Cuba (April 4th, 1933)</p> <p>Czechoslovakia⁴ (April 12th, 1933)</p> <p>Denmark (June 5th, 1936)</p> <p>Dominican Republic (April 8th, 1933)</p> <p>Ecuador (April 13th, 1935 a)</p> <p>Egypt (April 10th, 1933)</p> <p>Estonia (July 5th, 1935 a)</p> <p>Finland (September 25th, 1936 a)</p> <p>France (April 10th, 1933)</p>
--	--

The French Government makes every reservation, with regard to the Colonies, Protectorates and mandated Territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in Article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

Germany	(April 10th, 1933)
Greece	(December 27th, 1934)
Guatemala	(May 1st, 1933)
Haiti	(May 4th, 1933 a)
Honduras	(September 21st, 1934 a)
Hungary	(April 10th, 1933 a)
Iran	(September 28th, 1932)
Iraq	(May 30th, 1934 a)
Italy	(March 21st, 1933)
Japan ⁵	(June 3rd, 1935)

The Japanese Government declare that, in view of the necessity of close co-operation between the High Contracting Parties in order to carry out most effectively the provisions of the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th, 1931, they understand that the present position of Japan, regardless of whether she be a Member of the League of Nations or not, is to be maintained in the matter of the composition of the organs and the appointment of the members thereof mentioned in the said Convention.

Latvia	(August 3rd, 1937 a)
Liechtenstein ⁶	
Lithuania	(April 10th, 1933)
Luxembourg	(May 30th, 1936)
Mexico	(March 13th, 1933)

The Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory--as it had already done--measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the preparation, use, possession, importation, exportation and consumption of the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

Monaco	(February 16th, 1933)
The Netherlands (including the <i>Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao</i>)	(May 22nd, 1933)
Nicaragua	(March 16th, 1932 a)
Norway	(September 12th, 1934 a)
Panama	(April 15th, 1935)
Paraguay	(June 25th, 1941)
Peru	(May 20th, 1932 a)
Poland	(April 11th, 1933)

Portugal (June 17th, 1932)
The Portuguese Government makes every reservation with regard to its colonies as to the possibility of regularly producing the quarterly statistics referred to in article 13 within the strict time-limit laid down.

Romania	(April 11th, 1933)
Salvador	(April 7th, 1933 a)

(a) The Republic of Salvador does not agree to the provisions of Article 26, on the ground that there is no reason why the High Contracting Parties should be given the option of not applying the Convention to their colonies, protectorates, and overseas mandated territories.

(b) The Republic of Salvador states that it disagrees with the reservations embodied in Nos. 5 and 6 of the Declarations made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America regarding Governments not recognised by the Government of that country; in its opinion, those reservations constitute an infringement of the national sovereignty of Salvador, whose present Government, though not as yet recognised by the United States Government, has been recognised by the majority of the civilised countries of the world. Their recognition is due to their conviction that that Government is a perfectly constitutional one and affords a full and complete guarantee of the performance of its international duties, inasmuch as it enjoys the unanimous, decided and effective support of all the inhabitants of the Republic, whether citizens of the country or foreigners resident therein.

As it respects the internal régimes of other nations, the Republic of Salvador considers that the Convention in question, being of a strictly hygienic and humanitarian character, does not offer a suitable occasion to formulate such political reservations as have called forth this comment.

San Marino	(June 12th, 1933)
Spain	(April 7th, 1933)
Sudan	(August 25th, 1932 a)
Sweden	(August 12th, 1932)
Switzerland ⁶	(April 10th, 1933)
Thailand	(February 22nd, 1934)

As its harmful-habit-forming drugs law goes beyond the provisions of the Geneva Convention and the present Convention on certain points, the Thai Government reserves the right to apply its existing law.

Turkey	(April 3rd, 1933 a)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(October 31st, 1935 a)
Uruguay	(April 7th, 1933)
Venezuela	(November 15th, 1933)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia	Liberia
---------	---------

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant⁷</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant⁷</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	Slovakia ⁴	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ⁴	30 Dec 1993 d	Zimbabwe	1 Dec 1998 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d		
Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980 d		

8. b) Protocol of Signature

Geneva, 13 July 1931

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 July 1933.
REGISTRATION: 9 July 1933, No. 3219¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Albania	(October 9th, 1937 a)	Cuba	(April 4th, 1933)
Austria	(July 3rd, 1934)	Czechoslovakia ⁴	(April 12th, 1933 a)
United States of America	(April 28th, 1932)	Denmark	(June 5th, 1936)
Saudi Arabia	(August 15th, 1936)	Dominican Republic	(April 8th, 1933)
Belgium	(April 10th, 1933)	Ecuador	(April 13th, 1935 a)
Brazil	(April 5th, 1933)	Egypt	(April 10th, 1933)
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(April 1st, 1933)	Estonia	(July 5th, 1935 a)
Same reservation as for the Convention.			
<i>British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gold Coast [(a) Colony, (b) Ashanti, (c) Northern Territories, (d) Togoland under British Mandate], Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], North Borneo (State of), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika Territory, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate</i>			
	(May 18th, 1936 a)	Iran	(September 28th, 1932)
<i>Southern Rhoasia</i>	(July 14th, 1937 a)	Italy	(March 21st, 1933)
<i>Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Fiji, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States: Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor; (b) Unfederated Malay States: Kedah, Perlis and Brunei], Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan), St. Helena and Ascension, Trans-Jordan, Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent), Burma</i>	(August 24th, 1938 a)	Japan	(June 3rd, 1935)
<i>Newfoundland</i>	(June 28th, 1937 a)	Liechtenstein ⁶	(April 10th, 1933)
Canada	(October 17th, 1932)	Lithuania	(May 30th, 1936)
Australia	(January 24th, 1934 a)	Luxembourg	(March 13th, 1933)
New Zealand	(June 17th, 1935 a)	Mexico	(March 20th, 1933)
Union of South Africa	(January 4th, 1938 a)	Monaco	(May 22nd, 1933)
Ireland	(April 11th, 1933 a)	<i>(including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)</i>	
India	(November 14th, 1932)	Nicaragua	(March 16th, 1932 a)
Chile	(November 20th, 1933)	Norway	(September 12th, 1954 a)
Colombia	(January 29th, 1934 a)	Peru	(May 20th, 1932 a)
Costa Rica	(April 5th, 1933)	Poland	(April 11th, 1933)
		Portugal	(June 17th, 1932)
		Romania	(April 11th, 1933)
		San Marino	(June 12th, 1933)
		Spain	(April 7th, 1933)
		<i>Sudan</i>	(January 18th, 1933 a)
		Sweden	(August 12th, 1932)
		Switzerland ⁶	(April 10th, 1933)
		Thailand	(February 22nd, 1934)
		Turkey	(April 3rd, 1933 a)
		Uruguay	(April 7th, 1933)
		Venezuela	(September 11th, 1934)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Bolivia	Panama
Guatemala	Paraguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant⁷</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant⁷</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	13 Aug 1975	Slovakia ⁴	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ⁴	30 Dec 1993 d	Zimbabwe	1 Dec 1998 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d		
Papua New Guinea ¹	28 Oct 1980 d		

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 139, p. 301.

² On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension made by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands and (dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

[For the text of the declaration see note 25 chapter IV.1.]

³ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁴ See note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ Before ratifying the Convention with the declaration here set out, the Japanese Government consulted the Contracting Parties, through the intermediary of the Secretary-General. A summary of the correspondence which took place was published in the League of Nations *Official Journal* for September 1935 (16th Year, No. 9).

⁶ The Swiss Federal Political Department, by a letter dated July 15th, 1936, informed the Secretariat of the following:

"Under the terms of the arrangements concluded between the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Government in 1929 and 1935, in application of the Customs Union Treaty concluded between these two countries on March 29th, 1923, the Swiss legislation on narcotic drugs, including all the measures taken by the Federal authorities to give effect to the different international Conventions on dangerous drugs, will be applicable to the territory of the Principality in the same way as to the territory of the Confederation, as long as the said Treaty remains in force. The Principality of Liechtenstein will accordingly participate, so long as

the said Treaty remains in force, in the international Conventions which have been or may hereafter be concluded in the matter of narcotic drugs, it being neither necessary nor advisable for that country to accede to them separately."

⁷ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Conventions as from 7 April 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 16 March 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974 concerning the application, as from 7 April 1958, of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 13 July 1931, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic this declaration has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, July 13th, 1931 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁸ The instrument of ratification specifies that the reservation relating to paragraph 2 of article 22, as formulated by the Representative of the Netherlands at the time of signature of the Protocol, should be considered as withdrawn.

9. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING

Bangkok, 27 November 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Notification in respect of the Agreement as amended (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Notification in respect of the Agreement as amended (d)</i>
Cambodia ²	3 Oct 1951 d	Netherlands.....	10 Mar 1948
France.....	10 Oct 1947	Thailand.....	27 Oct 1947
India.....	11 Dec 1946	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	11 Dec 1946
Japan.....	27 Mar 1952		
Lao People's Democratic Republic ²	7 Oct 1950 d		

Notes:

¹ The Agreement was amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

² The Republic of Viet-Nam had succeeded to the Agreement on 11 August 1950. In this regard and in regard to the successions by Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, see note 19 in chapter VI.2.

10. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING

Bangkok, 27 November 1931

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 April 1937, in accordance with article VI.
REGISTRATION: 22 April 1937, No. 4100¹.

		<i>Ratifications</i>		
France	(May, 10th, 1933)	Thailand		(Nov 19th, 1934)
India	(Dec 4th, 1935)			
Japan	(Jan 22nd, 1937)		With reservation to Article I.	
Netherlands	(May 22nd, 1933)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
Portugal	(Jan 27th, 1934)	(Apr 3rd, 1933)		

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 177, p. 373.

11. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS

Geneva, 26 June 1936 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 October 1947, the date on which the amendments to the Convention, as set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article VII of the Protocol.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended, Accession to the Convention as amended (a)</i>
Austria.....		17 May 1950	Israel.....		16 May 1952 a
Belgium.....	11 Dec 1946		Italy.....		3 Apr 1961 a
Brazil.....	17 Dec 1946		Japan.....		7 Sep 1955
Cambodia.....		3 Oct 1951 a	Jordan.....		7 May 1958 a
Cameroon.....		15 Jan 1962 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic...		13 Jul 1951 a
Canada.....	11 Dec 1946		Liechtenstein.....		24 May 1961 a
Chile.....		21 Nov 1972 a	Luxembourg.....		28 Jun 1955 a
China ²	11 Dec 1946		Madagascar.....		11 Dec 1974 a
Colombia.....	11 Dec 1946		Malawi.....		8 Jun 1965 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		20 Dec 1961 a	Mexico.....		6 May 1955
Cuba.....		9 Aug 1967	Netherlands ^{3,4}		[19 Mar 1959]
Dominican Republic.....		9 Jun 1958 a	Romania.....	11 Oct 1961	
Egypt.....	13 Sep 1948		Rwanda.....		15 Jul 1981 a
Ethiopia.....		9 Sep 1947 a	Spain ⁵		5 Jun 1970
France.....	10 Oct 1947		Sri Lanka.....		4 Dec 1957 a
Greece.....	21 Feb 1949		Switzerland.....		31 Dec 1952
Haiti.....	31 May 1951		Turkey.....	11 Dec 1946	
Hindi.....	11 Dec 1946				
Indonesia.....		3 Apr 1958 a			

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

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba expressly reserves its position on the provisions of article 17 of the Convention, being ready to settle any dispute which may arise on the interpretation or application of the Convention bilaterally, by means of diplomatic consultations.

ITALY

... In exercise of the right accorded to it by article 13, paragraph 2, of the said Convention, the Government of Italy desires that, in the case of letters of request concerning narcotic drugs, the procedure hitherto followed in previous relations with the other Contracting States should continue to be used and, failing that, the diplomatic channel, provided, however, that the method specified in article 13, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c) should be adopted in cases of emergency.

MEXICO

In accepting the provisions of articles 11 and 12 of this Convention, the Government of the United States of Mexico wishes to state explicitly that its Central Office will exercise the powers granted to it by the said Convention unless such powers have been expressly conferred by the General Constitution of the Republic on an agency of a constituent State, being an agency established before the date of the entry into force of this Convention, and that the Government of the United States of Mexico reserves the right to impose in its territory—as it has already done—measures more severe than those laid down by the Convention itself, for the restriction of the cultivation or the manufacture, extraction, possession, offering for sale, importation or exportation of or traffic in the drugs to which the present Convention refers.

Notes:

¹ The Agreement was amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ The instrument of ratification stipulates that the Convention and the Protocol of signature will be applicable to the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea. In a communication received on 4 August 1960, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will be applicable to the Netherlands Antilles. The ratification was made subject to the reservation recorded in the Protocol of Signature annexed to the Convention; for the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 327, p. 322.

⁴ In a communication received on 14 December 1965, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General of the denunciation of the Convention for the territory of the Kingdom

in Europe and the Territories of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The denunciation took effect on 14 December 1966.

⁵ Instrument of ratification of the unamended 1936 Convention. Spain, on behalf of which the Protocol of 11 December 1946 amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on narcotic drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936 was signed definitively on 26 September 1955 (see chapter VI.1), has, as a result of the said definitive signature and of its ratification of the unamended 1936 Convention, become a party to the said Convention of 1936 as amended by the said Protocol of 1946.

**12. a) Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous
Drugs**

Geneva, 26 June 1936

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 October 1939, in accordance with article 22.
REGISTRATION: 26 October 1939, No. 4648¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium	(Nov 27th, 1937)	France	(Jan 16th, 1940)
Belgium does not assume any obligation as regards the Belgian Congo and the Territories of Ruanda-Urundi in respect of which a mandate is being exercised by her on behalf of the League of Nations.		The French Government does not assume any obligations as regards its Colonies or Protectorates or the territories placed under its mandate.	
Brazil	(Jul 2nd, 1938)	Greece	(Feb 16th, 1938)
Canada	(Sep 27th, 1938)	Guatemala	(Aug 2nd, 1938 a)
China ²	(Oct 21st, 1937)	Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)
Colombia	(Apr 11th, 1944)	India	(Aug 4th, 1937)
Egypt	(Jan 29th, 1940)	Romania	(Jun 28th, 1938)
		Turkey	(Jul 28th, 1939 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Great Britain	Hungary
Bulgaria	Monaco
Cuba	Panama
Czechoslovakia ³	Poland
	Portugal
Denmark	Spain
Ecuador	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Estonia	Uruguay
Honduras	Venezuela

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant⁵</i>	<i>Ratification, Succession (d)</i>
Czech Republic ³	30 Dec 1993 d
Spain ⁴	5 Jun 1970

12. b) Protocol of Signature

Geneva, 26 June 1936

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 October 1939.
REGISTRATION: 26 October 1939, No. 4648¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Belgium	(Nov 27th, 1937)	Same reservation as for the Convention.	
Brazil	(Jul 2nd, 1938)	Greece	(Feb 16th, 1938)
Canada	(Sep 27th, 1938)	Guatemala	(Aug 2nd, 1938 a)
China ²	(Oct 21st, 1937)	Haiti	(Nov 30th, 1938 a)
Colombia	(Apr 11th, 1944)	India	(Aug 4th, 1937)
Egypt	(Jan 29th, 1940)	Romania	(Jun 28th, 1938)
France	(Jan 16th, 1940)	Turkey	(Jul 28th, 1939 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Bulgaria
--	----------

Cuba
Czechoslovakia³
Denmark
Ecuador
Estonia
Honduras
Hungary
Monaco

Panama
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay
Venezuela

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant</i> ⁵	<i>Ratification, Succession (d)</i>
Czech Republic ³	30 Dec 1993 d
Spain ⁴	5 Jun 1970

Notes:

- ¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.198, p.299.
- ² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).
- ³ See note 11 in chapter I.2.
- ⁴ See note 4 in chapter VI.11.

⁵ A notification of denunciation by the Government of Pakistan was received by the Secretary-General on 9 July 1965. It should be noted, however, that the Government of Pakistan, not having previously notified its succession to the Convention, was not, under the international practice to which the Secretary-General adheres to as the depositary of multilateral treaties, considered at that time as a party to the Convention.

13. PROTOCOL BRINGING UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL DRUGS OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 11 DECEMBER 1946

Paris, 19 November 1948¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1949, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1949, No. 688.
STATUS: Signatories: 40. Parties: 88.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 44, p. 277.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 211 (III)¹ of 8 October 1948.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		19 Nov 1948 s	Italy		14 Mar 1949 s
Albania	19 Nov 1948	25 Jul 1949 A	Jamaica		26 Dec 1963 d
Argentina	19 Nov 1948		Japan		5 May 1952 A
Australia		19 Nov 1948 s	Jordan		7 May 1958 A
Austria		17 May 1950 A	Lao People's Democratic Republic ²		7 Oct 1950 d
Bahamas		13 Aug 1975 d	Lebanon		19 Nov 1948 s
Belarus		19 Nov 1948 s	Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 d
Belgium	19 Nov 1948	21 Nov 1951 A	Liberia	19 Nov 1948	
Benin		5 Dec 1961 d	Liechtenstein	19 Nov 1948	24 May 1961 A
Bolivia	19 Nov 1948		Luxembourg	19 Nov 1948	17 Oct 1952 A
Brazil	19 Nov 1948	9 Dec 1959 A	Malawi		22 Jul 1965 d
Burkina Faso		26 Apr 1963 A	Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Cameroon		20 Nov 1961 d	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Canada		19 Nov 1948 s	Mexico		19 Nov 1948 s
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d	Monaco		19 Nov 1948 s
Chile	19 Nov 1948		Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
China ³		19 Nov 1948 s	Myanmar	19 Nov 1948	2 Mar 1950 A
Colombia	19 Nov 1948		Netherlands	19 Nov 1948	26 Sep 1950 A
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d	New Zealand		19 Nov 1948 s
Costa Rica	19 Nov 1948		Nicaragua	19 Nov 1948	13 Jan 1961 A
Côte d'Ivoire		8 Dec 1961 d	Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Cuba		30 Jun 1961 A	Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Czech Republic ⁴		30 Dec 1993 d	Norway	19 Nov 1948	24 May 1949 A
Democratic Republic of the Congo		13 Aug 1962 d	Pakistan	21 Nov 1948	27 Aug 1952 A
Denmark	19 Nov 1948	19 Oct 1949 A	Panama	19 Nov 1948	
Dominican Republic	19 Nov 1948	9 Jun 1958 A	Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 d
Ecuador	19 Nov 1948	30 Aug 1962 A	Paraguay	19 Nov 1948	
Egypt	6 Dec 1948	16 Sep 1949 A	Peru	19 Nov 1948	
El Salvador	19 Nov 1948	31 Dec 1959 A	Philippines	10 Mar 1949	7 Dec 1953 A
Ethiopia		5 May 1949 s	Poland		26 Jan 1949 s
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d	Romania	19 Nov 1948	11 Oct 1961 A
Finland		31 Oct 1949 A	Russian Federation		19 Nov 1948 s
France	19 Nov 1948	11 Jan 1949 A	Rwanda		30 Apr 1964 d
Germany ^{5,6}		12 Aug 1959 A	San Marino	19 Nov 1948	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d	Saudi Arabia		19 Nov 1948 s
Greece	7 Dec 1948	29 Jul 1952 A	Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Guatemala	19 Nov 1948		Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Honduras	19 Nov 1948		Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Hungary		2 Jul 1957 A	South Africa		8 Dec 1948 s
India	19 Nov 1948	10 Nov 1950 A	Spain		26 Sep 1955 s
Indonesia		21 Feb 1951 A	Sri Lanka		17 Jan 1949 A
Iraq	12 Jul 1949	27 Jul 1954 A	Sweden		3 Mar 1949 s
Ireland		11 Aug 1952 A	Switzerland	19 Nov 1948	18 Mar 1953 A
Israel		16 May 1952 A	Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
			Tonga		5 Sep 1973 d

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d	United States of America	19 Nov 1948	11 Aug 1950 A
Turkey	19 Nov 1948	14 Jul 1950 A	Uruguay	22 Nov 1948	
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 A	Venezuela	19 Nov 1948	
Ukraine	19 Nov 1948	7 May 1959 A	Yemen ⁷		12 Dec 1949 s
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		19 Nov 1948 s	Yugoslavia	19 Nov 1948	10 Jun 1949 A
United Republic of Tanzania		7 Oct 1964 A	Zambia		9 Apr 1973 d
			Zimbabwe		1 Dec 1998 d

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	19 Nov 1948	All territories including the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru
Belgium	27 Jan 1953	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Denmark	19 Oct 1949	Greenland
France	15 Sep 1949	Departments of Algeria, Overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, Réunion), Overseas Territories (French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Madagascar and Dependencies, Comoro Islands, French Establishments in India, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Establishments in Oceania, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon); Tunisia and Morocco (French zone of the Sherifian Empire); Trust Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons under French Administration
	25 Nov 1949	Viet-Nam
	28 Dec 1949	Laos
France/United Kingdom	15 Sep 1949/ 27 Feb 1950	The New Hebrides Archipelago under Anglo-French Condominium
Italy	12 Mar 1954	Somaliland
Netherlands	14 Aug 1952	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea
New Zealand	19 Nov 1948	All the territories, including the Trust Territory of Western Samoa
South Africa	5 Oct 1954	South West Africa
United Kingdom	19 Nov 1948	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malayan Federation, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia, St. Helena, Tanganyika, Tonga, Trinidad, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar Protectorate
United States of America	11 Aug 1950	All territories for the foreign relations of which it is responsible

Notes:

¹ Resolution 211 (III). *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions (A/810)*, p. 62.

² The Republic of Viet-Nam had succeeded to the Protocol on 11 August 1950. In this regard and in regard to the succession by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, see note 19 in chapter VI.2.

³ See note concerning signature, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Protocol on 19 November 1948 and 17 January 1950, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ In a communication received on 22 January 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protocol "also

applies to *Land Berlin* as from 12 September 1959, i.e., the day on which the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October

1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*. See also note 5 above.

⁷ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

14. PROTOCOL FOR LIMITING AND REGULATING THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY PLANT, THE PRODUCTION OF, INTERNATIONAL AND WHOLESALE TRADE IN, AND USE OF OPIUM

New York, 23 June 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 March 1963, in accordance with article 21.
REGISTRATION: 8 March 1963, No. 6555.
STATUS: Signatories: 33. Parties: 50.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

Note: The Protocol was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Opium Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 May to 18 June 1953. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 436 A (XIV)¹ of 27 May 1952 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and seventeen resolutions, for the text of which see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Argentina		24 Mar 1958 a	Japan	23 Jun 1953	21 Jul 1954
Australia		13 Jan 1955 a	Jordan		7 May 1958 a
Belgium		30 Jun 1958 a	Lebanon	11 Nov 1953	
Brazil		3 Nov 1959 a	Liechtenstein	23 Jun 1953	24 May 1961
Cambodia	29 Dec 1953	22 Mar 1957	Luxembourg		28 Jun 1955 a
Cameroon		15 Jan 1962 d	Madagascar		31 Jul 1963 d
Canada	23 Dec 1953	7 May 1954	Monaco	26 Jun 1953	12 Apr 1956
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d	Netherlands	30 Dec 1953	
Chile	9 Jul 1953	9 May 1957	New Zealand ⁶	[28 Dec 1953	2 Nov 1956]
China ³			Nicaragua		11 Dec 1959 a
Congo		15 Oct 1962 d	Niger		7 Dec 1964 d
Costa Rica	16 Oct 1953		Pakistan	3 Dec 1953	10 Mar 1955
Côte d'Ivoire		8 Dec 1961 d	Panama	28 Dec 1953	13 Apr 1954
Cuba		8 Sep 1954 a	Papua New Guinea ...		28 Oct 1980 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Philippines	23 Jun 1953	1 Jun 1955
Denmark	23 Jun 1953	20 Jul 1954	Republic of Korea ...	23 Jun 1953	29 Apr 1958
Dominican Republic ..	23 Jun 1953	9 Jun 1958	Rwanda		30 Apr 1964 d
Ecuador	23 Jun 1953	17 Aug 1955	Senegal		2 May 1963 d
Egypt	23 Jun 1953	8 Mar 1954	South Africa	29 Dec 1953	9 Mar 1960
El Salvador		31 Dec 1959 a	Spain	22 Oct 1953	15 Jun 1956
France	23 Jun 1953	21 Apr 1954	Sri Lanka		4 Dec 1957 a
Germany ^{4,5}	23 Jun 1953	12 Aug 1959	Sweden		16 Jan 1958 a
Greece	23 Jun 1953	6 Feb 1963	Switzerland	23 Jun 1953	27 Nov 1956
Guatemala		29 May 1956 a	Syrian Arab Republic ..		8 Mar 1954
India	23 Jun 1953	30 Apr 1954	Turkey	28 Dec 1953	15 Jul 1963
Indonesia		11 Jul 1957 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	23 Jun 1953	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 Dec 1953	30 Dec 1959	United States of America	23 Jun 1953	18 Feb 1955
Iraq	29 Dec 1953		Venezuela	30 Dec 1953	
Israel	30 Dec 1953	8 Oct 1957	Yugoslavia	24 Jun 1953	
Italy	23 Jun 1953	13 Nov 1957			

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

CAMBODIA

The Royal Government of Cambodia expresses its intention of availing itself of the provisions of article 19 of the Protocol.

FRANCE

It is expressly declared that the French Government reserves the right, in respect of French establishments in India, to apply

the transitional measures of article 19 of this Protocol, it being understood that the period mentioned in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) (iii) of that article shall be fifteen years after the coming into effect of this Protocol.

The French Government likewise reserves the right in accordance with the transitional measures of article 19 to authorize the export of opium to French establishments in India for the same period of time.

INDIA

"1. It is hereby expressly declared that the Government of India, in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of this Protocol, will permit

"(i) The use of opium for quasi-medical purposes until 31 December 1959;

"(ii) The production of opium and the export thereof, for quasi-medical purposes, to Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden and the French and Portuguese possessions on the subcontinent of India for a period of fifteen years from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol; and

"(iii) The smoking of opium, for their lifetime, by addicts not under 21 years of age, registered by the appropriate authorities for that purpose on or before 30 September 1953.

Territorial Application (Article 20 of the Protocol)

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	13 Jan 1955	Papua and Norfolk Island and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru
Belgium	30 Jun 1958	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
France	21 Apr 1954	Territories of the French Union
New Zealand ⁶	2 Nov 1956	[The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Island] and the Trust Territory, of Western Samoa
South Africa	29 Dec 1953	South West Africa
United States of America	18 Feb 1955	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2332), p. 28.*

² The Protocol had been signed on behalf of the Republic of Vietnam on 23 June 1953. See also note 32 in chapter I.2 and note 1 in chapter III.6.

³ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 September 1953 and 25 May 1954, respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia stated that, since their Governments did not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the Government of China, they could not regard the said signature or ratification as valid. The Permanent Missions of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further stated that the sole authorities entitled to act for China and the Chinese people in the United Nations and in international relations, and to sign, ratify, accede or denounce treaties, conventions and agreements on behalf of China, were the Government of the People's Republic of China and its duly appointed representatives.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations stated that the Government of the

"2. The Government of India expressly reserve to themselves the right to modify this declaration or to make any other declaration under article 19 of this Protocol, at the time of the deposit by them of their instrument of ratification."

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

"The Imperial Government of Iran, in accordance with article 25 of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, done at New York on 23 June 1953, and in accordance with article 16 of the Bill approved by the Iranian Parliament on 16 Bahman 1337 (7 February 1959), declares its ratification of the Protocol, and hereby further specifies that its ratification of the Protocol will in no way affect the status of the Law providing for the Prohibition of the Poppy Cultivation, as approved by Parliament on 7 Aban 1334 (30 October 1955)."

PAKISTAN

"The Government of Pakistan will permit for a period of fifteen years after the coming into effect of the said Protocol: (i) the use of opium for quasi-medical purposes; and (ii) the production of opium and/or import thereof from India or Iran for such purposes."

Republic of China was the only legal Government which represented China and the Chinese people in international relations and that, therefore, the allegations made in the above-mentioned communications as to the lack of validity of the signature or ratification in question had no legal foundation whatever.

⁴ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a communication received on 27 April 1960, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that "the Protocol . . . will also apply to Land Berlin as from the day on which the Protocol will enter into force".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4, in chapter III.3. See also note 4 above.

⁶ The instrument of denunciation of the Protocol was deposited by the Government of New Zealand on 17 December 1968 in respect of the metropolitan territory of New Zealand and in respect of the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands, the denunciation to take effect on 1 January 1969.

15. SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

New York, 30 March 1961

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 December 1964, in accordance with article 41.
REGISTRATION: 13 December 1964, No. 7515.
STATUS: Signatories: 62. Parties: 143.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 151, vol. 557, p. 280 (corrigendum to the Russian text), vol. 570, p. 346 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Russian text), and vol. 590, p. 325 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Spanish text).

Note: The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 24 January to 25 March 1961. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 689 J (XXVI)¹ of 28 July 1958 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and five resolutions for the text of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 151. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* volumes I and II, United Nations publications, Sales Nos. 63.XI.4 and 63.XI.5.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....	30 Mar 1961	19 Mar 1963	Gabon.....		29 Feb 1968 a
Algeria.....		7 Apr 1965 a	Gambia.....		23 Apr 1996 a
Antigua and Barbuda .		5 Apr 1993 a	Germany ^{5,6}	31 Jul 1961	3 Dec 1973
Argentina.....	31 Jul 1961	10 Oct 1963	Ghana.....	30 Mar 1961	15 Jan 1964
Australia.....	30 Mar 1961	1 Dec 1967	Greece.....		6 Jun 1972 a
Austria.....		1 Feb 1978 a	Guatemala.....	26 Jul 1961	1 Dec 1967
Azerbaijan.....		11 Jan 1999 a	Guinea.....		7 Oct 1968 a
Bahamas.....		13 Aug 1975 d	Guinea-Bissau.....		27 Oct 1995 a
Bangladesh.....		25 Apr 1975 a	Haiti.....	3 Apr 1961	29 Jan 1973
Barbados.....		21 Jun 1976 d	Holy See.....	30 Mar 1961	1 Sep 1970
Belarus.....	31 Jul 1961	20 Feb 1964	Honduras.....		16 Apr 1973 a
Belgium.....	28 Jul 1961	17 Oct 1969	Hungary.....	31 Jul 1961	24 Apr 1964
Benin.....	30 Mar 1961	27 Apr 1962	Iceland.....		18 Dec 1974 a
Botswana.....		27 Dec 1984 a	India.....	30 Mar 1961	13 Dec 1964
Brazil.....	30 Mar 1961	18 Jun 1964	Indonesia.....	28 Jul 1961	3 Sep 1976
Brunei Darussalam...		25 Nov 1987 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	30 Mar 1961	30 Aug 1972
Bulgaria.....	31 Jul 1961	25 Oct 1968	Iraq.....	30 Mar 1961	29 Aug 1962
Burkina Faso.....		16 Sep 1969 a	Ireland.....		16 Dec 1980 a
Cambodia.....	30 Mar 1961		Israel.....		23 Nov 1962 a
Cameroon.....		15 Jan 1962 a	Italy.....	4 Apr 1961	14 Apr 1975
Canada.....	30 Mar 1961	11 Oct 1961	Jamaica.....		29 Apr 1964 a
Chad.....	30 Mar 1961	29 Jan 1963	Japan.....	26 Jul 1961	13 Jul 1964
Chile.....	30 Mar 1961	7 Feb 1968	Jordan.....	30 Mar 1961	15 Nov 1962
China ³			Kazakhstan.....		29 Apr 1997 a
Colombia.....		3 Mar 1975 a	Kenya.....		13 Nov 1964 a
Congo.....	30 Mar 1961		Kuwait.....		16 Apr 1962 a
Costa Rica.....	30 Mar 1961	7 May 1970	Kyrgyzstan.....		7 Oct 1994 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		10 Jul 1962 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		22 Jun 1973 a
Croatia.....		26 Jul 1993 d	Latvia.....		16 Jul 1993 a
Cuba.....		30 Aug 1962 a	Lebanon.....	30 Mar 1961	23 Apr 1965
Cyprus.....		30 Jan 1969 a	Lesotho.....		4 Nov 1974 d
Czech Republic ⁴		30 Dec 1993 d	Liberia.....	30 Mar 1961	13 Apr 1987
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	28 Apr 1961	19 Nov 1973	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		27 Sep 1978 a
Denmark.....	30 Mar 1961	15 Sep 1964	Liechtenstein ⁷	14 Jul 1961	31 Oct 1979
Dominica.....		24 Sep 1993 a	Lithuania.....		28 Feb 1994 a
Dominican Republic..		26 Sep 1972 a	Luxembourg.....	28 Jul 1961	27 Oct 1972
Ecuador.....		14 Jan 1964 a	Madagascar.....	30 Mar 1961	20 Jun 1974
Egypt.....	30 Mar 1961	20 Jul 1966	Malawi.....		8 Jun 1965 a
El Salvador.....	30 Mar 1961	26 Feb 1998	Malaysia.....		11 Jul 1967 a
Ethiopia.....		29 Apr 1965 a	Mali.....		15 Dec 1964 a
Fiji.....		1 Nov 1971 d	Marshall Islands.....		9 Aug 1991 a
Finland.....	30 Mar 1961	6 Jul 1965			
France.....		19 Feb 1969 a			

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d	Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Mexico	24 Jul 1961	18 Apr 1967	Solomon Islands ...		17 Mar 1982 d
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr 1991 a	Somalia		9 Jun 1988 a
Monaco		14 Aug 1969 a	South Africa		16 Nov 1971 a
Mongolia		6 May 1991 a	Spain	27 Jul 1961	1 Mar 1966
Morocco		4 Dec 1961 a	Sri Lanka		11 Jul 1963 a
Mozambique		8 Jun 1998 a	Sudan		24 Apr 1974 a
Myanmar	30 Mar 1961	29 Jul 1963	Suriname		29 Mar 1990 d
Netherlands ⁸	31 Jul 1961	16 Jul 1965	Sweden	3 Apr 1961	18 Dec 1964
New Zealand	30 Mar 1961	26 Mar 1963	Switzerland	20 Apr 1961	23 Jan 1970
Nicaragua	30 Mar 1961	21 Jun 1973	Syrian Arab Republic		22 Aug 1962 a
Niger		18 Apr 1963 a	Thailand	24 Jul 1961	31 Oct 1961
Nigeria	30 Mar 1961	6 Jun 1969	the former Yugoslav Republic of		
Norway	30 Mar 1961	1 Sep 1967	Macedonia ⁹		13 Oct 1993 a
Oman		24 Jul 1987 a	Togo		6 May 1963 a
Pakistan	30 Mar 1961	9 Jul 1965	Tonga		5 Sep 1973 d
Panama	30 Mar 1961	4 Dec 1963	Trinidad and Tobago.		22 Jun 1964 a
Papua New Guinea ..		28 Oct 1980 d	Tunisia	30 Mar 1961	8 Sep 1964
Paraguay	30 Mar 1961	3 Feb 1972	Turkey		23 May 1967 a
Peru ¹⁰	30 Mar 1961	22 Jul 1964	Turkmenistan		21 Feb 1996 a
Philippines	30 Mar 1961	2 Oct 1967	Uganda		15 Apr 1988 a
Poland ^{11,21}	31 Jul 1961	16 Mar 1966	Ukraine	31 Jul 1961	15 Apr 1964
Portugal	30 Mar 1961	30 Dec 1971	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹⁸	30 Mar 1961	2 Sep 1964
Republic of Korea ...	30 Mar 1961	13 Feb 1962	United States of Amer- ica		25 May 1967 a
Republic of Moldova.		15 Feb 1995 a	Uruguay		31 Oct 1975 a
Romania		14 Jan 1974 a	Venezuela	30 Mar 1961	14 Feb 1969
Russian Federation ..	31 Jul 1961	20 Feb 1964	Yugoslavia	30 Mar 1961	27 Aug 1963
Saint Kitts and Nevis.		9 May 1994 a	Zambia		12 Aug 1965 a
Saint Lucia		5 Jul 1991 d	Zimbabwe		1 Dec 1998 d
Sao Tome and Principe		20 Jun 1996 a			
Saudi Arabia		21 Apr 1973 a			
Senegal		24 Jan 1964 a			
Seychelles		27 Feb 1992 a			
Singapore		15 Mar 1973 a			

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

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not approve the present wording of article 42 which might prevent the application of the Convention to "non-metropolitan" territories.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, which prescribe the compulsory referral of any dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that the agreement of all parties to a dispute shall in every case be necessary for the referral thereof to the International Court of Justice.

ARGENTINA¹²

Reservation to article 48, paragraph 2:

The Argentine Republic does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

AUSTRIA

"The Republic of Austria interprets article 36, paragraph 1, as follows: The obligation of the Party contained therein may also be implemented by administrative regulations providing adequate sanction for the offences enumerated therein."

BANGLADESH

"[Subject to the reservations] referred to in article 49 (1) (a), (d) and (e) of the Convention, namely, subject to the right of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to permit temporarily in its territory:

(a) The quasi-medical use of opium,

(d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and

(e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a) and (d) above for the purposes mentioned therein."

BELARUS

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

BULGARIA¹³

Declaration

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to stress that the wording of article 40, paragraph 1; article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 "b" has a discriminatory character as it excludes the participation of a certain number of States. These texts are obviously inconsistent with the character of the Convention, aiming at unifying the efforts of all Parties with a view to achieving regulation of the questions, affecting the interests of all countries in this field."

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

EGYPT¹⁴

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that it accedes to this Convention while reserving the possibility provided for in article 44, paragraph 2 *in fine* of continuing in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

HUNGARY¹⁵

"(2) As regards countries which have been deprived of the possibility of becoming Parties, on the basis of the provisions of article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to the Convention, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider as obligatory upon herself points 2 and 3 of article 12, point 2 of article 13, points 1 and 2 of article 14 and sub-point 1 (b) of article 31.

"The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the provisions in article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs by which certain States are barred from becoming Parties to the Convention are at variance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and are detrimental to the interests attached to the universality of the Convention."

INDIA

Reservations:

"Subject to the reservations referred to in Article 49 (1) (a), (b), (d) and (e) of the Convention, namely, subject to the right of the Government of India to permit temporarily in any of its territories:

- "(a) The quasi-medical use of opium,
- "(b) Opium smoking,
- "(d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and
- "(e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a), (b), and
- "(d) above for the purposes mentioned therein.

Declarations:

"Since the Government of India do not recognise the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard signature of the said Convention by a Nationalist Chinese Representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

INDONESIA¹⁶

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

- "(1) . . .
- "(2) . . .
- "(3) With respect to article 48, paragraph 2, the Indonesian Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of this paragraph which provide for a mandatory reference to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Indonesian Government takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

LIECHTENSTEIN

The Principality of Liechtenstein maintains in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

MYANMAR

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

- "Subject to the understanding that the Shan State is being allowed to have reservation of the right:
- "(1) To allow addicts in the Shan State to smoke opium for a transitory period of 20 years with effect from the date of coming into force of this Single Convention;
 - "(2) To produce and manufacture opium for the above purpose;
 - "(3) To furnish a list of opium consumers in the Shan State after the Shan State Government has completed the taking of such list on the 31st December, 1963."

NETHERLANDS

In view of the equality from the point of view of public law between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the term "non-metropolitan" mentioned in article 42 of this Convention no longer has its original meaning so far as Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are concerned, and will consequently be deemed to mean "non-European".

PAKISTAN

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will permit temporarily in any of its territories:

- "(i) The quasi-medical use of opium;
- "(ii) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and
- "(iii) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (i) and (ii) above."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA¹⁷

"In accordance with article 50, paragraph 2, the Government of Papua New Guinea hereby lodges a reservation in relation to article 48, paragraph 2, which provides for reference of a dispute to the International Court of Justice."

POLAND

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself being bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and concerning States deprived of the opportunity to participate in the above Convention.

"In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic it is inadmissible to impose obligations contained in the mentioned provisions, upon States which in result of other provisions of the same Convention may be deprived of the opportunity to adhere to it.

"The Polish People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw the attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, on the basis of which certain States have been deprived of the opportunity of becoming Parties to this Convention. The Single Convention deals with the question of interest to all States and is meant to mobilize efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social danger which is the abuse of narcotic drugs. This Convention therefore should be open to all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, no State has the right to deprive any other State of the opportunity to participate in a Convention of this type."

ROMANIA

Reservations:

(a) The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, whereby any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by any other means shall, at the request of 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.

(b) The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; article 31, paragraph 1 (b), in so far as those provisions refer to States which are not Parties to the Single Convention.

Declarations:

(a) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 42 and article 46, paragraph 1, of the Convention apply is not in accordance 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 by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the obligation of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring an end to colonialism without delay.

(b) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 40 of the Convention are not in accordance with the principle that international multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the international community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

SAUDI ARABIA¹⁹

"The accession of the Government of Saudi Arabia to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs shall not be construed as implying recognition of the so-called State of Israel nor does the accession, in any way, imply the intention of the Government of Saudi Arabia to enter into any intercourse whatsoever with the latter in matters bearing on this Convention."

SLOVAKIA⁴

SOUTH AFRICA

"Subject to a reservation in respect of article 48 of the Convention, as provided for in article 50, paragraph 2."

SRI LANKA

The Government of Ceylon notified the Secretary-General that in respect of article 17 of the Convention, "the existing administration will be maintained for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Convention without setting up a 'special administration' for the purpose."

The Government added that this was to be considered a statement and not a reservation.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland maintains in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

UKRAINE

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective

the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	1 Dec 1967	All non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible, namely, the territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Heard and MacDonalld Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru
France	19 Feb 1969	The whole of the territory of the French Republic
India	13 Dec 1964	Sikkim
Netherlands	16 Jul 1965	For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand	26 Mar 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands, being non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the Government of New Zealand is responsible
United Kingdom ^{18, 20}	26 Jan 1965	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands
	27 May 1965	Aden and Protectorate of South Arabia
	3 May 1966	Barbados
	24 Jun 1977	Channel Islands and Isle of Man
United States of America	25 May 1967	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/3169), p. 17.*

² The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 14 September 1970. In this regard, see also note 32 in chapter I.2 and note 1 in chapter III.6.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 November 1970, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania had stated that the Albanian Government considered the above-mentioned accession to be without any legal validity, since the only representative of the people of South Viet-Nam qualified to speak on its behalf and to enter into international commitments were the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

A similar communication was received by the Secretary-General on 11 January 1971 from the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations.

³ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 30 March 1961 and 12 May 1969 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1). See also the declaration made by the Government of India upon ratification.

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 31 July 1961 and 20 March 1964, respectively, with reservations. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, pp. 361 and 412. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 2 December 1975 with reservations and declarations. For the text of the reservations and declarations see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 987, p. 425.

The Secretary-General had also received on 15 March 1976 a communication from the Government of the German Democratic Republic stating in part as follows:

In acceding to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 30 March 1961, the German Democratic Republic started solely from the provisions on accession to this Convention as set forth in its article 40. There was no intention of acceding to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972.

Later, upon its accession to the 1972 Protocol, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared that the said communication was to be considered as withdrawn. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations made the following declaration on behalf of his Government:

"... The said Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 3 May 1974 a communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stating as follows:

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, contains as is well known, provisions relating to both the territories of the States parties and the exercise by them of their jurisdiction. As a result of the unconditional extension by the Federal Republic of Germany of the operation of that Convention to Berlin (West), matters concerning the status of the western sectors of Berlin would be affected, which would be contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, in accordance with which the western sectors of Berlin are not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will not be governed by it in the future.

In the light of the foregoing, the Soviet Union can take note of the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of the aforesaid Convention to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that it will be so extended subject to conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of

3 September 1971 and to observance of the established procedure and that the application of the provisions of that Convention to the western sectors of Berlin will not affect matters of status.

An identical communication in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, was received on 6 August 1974 from the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Upon accession, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following declaration:

Concerning the application of the Convention to Berlin (West), the German Democratic Republic states, in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic, that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it.

In the light of the foregoing, the German Democratic Republic takes note of the declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of the Convention to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that it will be so extended in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement and that the application of the provisions of the Convention to Berlin (West) will not affect matters of the status of Berlin (West).

See also note 3 above.

⁷ By a communication received by the Secretary-General on 11 March 1980, the Government of Liechtenstein confirmed that it was not its intention to become a Party to the Convention as modified by the Protocol of 23 March 1972.

⁸ For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

⁹ On 12 April 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:

"Accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Single [Convention on] Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations of 1961 does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Hellenic Republic."

¹⁰ In the instrument of ratification, the Government of Peru withdrew the reservation made on its behalf at the time of signing the Convention; for the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 376.

¹¹ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 February 1972, the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations informed him of the following:

"It is the understanding of the Government of the Republic of Uganda that in ratifying the said Convention, the Government of Portugal did not purport to act on behalf of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau which are distinct and separate political entities for which Portugal lacks any legal, moral or political capacity to represent."

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 25 April 1972, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations informed him as follows with respect to the above-mentioned communication:

"The Government of Portugal is surprised that communications containing meaningless statements such as that from the Chargé d'Affaires of Uganda should be circulated, since they show clear ignorance of the fact that Portugal was admitted to the membership of the United Nations with the territorial composition that it has today, and including Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea."

¹² In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 24 October 1979, the Government of Argentina declared that it withdrew the reservation relating to article 49 of the Convention. (For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 353.)

¹³ For the text of reservations as formulated by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of the same articles of the Convention at the time of its signature, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 355.

In a notification received on 6 May 1994, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservations made by Bulgaria upon ratification with respect to

article 48 (2). For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 649, p. 362.

¹⁴ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel. For the text of the said declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 568 p. 364. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

A communication was received by the Secretary-General on 21 September 1966 from the Government of Israel with reference to the above-mentioned declaration. For the text of the communication see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 573, p. 347.

¹⁵ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation in respect of article 48 (2) of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 364.

¹⁶ In its instrument of ratification the Government of Indonesia withdraws the declarations made upon signature regarding its intention to make reservations with respect to article 40 (1) and article 42 of the said Convention. For the text of these declarations, corresponding to paragraphs 1 and 2, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, p. 368.

¹⁷ Inasmuch as the reservation in question was not formulated by Australia at the time the Convention was originally extended to Papua and New Guinea, it will become effective on the date when it would have done so, pursuant to article 41 (2) and 50 (2) of the Convention, had it been formulated on accession, that is to say the thirtieth day after the deposit of the notification of succession by the Government of Papua New Guinea, i.e., on 27 November 1980.

¹⁸ On 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

¹⁹ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 May 1972 the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations made the following declaration:

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said pronouncement by the Government of Saudi Arabia cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Saudi Arabia, under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Saudi Arabia an attitude of complete reciprocity."

²⁰ On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

For the text of the declaration see note 25 in chapter IV.1.]

²¹ On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

China (19 October 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will

resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macau, which is Annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macau may continue to be implemented in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, done at New York on 30 March 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), which applies to Macau at present, will continue to apply to the Macau

Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

The Government of the People's Republic of China has reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 48 of the Convention.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention.

Portugal (21 October 1999):

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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

16. CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Vienna, 21 February 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 16 August 1976, in accordance with article 26 (1).
REGISTRATION: 16 August 1976, No. 14956.
STATUS: Signatories: 35. Parties: 161.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, p. 175 (including procès-verbal of rectification of the English and Russian authentic texts).

Note: The Convention was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 11 January to 21 February 1971. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1474 (XLVIII)¹ of 24 March 1970 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		21 May 1985 a	Ethiopia		23 Jun 1980 a
Algeria		14 Jul 1978 a	Fiji		25 Mar 1993 a
Antigua and Barbuda		5 Apr 1993 a	Finland	15 Oct 1971	20 Nov 1972
Argentina	21 Feb 1971	16 Feb 1978	France ⁵	17 Dec 1971	28 Jan 1975
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a
Australia	23 Dec 1971	19 May 1982	Gambia		23 Apr 1996 a
Austria		23 Jun 1997 a	Georgia		8 Jan 1998 a
Azerbaijan		11 Jan 1999 a	Germany ^{6,7}	23 Dec 1971	2 Dec 1977
Bahamas		31 Aug 1987 a	Ghana	21 Feb 1971	10 Apr 1990
Bahrain		7 Feb 1990 a	Greece	21 Feb 1971	10 Feb 1977
Bangladesh		11 Oct 1990 a	Grenada		25 Apr 1980 a
Barbados		28 Jan 1975 a	Guatemala		13 Aug 1979 a
Belarus	30 Dec 1971	15 Dec 1978	Guinea		27 Dec 1990 a
Belgium		25 Oct 1995 a	Guinea-Bissau		27 Oct 1995 a
Benin		6 Nov 1973 a	Guyana	21 Feb 1971	4 May 1977
Bolivia		20 Mar 1985 a	Holy See	21 Feb 1971	7 Jan 1976
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Hungary	30 Dec 1971	19 Jul 1979
Botswana		27 Dec 1984 a	Iceland		18 Dec 1974 a
Brazil	21 Feb 1971	14 Feb 1973	India		23 Apr 1975 a
Brunei Darussalam		24 Nov 1987 a	Indonesia		19 Dec 1996 a
Bulgaria		18 May 1972 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	21 Feb 1971	
Burkina Faso		20 Jan 1987 a	Iraq		17 May 1976 a
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a	Ireland		7 Aug 1992 a
Cameroon		5 Jun 1981 a	Israel		10 Jun 1993 a
Canada		10 Sep 1988 a	Italy		27 Nov 1981 a
Cape Verde		24 May 1990 a	Jamaica		6 Oct 1989 a
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Japan	21 Dec 1971	31 Aug 1990
Chile	21 Feb 1971	18 May 1972	Jordan		8 Aug 1975 a
China ^{2,3}		23 Aug 1985 a	Kazakhstan		29 Apr 1997 a
Colombia		12 May 1981 a	Kuwait		13 Jul 1979 a
Costa Rica	2 Sep 1971	16 Feb 1977	Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct 1994 a
Côte d'Ivoire		11 Apr 1984 a	Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Sep 1997 a
Croatia		26 Jul 1993 d	Latvia		16 Jul 1993 a
Cuba		26 Apr 1976 a	Lebanon	21 Feb 1971	15 Dec 1994
Cyprus		26 Nov 1973 a	Lesotho		23 Apr 1975 a
Czech Republic ⁴		30 Dec 1993 d	Liberia	21 Feb 1971	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		12 Oct 1977 a	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		24 Apr 1979 a
Denmark	21 Feb 1971	18 Apr 1975	Liechtenstein		24 Nov 1999 a
Dominica		24 Sep 1993 a	Lithuania		28 Feb 1994 a
Dominican Republic		19 Nov 1975 a	Luxembourg		7 Feb 1991 a
Ecuador		7 Sep 1973 a	Madagascar		20 Jun 1974 a
Egypt	21 Feb 1971	14 Jun 1972	Malawi		9 Apr 1980 a
El Salvador		11 Jun 1998 a	Malaysia		22 Jul 1986 a
Estonia		5 Jul 1996 a			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Mali		31 Oct 1995 a	Singapore		17 Sep 1990 a
Malta		22 Feb 1990 a	Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Marshall Islands		9 Aug 1991 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Mauritania		24 Oct 1989 a	Somalia		2 Sep 1986 a
Mauritius		8 May 1973 a	South Africa		27 Jan 1972 a
Mexico		20 Feb 1975 a	Spain ¹²		20 Jul 1973 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr 1991 a	Sri Lanka		15 Mar 1993 a
Monaco	21 Feb 1971	6 Jul 1977	Sudan		26 Jul 1993 a
Mongolia		15 Dec 1999 a	Suriname		29 Mar 1990 a
Morocco		11 Feb 1980 a	Swaziland		3 Oct 1995 a
Mozambique		8 Jun 1998 a	Sweden	21 Feb 1971	5 Dec 1972
Myanmar ⁸		21 Sep 1995 a	Switzerland		22 Apr 1996 a
Namibia		31 Mar 1998 a	Syrian Arab Republic		8 Mar 1976 a
Netherlands ⁹		8 Sep 1993 a	Tajikistan		26 Mar 1997 a
New Zealand ¹⁰	13 Sep 1971	7 Jun 1990	Thailand		21 Nov 1975 a
Nicaragua		24 Oct 1973 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹³		13 Oct 1993 a
Niger		10 Nov 1992 a	Togo	21 Feb 1971	18 May 1976
Nigeria		23 Jun 1981 a	Tonga		24 Oct 1975 a
Norway		18 Jul 1975 a	Trinidad and Tobago	21 Feb 1971	14 Mar 1979
Oman		3 Jul 1997 a	Tunisia		23 Jul 1979 a
Pakistan		9 Jun 1977 a	Turkey	21 Feb 1971	1 Apr 1981
Palau		19 Aug 1998 a	Turkmenistan		21 Feb 1996 a
Panama		18 Feb 1972 a	Uganda		15 Apr 1988 a
Papua New Guinea		20 Nov 1981 a	Ukraine	30 Dec 1971	20 Nov 1978
Paraguay ¹¹	28 Jul 1971	3 Feb 1972	United Arab Emirates		17 Feb 1988 a
Peru		28 Jan 1980 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{3,14}	21 Feb 1971	24 Mar 1986
Philippines		7 Jun 1974 a	United States of America	21 Feb 1971	16 Apr 1980
Poland	30 Dec 1971	3 Jan 1975	Uruguay		16 Mar 1976 a
Portugal ²³		20 Apr 1979 a	Uzbekistan		12 Jul 1995 a
Qatar		18 Dec 1986 a	Venezuela	21 Feb 1971	23 May 1972
Republic of Korea		12 Jan 1978 a	Viet Nam		4 Nov 1997 a
Republic of Moldova		15 Feb 1995 a	Yemen		25 Mar 1996 a
Romania		21 Jan 1993 a	Yugoslavia	21 Feb 1971	15 Oct 1973
Russian Federation	30 Dec 1971	3 Nov 1978	Zambia		28 May 1993 a
Rwanda	21 Feb 1971	15 Jul 1981	Zimbabwe		30 Jul 1993 a
Saint Kitts and Nevis		9 May 1994 a			
Sao Tome and Principe		20 Jun 1996 a			
Saudi Arabia		29 Jan 1975 a			
Senegal		10 Jun 1977 a			
Seychelles		27 Feb 1992 a			
Sierra Leone		6 Jun 1994 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AFGHANISTAN

Reservation:

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while acceding to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, declares that it does not consider itself bound to the provision of the second paragraph of article 31, since this paragraph calls for the submission to the International Court of Justice upon the request of one of the Parties, of differences of opinion that may arise between two or several Parties to the Convention on its interpretation and implementation.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, therefore, declares in this connection that in the event of a conflict of opinion on such cases, the issue at conflict shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice not at the request of one of the sides, but upon the agreement of all Parties concerned.

ARGENTINA

"With a reservation concerning the effects of the application of the Convention to non-metropolitan Territories whose sovereignty is in dispute, as indicated in our vote on article 27."

AUSTRALIA

"The Convention shall not apply to the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible."

AUSTRIA

Declaration:

"The Republic of Austria interprets Art. 22 as follows: In cases of a minor nature, the obligations contained in this provision may also be implemented by the creation of administrative penal regulations providing adequate sanction for the offences enumerated therein."

BAHRAIN¹⁵

Reservation:

With regard to article 31, paragraph 2:

"The State of Bahrain does not recognise the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice."

Declaration:

"Moreover, the accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

BANGLADESH

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, having considered the Convention, hereby accedes to the afore said Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and under takes to abide by its provisions albeit having permissible reservations on paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 under article 32 of the Convention."

BELARUS

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian SSR states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December

1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

BRAZIL

Upon signature (confirmed upon ratification except as far as concerns the reservation to article 27):

"With a reservation to article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, articles 27 and 31."

BULGARIA¹⁶

CANADA¹⁷

Reservation:

"Whereas Canada is desirous of acceding to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and whereas Canada's population includes certain small clearly determined groups who use in magical or religious rites certain psychotropic substances of plant origin included in the schedules to the said Convention, and whereas the said substance occur in plants which grow in North America but not in Canada, a reservation of any present or future application, if any, of the provisions of the said Convention to peyote is hereby made pursuant to article 32, paragraph 3 of the Convention."

CHINA

Reservation:

"1. The Chinese Government has reservation on paragraph 2, article 48 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 [as amended] and on paragraph 2, article 31 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Declaration:

2. The signature and ratification by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China respectively on 30 March 1961 and 12 May 1969 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and their signature of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 on 21 February 1971 are all illegal and therefore null and void."

CUBA

Reservation:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention, since, in its view, disputes between Parties should be settled only by direct negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

Declaration:

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that, despite the fact that the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, the provisions of article 25, paragraph 1, and article 26 of the Convention are discriminatory in character in that they deny a number of States the right of signature and accession, thus violating the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

EGYPT

Upon signature:

"Subject to reservation as to:

- (a) Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2
- (b) Article 27, and
- (c) Article 31."

Upon ratification:

The United Arab Republic [Arab Republic of Egypt] reserves its position on article 19, paras. 1, 2 (concerning measures by the Board to ensure the execution of the provision of the Convention and its right of contestation).

The UAR [Arab Republic of Egypt] reserves its position on article 27 (concerning the existence of territories or colonies pertaining to certain states).

The UAR [Arab Republic of Egypt] reserves its position on article 31 (concerning the method of settlement of disputes between members).

FRANCE

With regard to article 31, France does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 and declares that disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention which have not been settled through the channels provided for in paragraph 1 of the said article may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

GERMANY^{6, 18}

Reservations:

1. *In respect of article 11, paragraph 2 (only regarding schedule III):*

In the Federal Republic of Germany, manufacturers, wholesale distributors, importers and exporters are not required to keep records of the type described but instead to mark specifically those items in their invoices which contain substances and preparations in Schedule III. Invoices and packaging slips showing such items are to be preserved by these persons for a minimum period of five years.

2. *In respect of article 11, paragraph 4:*

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the persons and institutions named in this provision will keep separate files, for at least five years, of invoices showing items that contain substances and preparations in Schedule III which they have received from the persons named in article 11, paragraph 2, and will once a year determine their stock of substances and preparations in Schedule III. Any other acquisition and any disposal or removal without prescription of substances and preparations in Schedule III will be recorded separately. These records will likewise be preserved for five years.

HUNGARY¹⁹

Upon signature:

"The Hungarian Government avails itself of the possibility accorded to it in paragraph 2 of article 32 and makes reservations in respect of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, article 27 and article 31 of the present Convention."

Upon ratification:

"Reservations in respect of article 19 (1) and (2) and article 31 (2):

(a) The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 19 concerning the States which, under article 25 of the Convention, are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Convention."

...

Declarations:

"(a) The Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that article 25 of the Convention is of a discriminative nature and is at variance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and it considers that the Convention should be open to all interested States.

"(b) The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to declare further that article 27 of the Convention is inconsistent with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and un conditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

INDIA

"The Government of India reserve their position with regard to paragraph 2 of article 31 of the aforesaid Convention and do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of that paragraph."

INDONESIA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Indonesia, while acceding to the [said Convention] does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 31 paragraph (2) and takes the position that disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention which have not been settled through the channel provided for in paragraph (1) of the said article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute."

IRAQ

Reservations:

1. The Government of the Republic of Iraq hereby declare that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 19 of the Convention inasmuch as those two paragraphs are considered to be an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

2. The Government of the Republic of Iraq declare that they do not consider themselves to be bound by the provisions of paragraph (2) of article 31 of the said Convention. The Government of the Republic of Iraq consider that recourse to the International Court of Justice in a dispute to which they are party shall not be had except with their approval.

Declaration:

Entry into the above Convention by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations therewith.

KUWAIT¹⁵

"It is understood that the accession of the State of Kuwait to the Convention on psychotropic substances done at Vienna on the 21st of February, 1971, does not in any way mean recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya does not consider itself bound by its provisions concerning the compulsory reference to the International Court of Justice [of] disputes resulting from this Convention.

MEXICO

The Government of Mexico, in acceding to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances adopted on 21 February 1971, makes, pursuant to the provisions of article 32, paragraph 4, of the Convention, an express reservation with regard to the application of the said international instrument, since there still exist in its territory certain indigenous ethnic groups which, in magi-

cal or religious rites, traditionally make use of wild plants which contain psychotropic substances from among those in schedule I.

MYANMAR⁸

Reservations:

"The Government of the Union of Myanmar will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2.

The Government wishes to express reservation on article 22, paragraph 2(b) relating to extradition and does not consider itself bound by the same.

The Government of the Union of Myanmar further wishes to express that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31, paragraph of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA²⁰

28 October 1980

Reservations:

"The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with article 32, paragraph 2 of the Convention hereby lodges a reservation in relation to article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention which provides for reference of a dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with article 32, paragraph 3 of the Convention hereby lodges a reservation in relation to article 10, paragraph 1 which provides for warnings on packages and advertising."

PERU²¹

Reservations are made with respect to articles 7 and 19 (1) and (2) of the Convention. The reservation to article 7 does not extend to the provisions relating to international trade, in accordance with the provisions of article 32 (4) of the Convention.

POLAND²²

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to make reservations concerning the following provisions:

"(1) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 of the above-said Convention as applicable to states deprived of the opportunities of becoming Parties to the Convention in view of the procedure provided for in Article 25 of the Convention.

"In the considered opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 are of discriminatory character. In this connection the Government of the Polish People's Republic reiterates its firm position that the above-said Convention, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of states, should be open to all interested states without any discrimination."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

SLOVAKIA⁴

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Government of the Republic of South Africa deem it advisable to accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, subject to reservations in respect of Article 19 paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 27 and Article 31 as provided for in article 32 paragraph 2 of the Convention."

TUNISIA

Reservation in respect of article 31 (2):

Any such disputes which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred, with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

TURKEY

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Reservation with respect to article 31 (2) of the Convention, made in accordance with its article 32 (2).

UKRAINE

Reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 25 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon

ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to state that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"In accord with paragraph 4 of article 32 of the Convention, peyote harvested and distributed for use by the Native American Church in its religious rites is excepted from the provisions of article 7 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances".

VIET NAM

Reservation:

[The Government of Viet Nam declares its reservation to] article 22 paragraph 2 point b on Extradition and article 31, paragraph 2 on Dispute settlement.

YUGOSLAVIA

Subject to a reservation to article 27 of the Convention.

Amendments to Schedules I, II, III and IV annexed to the Convention (Article 2 of the Convention)

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Decision by the Narcotics Commission</i>		<i>Date of the notification of the decision by the Narcotics Division of the Secretariat</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>		
I-IV	6 (XXVII)	24 Feb 1977	10 Jun 1977	(NAR/CL.1/1977)
I	3 (S-V)	16 Feb 1978	20 Jun 1978	(NAR/CL.4/1978)
II, IV	4 (XXVIII)	22 Feb 1979	28 Mar 1979	(NAR/CL.3/1979)
II	4 (S-VI)	14 Feb 1980	31 Mar 1980	(NAR/CL.6/1980)
I	5 (S-VI)	14 Feb 1980	31 Mar 1980	(NAR/CL.7/1980)
IV	2 (XXIX)	4 Feb 1981	3 Apr 1981	(NAR/CL.2/1981)
IV	3 (XXIX)	4 Feb 1981	3 Apr 1981	(NAR/CL.8/1981)
IV	5 (XXIX)	4 Feb 1981	3 Apr 1981	(NAR/CL.10/1981)

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Resolutions (E/4832).*

² Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 21 February 1971. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China, preface (note 4 in chapter 1.1).

³ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notifications as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following declaration:

1. The reservation to paragraph 2, article [31], of the said Convention made by the Government of the People's Republic of China will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2. In accordance with article 28 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of China declares that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is a separate region for the purpose of the Convention.

⁴ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 13 October 1988, with the following reservations and declarations:

Reservations:

[The Government of Czechoslovakia] declares, in accordance with article 32, para. 2, of the Convention, that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paras. 1 and 2, of the Convention as far as they concern States that are disqualified from becoming parties to the Convention under its article 25.

[The Government of Czechoslovakia] does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31, para. 2, of the Convention which regulates obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and declares that for submission of a dispute to the International Court

of Justice for decision consent of all parties to the dispute is required in every case.

Declarations:

In respect of article 25 of the Convention: "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 25 of the Convention are contrary to the principle of sovereign equality, and of a discriminatory nature. In this context, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reaffirms its position that the Convention should be open for participation by all States."

In respect of article 27 of the Convention:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers it necessary also to declare that the provisions of article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514/XV of December 14, 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

Subsequently, on 22 January 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation with respect to article 31 (2) made upon accession. See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

⁵ With a declaration that the provisions of the Convention will apply throughout the territory of the French Republic (European and overseas departments and overseas territories).

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 2 December 1975 with reservations and declarations. For the text of the reservations and declarations see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, p. 348. See also note 14 in chapter 1.2.

⁷ With the following declaration:

The Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Secretary-General received on 18 April 1977 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication concerning the above declaration:

In connexion with the declaration of 8 November 1976 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 21 February 1971 to Berlin (West), the Soviet side declares that it does not object to the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) in such measure and to such an extent as is permissible from the standpoint of the Four-Power Agreement of 3 September 1971, according to which West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 8 July 1977, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared as follows:

"The German Democratic Republic takes notice of the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the application of the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 21 February 1971 to Berlin (West) and understands that the application of these provisions to Berlin (West) is only possible to the extent that it is in keeping with the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, under which Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it."

⁸ On 20 June 1994, the instrument of accession by the Government of Myanmar to the Convention was received by the Secretary-General. The instrument of accession was accompanied by the following reservations:

"The Government of the Union of Myanmar will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2.

The Government wishes to express reservation on article 22, paragraph 2 (b) relating to extradition and does not consider itself bound by the same.

The Government of the Union of Myanmar further wishes to express that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 31, paragraph 2 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention."

As regards the reservation made in respect of article 22, article 32 (3) of the Convention provides that "unless by the end of twelve months after the date of the Secretary-General's communication of the reservation concerned (i.e., 20 September 1994), this reservation has been objected to by one third of the States that have signed without reservation of ratification, ratified or acceded to this Convention before the end of that period, it shall be deemed to be permitted, it being understood however that States which have objected to the reservation need not assume towards the reserving State any legal obligation under this Convention which is affected by the reservation."

By the end of twelve months after the date of its circulation (i.e. 20 September 1994), none of the States Parties had objected to the reservation. Consequently, in accordance with article 32 (3) of the Convention, the reservation is deemed permitted and the instrument was accepted for deposit on 21 September 1995.

⁹ For the Kingdom in Europe. As from 10 March 1999: for the Netherlands Antilles.

¹⁰ With a declaration of application to Niue and Tokelau.

¹¹ The signature on behalf of the Government of Paraguay was affixed "*Ad Referendum*" in accordance with the instructions contained in the full powers. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 October 1971, the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations indicated that the words "*Ad Referendum*" should be taken as meaning that the Convention concerned was subject to ratification by the Republic of Paraguay in accordance with its constitutional requirements and to the deposit of an instrument of ratification under article 25 of said Convention.

¹² In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 20 December 1973, the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations made the following statement:

Spain considers itself to be internationally responsible for the territory of the Sahara; consequently, the provisions of the 1971

Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances shall also apply to that territory.

¹³ On 12 April 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:

"Accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971, does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Hellenic Republic."

See also note 6 in chapter I.1.

¹⁴ On 13 December 1990, the Secretary-General received a communication from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the effect that the said Convention shall extend to Hong Kong (*see also note 3 in this chapter*) and to the British Virgin Islands and that, in accordance with article 28 thereof, Hong Kong and the British Virgin Islands are each a separate region for the purposes of the Convention.

Subsequently, on 3 June 1993, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the Convention shall extend to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Antarctic Territory, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

In this regard, on 4 February 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following declaration:

The Argentine Republic rejects the extension by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the application of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971, to the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and reaffirms its sovereignty over these islands, which are an integral part of the national territory.

Subsequently, on 4 January 1995, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"The British Government have no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands, as well as South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and have no doubt, therefore, about their right to extend the said Convention to these territories. The British Government can only reject as unfounded the claim by the Government of Argentina that these Islands are a part of Argentine territory."

¹⁵ With respect to the Kuwaiti declaration, the Secretary-General received on 29 October 1979 from the Government of Israel the following communications:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Kuwait. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel an objection, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, with regard to a reservation made by Bahrain.

¹⁶ 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 31. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, p. 346.

¹⁷ None of the States Parties having objected to the reservation made by the Government of Canada before the expiry of a period of twelve months after the date (9 September 1987) of its circulation by the Secretary-General, the said reservation is deemed to have been permitted in accordance with the provisions of article 32.

¹⁸ None of the States Parties having objected to the reservations made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany before the expiry of a period of twelve months after the date (1 December 1976) of their circulation by the Secretary-General, the said reserva-

tions are deemed to have been permitted in accordance with the provisions of article 32.

¹⁹ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation in respect to article 31 (2) made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1141, p. 457.

²⁰ None of the States Parties having objected to the reservation regarding article 10 (1) made by the Government of Papua New Guinea before the expiry of a period of twelve months after the date (19 November 1980) of its circulation by the Secretary-General, the said reservation is deemed to have been permitted in accordance with the provisions of article 32.

²¹ The Secretary-General received, on 29 January 1981, from the Government of Peru the following clarification in respect of the reservation made to article 7:

"The reservation referred to was motivated by the following two wild plant species: Ayahuasca, a liana which grows in the Amazon region and which contains the active element N, N-dimethyltryptamine, and a columnar cactus known as San Pedro, which grows in the desert coastal regions and in the Andean region and contains mescaline. Ayahuasca is used by certain Amazon ethnic groups in magical and religious rites and in rites of initiation into adulthood; San Pedro is used in magical rites by indigenous medicine men or shamans. Because of their psychotropic content, both plant species are included in the reservation option made possible by article 32, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

²² On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 31, paragraph 2 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, p. 175.

²³ On 13 September 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (18 November 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the

Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (3 December 1999):

In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Portuguese Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macau (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

[In accordance with the above provisions, the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 21 February 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 23 August 1985, will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

1. The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the Convention will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

2. In accordance with Article 28 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of China declares that the Macau Special Administrative Region is a separate region for the purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

17. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961

Geneva, 25 March 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1975, No. 14151.
STATUS: Signatories: 55. Parties: 110.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, p. 3.

Note: The Protocol was adopted on 24 March 1972 by the United Nations Conference to consider amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, held at Geneva from 6 to 25 March 1972. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 1577 (L)¹ of 20 May 1971 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Antigua and Barbuda.		5 Apr 1993 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25 Mar 1972	
Argentina	25 Mar 1972	16 Nov 1973	Iraq		25 Sep 1978 a
Australia	22 Nov 1972	22 Nov 1972	Ireland		16 Dec 1980 a
Austria		1 Feb 1978 a	Israel	27 Mar 1972	1 Feb 1974
Bahamas		23 Nov 1976 a	Italy	25 Mar 1972	14 Apr 1975
Bangladesh		9 May 1980 a	Jamaica		6 Oct 1989 a
Barbados		21 Jun 1976 a	Japan	15 Dec 1972	27 Sep 1973
Belgium	25 Mar 1972	13 Jun 1984	Jordan	25 Mar 1972	28 Feb 1973
Benin		6 Nov 1973 a	Kazakhstan		29 Apr 1997 a
Botswana		27 Dec 1984 a	Kenya		9 Feb 1973 a
Brazil	25 Mar 1972	16 May 1973	Kuwait		7 Nov 1973 a
Brunei Darussalam ..		25 Nov 1987 a	Latvia		16 Jul 1993 a
Bulgaria		18 Jul 1996 a	Lebanon	25 Mar 1972	5 Mar 1997
Cambodia	25 Mar 1972		Lesotho		4 Nov 1974 a
Cameroon		30 May 1974 a	Liberia	25 Mar 1972	
Canada		5 Aug 1976 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		27 Sep 1978 a
Chile	25 Mar 1972	19 Dec 1975	Liechtenstein	25 Mar 1972	24 Nov 1999
Colombia		3 Mar 1975 a	Luxembourg	25 Mar 1972	13 Oct 1976
Costa Rica	25 Mar 1972	14 Feb 1973	Madagascar	25 Mar 1972	20 Jun 1974
Côte d'Ivoire	25 Mar 1972	28 Feb 1973	Malawi		4 Oct 1973 a
Croatia		26 Jul 1993 d	Malaysia		20 Apr 1978 a
Cuba		14 Dec 1989 a	Mali		31 Oct 1995 a
Cyprus	25 Mar 1972	30 Nov 1973	Mauritius ..		12 Dec 1994 a
Czech Republic ³		30 Dec 1993 d	Mexico		27 Apr 1977 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		15 Jul 1976 a	Monaco	25 Mar 1972	30 Dec 1975
Denmark	25 Mar 1972	18 Apr 1975	Mongolia		6 May 1991 a
Dominica		24 Sep 1993 a	Morocco	28 Dec 1972	
Dominican Republic ..		21 Sep 1993 a	Netherlands ⁷		29 May 1987 a
Ecuador	25 Mar 1972	25 Jul 1973	New Zealand ⁸	15 Dec 1972	7 Jun 1990
Egypt	25 Mar 1972	14 Jan 1974	Nicaragua	25 Mar 1972	
Ethiopia		11 Oct 1994 a	Niger	28 Nov 1972	28 Dec 1973
Fiji		21 Nov 1973 a	Norway	25 Mar 1972	12 Nov 1973
Finland	16 May 1972	12 Jan 1973	Pakistan	29 Dec 1972	2 Jul 1999
France ⁴	25 Mar 1972	4 Sep 1975	Panama	18 May 1972	19 Oct 1972
Gabon	25 Mar 1972		Papua New Guinea ..		28 Oct 1980 a
Germany ^{5,6}	25 Mar 1972	20 Feb 1975	Paraguay ⁹	18 Oct 1972	20 Jun 1973
Ghana	25 Mar 1972		Peru	25 Mar 1972	12 Sep 1977
Greece	25 Mar 1972	12 Jul 1985	Philippines	25 Mar 1972	7 Jun 1974
Guatemala	25 Mar 1972	9 Dec 1975	Poland		9 Jun 1993 a
Guinea-Bissau		27 Oct 1995 a	Portugal ⁵		20 Apr 1979 a
Haiti	25 Mar 1972	29 Jan 1973	Republic of Korea ...	29 Dec 1972	25 Jan 1973
Holy See	25 Mar 1972	7 Jan 1976	Republic of Moldova ..		15 Feb 1995 a
Honduras		8 Aug 1979 a	Romania		14 Jan 1974 a
Hungary		12 Nov 1987 a	Russian Federation ..		3 Jun 1996 a
Iceland		18 Dec 1974 a	Saint Kitts and Nevis ..		9 May 1994 a
India		14 Dec 1978 a	Senegal	16 Aug 1972	25 Mar 1974
Indonesia	25 Mar 1972	3 Sep 1976	Seychelles		27 Feb 1992 a

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Singapore		9 Jul 1975 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		23 Jul 1979 a
Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d	Tunisia	22 Dec 1972	29 Jun 1976
South Africa	25 Mar 1972	16 Dec 1975	Turkey	25 Mar 1972	
Spain	25 Mar 1972	4 Jan 1977	Uganda		15 Apr 1988 a
Sri Lanka		29 Jun 1981 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .	25 Mar 1972	20 Jun 1978
Sudan		5 Jul 1994 a	United States of Amer- ica	25 Mar 1972	1 Nov 1972
Suriname		29 Mar 1990 a	Uruguay		31 Oct 1975 a
Sweden	25 Mar 1972	5 Dec 1972	Venezuela	25 Mar 1972	4 Dec 1985
Switzerland		22 Apr 1996 a	Yugoslavia	25 Mar 1972	23 Jun 1978
Syrian Arab Republic .		1 Feb 1974 a	Zambia		13 May 1998 a
Thailand		9 Jan 1975 a			
the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		13 Oct 1993 a			
Togo	25 Mar 1972	10 Nov 1976			
Tonga		5 Sep 1973 a			

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

BELGIUM

With a reservation concerning the following articles:

1. Article 5 amending article 12 (5) of the Single Convention;
2. Article 9 amending article 29 (1), (2) and (5) of the Single Convention.

BRAZIL

"Brazil wishes to take this opportunity to repeat the declaration that was made at the appropriate occasion during the plenary session of the Protocol's Negotiating Conference which took place in Geneva from March 6th to March 24th, 1972, to the effect that the amendments to article 36 of the Convention do not oblige States with laws against extradition of nationals to extradite them.

"Under the terms of article 21 of the Protocol, Brazil wishes to make it clear that it does not accept the amendment introduced by article 1 of the Protocol to article 2, para. 4, of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs."

CANADA

"Subject to a reservation with respect to subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 2 (b) of the amending article 14."

CUBA

The accession of the Republic of Cuba to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, shall not be interpreted as recognition of acceptance on the part of the Government of the Republic of Cuba to the racist Government of South Africa, which does not represent the South African people and which, because of its systematic practice of the discriminatory policy of *apartheid*, has been expelled from international agencies, condemned by the United Nations and rejected by all the peoples of the world.

The accession of the Republic of Cuba to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, shall not be interpreted as recognition or acceptance on the part of the Government of the Republic of Cuba or the Government of the

Republic of Korea, because Cuba considers that it does not genuinely represent the interests of the Korean people.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares with respect to the provisions contained in article 14, paragraph (2) (b) (ii), that in accordance with its legal system, and its national laws and practice, it makes extradition conditional only on the existence of bilateral treaties.

EGYPT¹⁰

GREECE

"With a reservation to article 1 (4) amending the article 2 of the Single Convention."

INDIA¹¹

"The Government of India reserve their position with regard to articles 5, 6, 9, 11 and 14 of the aforesaid Protocol and do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of these articles."

IRAQ¹²

This accession shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations therewith.

ISRAEL

Upon signature:

"... The Government of Israel will not proceed to the ratification of the Protocol until it has received assurances that all the neighbouring States who intend to become parties to it will do so without reservation or declaration, and that the so-called reservation or declaration referring to Israel and made by one of Israel's neighbours in connection with its participation in the 1961 Single Convention, and which was quoted at the meeting of the Second Committee on 18 March 1972, is withdrawn."

Upon ratification:

"... The Government of the State of Israel, in accordance with the powers vested in it by the law, decided to ratify the Protocol while maintaining all its rights to adopt toward all other parties an attitude of complete reciprocity."

KUWAIT¹²

The Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession to the said Protocol does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the aforementioned Protocol in respect of the said country.

MEXICO

In accordance with the provisions of article 21 'Reservations' of the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted in Geneva on 25 March 1972, the Government of Mexico, in acceding to that international instrument, makes an explicit reservation in respect of the application of articles 5 (amendment to article 12, paragraph 5, of the Single Convention); 6 (amendment to article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Single Convention); and 11 (new article 21 *bis*, Limitation of Production of Opium). Accordingly, as regards the articles in respect of which this reservation is made, Mexico will be bound by the corresponding texts of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, in their original form.

PANAMA

Reservation:

"With a reservation regarding article 36, paragraph 2 that appears on document of May 3, 1972 signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama."

[The reservation reads as follows:

With the express reservation that the amendment which article 14 of the Protocol makes to article 36, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (a) does not modify the extradition treaties to which the Republic of Panama is a party in any manner which may compel it to extradite its own nationals; (b) does not require the Republic of Panama to include, in such extradition treaties as it may conclude in the future, any provision requiring it to extradite its own nationals;

and (c) may not be interpreted or applied in any manner which gives rise to an obligation on the part of the Republic of Panama to extradite any of its own nationals.]

PERU

[The Government of Peru] entertains reservations concerning the last part of the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol, amending article 12, paragraph 5, of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as it considers that the powers conferred therein on the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) are incompatible with its role as a co-ordinating body for national control systems and give it supranational supervisory functions.

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in article 6, insofar as those provisions relate to States which are not parties to the Single Convention.

Declaration:

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 17 of the Protocol are not in accordance with the principle that international multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

YUGOSLAVIA

With the reservations that articles 9 and 11 of the Protocol shall not apply in the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom ^{13, 14}	20 Jun 1978	Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent), Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/5044)*, p. 8.

² The Protocol had been signed on behalf of the Republic of Vietnam on 25 March 1972. See also note 32 in chapter I.2 and note 1 in chapter III.6.

³ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Protocol on 4 June 1991. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ With a declaration that the provisions of the Protocol shall apply to the entire territory of the French Republic (European and overseas departments and overseas territories).

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Protocol on 4 October 1988. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ With a declaration that the said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received on 9 June 1975 a communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics stating in part: the Soviet Union can take note of the declaration by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension to Berlin (West) of the sphere of application of the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed in Geneva on 25 March 1972 only on the understanding that this extension is carried out in conformity with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, that the established procedures are respected, and that in the application of the provisions of the Protocol questions concerning status will not be raised. See also note 5 above.

⁷ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁸ Applicable to Niue and Tokelau.

⁹ Upon signature on behalf of the Government of Paraguay was affixed "*Ad Referendum*" in accordance with the instructions contained in the full powers. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 18 October 1972, the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations confirmed that the words "*Ad Referendum*" which preceded his signature should be considered to mean that the Protocol concerned is subject to ratification by the Republic of Paraguay, in ac-

cordance with the procedure established by the National Constitution, and to deposit of the instrument of ratification, as provided in the Protocol.

¹⁰ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to Israel. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, p. 101. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

¹¹ In a note received by the Secretary-General on 14 December 1978, the Government of India clarified that the reservation made with regard to article 14 of the Protocol relates only to paragraph 2 (b) of article 36 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

¹² In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 26 December 1973, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations made the following statement:

"The instrument of acceptance by the Government of Kuwait of the Protocol contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Protocol. That statement, therefore, possesses no legal validity whatsoever.

"The Government of Israel utterly rejects that statement and will proceed on the assumption that it has no validity as to the rights and duties of any State Party to the said treaties.

"The declaration of the Government of Kuwait cannot in any way affect Kuwait's obligations under whatever other obligations are binding upon that State by virtue of general international law.

"The Government of Israel, will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt toward the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

A communication, identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 11 May 1979 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Iraq.

¹³ On 3 October 1983 the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

¹⁴ On 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

¹⁵ On 12 November 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Protocol will apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (9 December 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (15 December 1999):

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 on 13 April 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macau, which is Annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Basic Law), which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macau may continue to be implemented in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, done at Geneva on 25 March 1972 (hereinafter referred to as the "Protocol"), which applies to Macau at present, will continue to apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Protocol.

**18. SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AS AMENDED BY THE
PROTOCOL OF 25 MARCH 1972 AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC
DRUGS, 1961**

New York, 8 August 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18 of the Protocol of 25 March 1972.
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1975, No. 14152.
STATUS: Parties: 157.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, p. 105.

Note: The text of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972 was established by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 15 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 15 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Antigua and Barbuda.	5 Apr 1993		Dominican Republic .	21 Sep 1993	
Argentina	16 Nov 1973		Ecuador	25 Jul 1973	
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Egypt	14 Jan 1974	
Australia	22 Nov 1972		El Salvador	26 Feb 1998	
Austria	1 Feb 1978		Estonia		5 Jul 1996 a
Azerbaijan	11 Jan 1999		Ethiopia	11 Oct 1994	
Bahamas	23 Nov 1976		Fiji	21 Nov 1973	
Bahrain		7 Feb 1990 a	Finland	12 Jan 1973	
Bangladesh	9 May 1980		France	4 Sep 1975	
Barbados	21 Jun 1976		Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a
Belgium	13 Jun 1984		Gambia	23 Apr 1996	
Benin	6 Nov 1973		Germany ³	20 Feb 1975	
Bolivia		23 Sep 1976 a	Ghana		10 Apr 1990 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Greece	12 Jul 1985	
Botswana	27 Dec 1984		Grenada		19 Aug 1998 a
Brazil	16 May 1973		Guatemala	9 Dec 1975	
Brunei Darussalam . .	25 Nov 1987		Guinea		27 Dec 1990 a
Bulgaria	18 Jul 1996		Guinea-Bissau	27 Oct 1995	
Burkina Faso		2 Jun 1992 a	Haiti	29 Jan 1973	
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a	Holy See	7 Jan 1976	
Cameroon	30 May 1974		Honduras	8 Aug 1979	
Canada	5 Aug 1976		Hungary	12 Nov 1987	
Cape Verde		24 May 1990 a	Iceland	18 Dec 1974	
Chile	19 Dec 1975		India	14 Dec 1978	
China ¹		23 Aug 1985 a	Indonesia	3 Sep 1976	
Colombia	3 Mar 1975		Iraq	25 Sep 1978	
Costa Rica	14 Feb 1973		Ireland	16 Dec 1980	
Côte d'Ivoire	28 Feb 1973		Israel	1 Feb 1974	
Croatia	26 Jul 1993		Italy	14 Apr 1975	
Cuba	14 Dec 1989		Jamaica	6 Oct 1989	
Cyprus	30 Nov 1973		Japan	27 Sep 1973	
Czech Republic ²		30 Dec 1993 d	Jordan	28 Feb 1973	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15 Jul 1976		Kazakhstan	29 Apr 1997	
Denmark	18 Apr 1975		Kenya	9 Feb 1973	
Dominica	24 Sep 1993		Kuwait	7 Nov 1973	
			Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct 1994	
			Latvia	16 Jul 1993	
			Lebanon	5 Mar 1997	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 15 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol</i>		<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 15 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol</i>		<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
	<i>Date</i>	<i>Year</i>			<i>Date</i>	<i>Year</i>	
Lesotho	4 Nov	1974		Saudi Arabia			7 Nov 1997 a
Liberia			13 Apr 1987	Senegal	25 Mar	1974	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	27 Sep	1978		Seychelles	27 Feb	1992	
Liechtenstein	24 Nov	1999		Sierra Leone			6 Jun 1994 a
Lithuania	28 Feb	1994		Singapore	9 Jul	1975	
Luxembourg	13 Oct	1976		Slovakia ²			28 May 1993 d
Madagascar	20 Jun	1974		Slovenia			6 Jul 1992 d
Malawi	4 Oct	1973		Solomon Islands	17 Mar	1982	
Malaysia	20 Apr	1978		Somalia	9 Jun	1988	
Mali	31 Oct	1995		South Africa	16 Dec	1975	
Malta			22 Feb 1990 a	Spain	4 Jan	1977	
Marshall Islands	9 Aug	1991		Sri Lanka	29 Jun	1981	
Mauritania			24 Oct 1989 a	Sudan	5 Jul	1994	
Mauritius	12 Dec	1994		Suriname	29 Mar	1990	
Mexico	27 Apr	1977		Swaziland			18 Oct 1995 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)	29 May	1991		Sweden	5 Dec	1972	
Monaco	30 Dec	1975		Switzerland	22 Apr	1996	
Mongolia	6 May	1991		Syrian Arab Republic	1 Feb	1974	
Mozambique	8 Jun	1998		Tajikistan			26 Mar 1997 a
Namibia			31 Mar 1998 a	Thailand	9 Jan	1975	
Nepal			29 Jun 1987 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13 Oct	1993	
Netherlands	29 May	1987		Togo	10 Nov	1976	
New Zealand ⁴	7 Jun	1990		Tonga	5 Sep	1973	
Niger	28 Dec	1973		Trinidad and Tobago	23 Jul	1979	
Nigeria			24 Jun 1981 a	Tunisia	29 Jun	1976	
Norway	12 Nov	1973		Turkmenistan	21 Feb	1996	
Oman	24 Jul	1987		Uganda	15 Apr	1988	
Pakistan	2 Jul	1999		United Arab Emirates			17 Feb 1988 a
Palau			19 Aug 1998 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 Jun	1978	
Panama	19 Oct	1972		United Republic of Tanzania			25 Mar 1999 a
Papua New Guinea	28 Oct	1980		United States of America	1 Nov	1972	
Paraguay	20 Jun	1973		Uruguay	31 Oct	1975	
Peru	12 Sep	1977		Uzbekistan			24 Aug 1995 a
Philippines	7 Jun	1974		Venezuela	4 Dec	1985	
Poland	9 Jun	1993		Viet Nam			4 Nov 1997 a
Portugal	20 Apr	1979		Yemen			25 Mar 1996 a
Qatar			3 Oct 1986 a	Yugoslavia	23 Jun	1978	
Republic of Korea	25 Jan	1973		Zambia	13 May	1998	
Republic of Moldova	15 Feb	1995		Zimbabwe			30 Jul 1993 a
Romania	14 Jan	1974					
Russian Federation	3 Jun	1996					
Rwanda			15 Jul 1981 a				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9 May	1994					
Saint Lucia	5 Jul	1991					
Sao Tome and Principe	20 Jun	1996					

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

BAHRAIN

Reservation:

With regard to article 48, paragraph 2:
[See chapter VI.16 for the text of the reservation.]

Declaration:

[See chapter VI.16 for the text of the declaration and the objection thereto.]

CHINA

[See chapter VI.16.]

NEPAL

"His Majesty's Government of Nepal in accordance with article 49 paragraph 1 of the said Convention hereby reserves the right to permit temporarily in its territory:

- i. the quasi-medical use of opium;

[See also text of the declarations and reservations made in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VI.15) and of the amending Protocol of 25 March 1972 (chapter VI.17).]

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were received upon ratification, accession or succession.)

AUSTRIA

16 December 1998

With regard to the reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"Austria is of the view that the reservation raises doubts as to its compatibility with the object and purpose of the Convention concerned, in particular the fundamental principle that perpetrators of drug-related crime should be brought to justice, regardless of their whereabouts. Non-acceptance of this principle would undermine the effectiveness of the above-mentioned Convention.

Austria therefore objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the above-mentioned Convention between Austria and Viet Nam."

SWEDEN

14 December 1998

With regard to the reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam regarding article 36, paragraph 2 subparagraph (b) may raise doubts as to the commitment of Viet Nam to the object and purpose of the Convention.

...

ii. The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes; and

iii. The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (i) and (ii) above."

SAUDI ARABIA

Reservation:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will not be bound by article 48, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

VIET NAM⁵

Reservation:

[The Government of Viet Nam declares its reservation to] article 36, paragraph 2, point b on Extradition and article 48, paragraph 2 on Dispute settlement.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

Furthermore, according to the Vienna Convention on the law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, and well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid [reservation] by the Government of Viet Nam.

[This objection does] not preclude the entry into force of the [Convention] between Viet Nam and Sweden. The [Convention] will thus become operative between the two States without Viet Nam benefiting from the [reservation]."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

17 December 1998

With regard to the reservation to article 36 (2)(b) made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"The United Kingdom is not in a position to accept [the] reservation."

The above objection is not however to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the said [Convention] as between Vietnam and the United Kingdom."

Notes:

¹ On 6 June 1997, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by China contained the following declaration:

The reservation to paragraph 2, article 48 of the said Convention made by the Government of the People's Republic of China will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

² Czechoslovakia, by virtue of its accession on 4 June 1991 to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention, became as of the date of its accession a participant in the Convention. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic, by virtue of its accession on 4 October 1988 to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention, became as of the date of its accession a participant in the Convention. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ See note 8 in chapter VI.17.

⁵ In a communication received on 15 January 1999, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"The Government of Finland is of the view that [this reservation] raise[s] doubts as to [its] compatibility with the object and purpose of the [Convention] concerned, in particular the [reservation] to article 32, paragraph 2, subparagraph b) 1). According to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and well-established customary international

law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all Parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to [this reservation] made by the Government of Viet Nam to the [Convention].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the [Convention] between Viet Nam and Finland. The [Convention] will thus become operative between the two States without Viet Nam benefitting from [this reservation]."

**19. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS
AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

Vienna, 20 December 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 November 1990, in accordance with article 29 (1).
REGISTRATION: 11 November 1990, No. 27627.
STATUS: Signatories: 88. Parties: 154.
TEXT: Document of the United Nations Economic and Social Council E/CONF.82/15, Corr.1 and Corr.2 (English only); and depositary notification C.N.31.1990.TREATIES-1 of 9 April 1990 (procès-verbal of rectification of original French and Spanish texts).

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 1988/8 of 25 May 1988 of the Economic and Social Council acting on the basis of the General Assembly resolutions 39/141 of 14 December 1984 and 42/111 of 7 December 1987. The Convention was open for signature at the United Nations Office at Vienna, from 20 December 1988 to 28 February 1989, and thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York, until 20 December 1989. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and certain resolutions which are annexed to the Final Act. The text of the Final Act was published in document E/CONF.82/14.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Formal confirmation (c), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	20 Dec 1988	14 Feb 1992	Cyprus	20 Dec 1988	25 May 1990
Algeria	20 Dec 1988	9 May 1995	Czech Republic ²		30 Dec 1993 d
Andorra		23 Jul 1999 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 Dec 1988	
Antigua and Barbuda		5 Apr 1993 a	Denmark	20 Dec 1988	19 Dec 1991
Argentina	20 Dec 1988	28 Jun 1993	Dominica		30 Jun 1993 a
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a	Dominican Republic		21 Sep 1993 a
Australia	14 Feb 1989	16 Nov 1992	Ecuador	21 Jun 1989	23 Mar 1990
Austria	25 Sep 1989	11 Jul 1997	Egypt	20 Dec 1988	15 Mar 1991
Azerbaijan		22 Sep 1993 a	El Salvador		21 May 1993 a
Bahamas	20 Dec 1988	30 Jan 1989	Ethiopia		11 Oct 1994 a
Bahrain	28 Sep 1989	7 Feb 1990	European Community	8 Jun 1989	31 Dec 1990 c
Bangladesh	14 Apr 1989	11 Oct 1990	Fiji		25 Mar 1993 a
Barbados		15 Oct 1992 a	Finland	8 Feb 1989	15 Feb 1994 A
Belarus	27 Feb 1989	15 Oct 1990	France	13 Feb 1989	31 Dec 1990 AA
Belgium	22 May 1989	25 Oct 1995	Gabon	20 Dec 1989	
Belize		24 Jul 1996 a	Gambia		23 Apr 1996 a
Benin		23 May 1997 a	Georgia		8 Jan 1998 a
Bhutan		27 Aug 1990 a	Germany ³	19 Jan 1989	30 Nov 1993
Bolivia	20 Dec 1988	20 Aug 1990	Ghana	20 Dec 1988	10 Apr 1990
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Greece	23 Feb 1989	28 Jan 1992
Botswana		13 Aug 1996 a	Grenada		10 Dec 1990 a
Brazil	20 Dec 1988	17 Jul 1991	Guatemala	20 Dec 1988	28 Feb 1991
Brunei Darussalam	26 Oct 1989	12 Nov 1993	Guinea		27 Dec 1990 a
Bulgaria	19 May 1989	24 Sep 1992	Guinea-Bissau		27 Oct 1995 a
Burkina Faso		2 Jun 1992 a	Guyana		19 Mar 1993 a
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a	Haiti		18 Sep 1995 a
Cameroon	27 Feb 1989	28 Oct 1991	Holy See	20 Dec 1988	
Canada	20 Dec 1988	5 Jul 1990	Honduras	20 Dec 1988	11 Dec 1991
Cape Verde		8 May 1995 a	Hungary	22 Aug 1989	15 Nov 1996
Chad		9 Jun 1995 a	Iceland		2 Sep 1997 a
Chile	20 Dec 1988	13 Mar 1990	India		27 Mar 1990 a
China ¹	20 Dec 1988	25 Oct 1989	Indonesia	27 Mar 1989	23 Feb 1999
Colombia	20 Dec 1988	10 Jun 1994	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20 Dec 1988	7 Dec 1992
Costa Rica	25 Apr 1989	8 Feb 1991	Iraq		22 Jul 1998 a
Côte d'Ivoire	20 Dec 1988	25 Nov 1991	Ireland	14 Dec 1989	3 Sep 1996
Croatia		26 Jul 1993 d	Israel	20 Dec 1988	
Cuba	7 Apr 1989	12 Jun 1996			

**Ratification,
Accession (a),
Acceptance (A),
Approval (AA),
Formal
confirmation (c),
Succession (d)**

Participant	Signature	Participant	Signature
Italy.....	20 Dec 1988	31 Dec 1990 AA	
Jamaica.....	2 Oct 1989	29 Dec 1995	
Japan.....	19 Dec 1989	12 Jun 1992	
Jordan.....	20 Dec 1988	16 Apr 1990	
Kazakhstan.....		29 Apr 1997 a	
Kenya.....		19 Oct 1992 a	
Kuwait.....	2 Oct 1989		
Kyrgyzstan.....		7 Oct 1994 a	
Latvia.....		24 Feb 1994 a	
Lebanon.....		11 Mar 1996 a	
Lesotho.....		28 Mar 1995 a	
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		22 Jul 1996 a	
Lithuania.....		8 Jun 1998 a	
Luxembourg.....	26 Sep 1989	29 Apr 1992	
Madagascar.....		12 Mar 1991 a	
Malawi.....		12 Oct 1995 a	
Malaysia.....	20 Dec 1988	11 May 1993	
Maldives.....	5 Dec 1989		
Mali.....		31 Oct 1995 a	
Malta.....		28 Feb 1996 a	
Mauritania.....	20 Dec 1988	1 Jul 1993	
Mauritius.....	20 Dec 1988		
Mexico.....	16 Feb 1989	11 Apr 1990	
Monaco.....	24 Feb 1989	23 Apr 1991	
Morocco.....	28 Dec 1988	28 Oct 1992	
Mozambique.....		8 Jun 1998 a	
Myanmar.....		11 Jun 1991 a	
Nepal.....		24 Jul 1991 a	
Netherlands ⁴	18 Jan 1989	8 Sep 1993 A	
New Zealand.....	18 Dec 1989	16 Dec 1998	
Nicaragua.....	20 Dec 1988	4 May 1990	
Niger.....		10 Nov 1992 a	
Nigeria.....	1 Mar 1989	1 Nov 1989	
Norway.....	20 Dec 1988	14 Nov 1994	
Oman.....		15 Mar 1991 a	
Pakistan.....	20 Dec 1989	25 Oct 1991	
Panama.....	20 Dec 1988	13 Jan 1994	
Paraguay.....	20 Dec 1988	23 Aug 1990	
Peru.....	20 Dec 1988	16 Jan 1992	
Philippines.....	20 Dec 1988	7 Jun 1996	
Poland.....	6 Mar 1989	26 May 1994	
Portugal ¹³	13 Dec 1989	3 Dec 1991	
Qatar.....		4 May 1990 a	
Republic of Korea....		28 Dec 1998 a	
Republic of Moldova..		15 Feb 1995 a	
Romania.....		21 Jan 1993 a	
Russian Federation...	19 Jan 1989	17 Dec 1990	
Saint Kitts and Nevis .		19 Apr 1995 a	

**Ratification,
Accession (a),
Acceptance (A),
Approval (AA),
Formal
confirmation (c),
Succession (d)**

Participant	Signature	Participant	Signature
Saint Lucia.....		21 Aug 1995 a	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		17 May 1994 a	
Sao Tome and Principe		20 Jun 1996 a	
Saudi Arabia.....		9 Jan 1992 a	
Senegal.....	20 Dec 1988	27 Nov 1989	
Seychelles.....		27 Feb 1992 a	
Sierra Leone.....	9 Jun 1989	6 Jun 1994	
Singapore.....		23 Oct 1997 a	
Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d	
Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d	
South Africa.....		14 Dec 1998 a	
Spain.....	20 Dec 1988	13 Aug 1990	
Sri Lanka.....		6 Jun 1991 a	
Sudan.....	30 Jan 1989	19 Nov 1993	
Suriname.....	20 Dec 1988	28 Oct 1992	
Swaziland.....		3 Oct 1995 a	
Sweden.....	20 Dec 1988	22 Jul 1991	
Switzerland.....	16 Nov 1989		
Syrian Arab Republic.		3 Sep 1991 a	
Tajikistan.....		6 May 1996 a	
the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		13 Oct 1993 a	
Togo.....	3 Aug 1989	1 Aug 1990	
Tonga.....		29 Apr 1996 a	
Trinidad and Tobago .	7 Dec 1989	17 Feb 1995	
Tunisia.....	19 Dec 1989	20 Sep 1990	
Turkey.....	20 Dec 1988	2 Apr 1996	
Turkmenistan.....		21 Feb 1996 a	
Uganda.....		20 Aug 1990 a	
Ukraine.....	16 Mar 1989	28 Aug 1991	
United Arab Emirates.		12 Apr 1990 a	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{1,5}	20 Dec 1988	28 Jun 1991	
United Republic of Tanzania.....	20 Dec 1988	17 Apr 1996	
United States of Amer- ica.....	20 Dec 1988	20 Feb 1990	
Uruguay.....	19 Dec 1989	10 Mar 1995	
Uzbekistan.....		24 Aug 1995 a	
Venezuela.....	20 Dec 1988	16 Jul 1991	
Viet Nam.....		4 Nov 1997 a	
Yemen.....	20 Dec 1988	25 Mar 1996	
Yugoslavia.....	20 Dec 1988	3 Jan 1991	
Zambia.....	9 Feb 1989	28 May 1993	
Zimbabwe.....		30 Jul 1993 a	

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or succession. For objections thereto, see hereinafter.)

ALGERIA

Reservation:

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not con-

sider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraph 2, the compulsory referral of any dispute of the International Court of Justice.

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that for a dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each case.

ANDORRA

Reservation:

With respect to the option provided in paragraph 4 of article 32, the Andorran State does consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article.

With respect to paragraph 2, the Andorran State considers that any dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of the aforementioned article will be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of all parties involved in the dispute.

Declaration:

Since the Andorran legal system already embodies almost all the measures referred to in the Vienna Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, accession to the aforementioned Convention will entail only minor changes in the Andorran State's legal system, which will be taken into account in the future legislative activity. From the point of view of the rights and obligations arising from accession to this Convention, without renouncing the specific characteristics of its domestic legislation, in particular with respect to the protection of individual freedoms and the rights of bona fide third parties, and to the preservation of national sovereignty and the common good, Andorra undertakes to assume the obligations among States arising from the Vienna Convention and to cooperate, through its judicial authorities and on the basis of reciprocity, with the other States which have accepted the provisions of the aforementioned Convention. Waiting for the translation.

AUSTRIA

Declarations:

re. Art. 2:

The Republic of Austria interprets the reference to the fundamental provisions of domestic legislative systems in art. 2 para 1 in the sense that the contents of these fundamental provisions may be subject to change. The same applies to all other references of the Convention to domestic law, its fundamental principles or the national constitutional order like they are contained in art. 3 para 1 lit.c; para 2, para 10 and para 11; art. 5 para 4 lit.c; para 7 and para 9 or art. 11 para 1.

re. Art. 3:

The Republic of Austria interprets art. 3 para 1 and 2 as follows: In cases of a minor nature, the obligations contained in this provision may also be implemented by the creation of administrative penal regulations providing adequate sanction for the offences enumerated therein.

re. Art. 7 para 10 to 12:

The Republic of Austria declares that in pursuance of its domestic law, a request for the search of persons or rooms, for the seizure of objects or for the surveillance of telecommunication requires the enclosure of the certified copy or photocopy of the decision of the competent authority. If the decision has not been rendered by a court, a declaration of the authority requesting legal assistance has to be furnished, stating that all necessary pre-conditions are fulfilled, according to the law of the requesting state."

BAHRAIN⁷

Reservation:

The State of Bahrain, by the ratification of this Convention, does not consider itself bound by paragraph (2) of article 32 in

connection with the obligation to refer the settlement of the dispute relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention to the International Court of Justice.

Declaration:

Moreover, the State of Bahrain hereby declares that its ratification of this Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.

BELIZE

Reservation:

"Article 8 of the Convention requires the Parties to give consideration to the possibility of transferring to one another proceedings for criminal prosecution of certain offences where such transfer is considered to be in the interests of a proper administration of justice.

"The courts of Belize have no extra-territorial jurisdiction, with the result that they will have no jurisdiction to prosecute offences committed abroad unless such offences are committed partly within and partly without the jurisdiction, by a person who is within the jurisdiction. Moreover, under the Constitution of Belize, the control of public prosecutions is vested in the Director of Public Prosecutions, who is an independent functionary and not under Government control.

"Accordingly, Belize will be able to implement article 8 of the Convention only to a limited extent insofar as its Constitution and the law allows."

BOLIVIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Republic of Bolivia places on record its express reservation to article 3, paragraph 2, and declares the inapplicability to Bolivia of those provisions of that paragraph which could be interpreted as establishing as a criminal offence the use, consumption, possession, purchase or cultivation of the coca leaf for personal consumption.

For Bolivia such an interpretation of that paragraph is contrary to principles of its Constitution and basic concepts of its legal system which embody respect for the culture, legitimate practices, values and attributes of the nationalities making up Bolivia's population.

Bolivia's legal system recognizes the ancestral nature of the licit use of the coca leaf which, for much of Bolivia's population, dates back over centuries. In formulating this reservation, Bolivia considers that:

- The coca leaf is not, in and of itself, a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance;

- The use and consumption of the coca leaf do not cause psychological or physical changes greater than those resulting from the consumption of other plants and products which are in free and universal use;

- The coca leaf is widely used for medicinal purposes in the practice of traditional medicine, the validity of which is upheld by WHO and confirmed by scientific findings;

- The coca leaf can be used for industrial purposes;

- The coca leaf is widely used and consumed in Bolivia, with the result that, if such an interpretation of the above-mentioned paragraph was accepted, a large part of Bolivia's population could be considered criminals and punished as such, such an interpretation is therefore inapplicable;

- It must be placed on record that the coca leaf is transformed into cocaine paste, sulphate and hydrochlorate when it is subjected to chemical processes which involve the use of precursors, equipment and materials which are neither manufactured in or originate in Bolivia.

At the same time, the Republic of Bolivia will continue to take all necessary legal measures to control the illicit cultivation of coca for the production of narcotic drugs, as well as the illicit consumption, use and purchase of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

BRAZIL

Upon signature:

"a) The signature of the Convention is made subject to the process of ratification established by the Brazilian Constitution;

"b) It is the understanding of the Brazilian Government that paragraph 11 of article 17 does not prevent a coastal State from requiring prior authorization for any action under this article by other States in its Exclusive Economic Zone."

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Reservation:

"In accordance with article 32 of the Convention Brunei Darussalam hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of the said article 32."

CHINA

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Under the Article 32, paragraph 4, China does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of that article.

COLOMBIA⁸

Upon signature:

Colombia formulates a reservation to article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, specifically subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) thereof, since its legislation does not permit outside co-operation with the judiciary in investigating offences nor the establishment of joint teams with other countries to that end. Likewise inasmuch as samples of the substances that have given rise to investigations belong to the proceedings, only the judge, as previously, can take decisions in that regard.

Upon ratification:

Reservations:

2. With respect to article 5, paragraph 7, of the Convention, Colombia does not consider itself bound to reverse the onus of proof.

3. Colombia has reservations in connection with article 9, paragraphs 1 (b), (c), (d) and (e), inasmuch as they conflict with the autonomy and independence of the judicial authorities in their jurisdiction over the investigation and judgement of offences.

Declarations:

1. No provision of the Convention may be interpreted as obliging Colombia to adopt legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures that might impair or restrict its constitutional or legal system or that go beyond the terms of the treaties to which the Colombian State is a contracting party.

2. It is the view of Colombia that treatment under the Convention of the cultivation of the coca leaf as a criminal offence must be harmonized with a policy of alternative development, taking into account the rights of the indigenous communities involved and the protection of the environment. In this connection it is the view of Colombia that the discriminatory, inequitable and restrictive treatment accorded its agricultural export products on international markets does nothing to contribute to the control of illicit crops, but, rather, is a cause of social and environmental degradation in the areas affected. Further, Colombia reserves the right to make an independent evaluation of the ec-

ological impact of drug control policies, since those that have a negative impact on ecosystems contravene the Constitution.

3. It is the understanding of Colombia that article 3, paragraph 7, of the Convention will be applied in accordance with its penal system, taking into account the benefits of its policies regarding the indictment of and collaboration with alleged criminals.

4. A request for reciprocal legal assistance will not be met when the Colombian judicial and other authorities consider that to do so would run counter to the public interest or the constitutional or legal order. The principle of reciprocity must also be observed.

5. It is the understanding of Colombia that article 3, paragraph 8, of the Convention does not imply the non-applicability of the statutory limitation of penal action.

6. Article 24 of the Convention, on "more strict or severe measures", may not be interpreted as conferring on the Government powers that are broader than those conferred by the Political Constitution of Colombia, including in states of exception.

7. It is the understanding of Colombia that the assistance provided for under article 17 of the Convention will be effective only on the high seas and at the express request and with the authorization of the Colombian Government.

8. Colombia declares that it considers contrary to the principles and norms of international law, in particular those of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and non-intervention, any attempt to abduct or illegally deprive of freedom any person within the territory of one State for the purpose of bringing that person before the courts of another State.

9. It is the understanding of Colombia that the transfer of proceedings referred to in article 8 of the Convention will take place in such a way as not to impair the constitutional guarantees of the right of defence. Further, Colombia declares with respect to article 6, paragraph 10, of the Convention that, in the execution of foreign sentences, the provisions of article 35, paragraph 2, of its Political Constitution and other legal and constitutional norms must be observed.

The international obligations deriving from article 3, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2, as well as from article 11 are conditional on respect for Colombian constitutional principles and the above three reservations and nine declarations making the Convention compatible with the Colombian constitutional order.

CUBA

Declaration:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3, and that disputes which arise between the Parties should be settled by negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

CYPRUS

Upon signature:

"[Signature is effected] subject to ratification, at the time of which reservations in respect of specific provisions of the Convention may be made and deposited in the prescribed manner. [It is understood] that such reservations, if any, cannot be incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention."

Upon ratification:

Declaration:

"As a result of the occupation of 37% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, which since 1974 is occupied by Turkish troops in violation of the United Nations Charter and of basic principles of international law, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is prevented from exercising its legitimate control and jurisdiction throughout the territory of the Republic of Cy-

prus and consequently over those activities in the illegally occupied area which are related to illicit drug trafficking."

DENMARK

Declarations:

"The Convention shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland."

With regard to article 17:

"Authorization granted by Danish authority pursuant to article 17 denotes only that Denmark will abstain from pleading infringement of Danish sovereignty in connection with the requesting State's boarding of a vessel. Danish authorities cannot authorize another State to take legal action on behalf of the Kingdom of Denmark."

FRANCE

Reservations:

The Government of the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraph 2, and declares that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of the said article may not be referred to the International Court of Justice unless all the parties to the dispute agree thereto.

Similarly, the Government of the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraph 3.

GERMANY

Declaration:

It is the understanding of the Federal Republic of Germany that the basic concepts of the legal system referred to in article 3, paragraph 2 of the Convention may be subject to change.

INDONESIA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Indonesia [...] does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 32 paragraphs (2) and (3), and take the position that disputes relating to the interpretation and application [of] the Convention which have not been settled through the channel provided for in paragraph (1) of the said article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of the Parties to the dispute."

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

Upon signature:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to express reservation to article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, since this provision is incompatible with our domestic law.

"The Government furthermore wishes to make a reservation to article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3, since it does not consider itself bound to compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and feels that any disputes arising between the Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention should be resolved through direct negotiations by diplomatic means."

JAMAICA⁹

LEBANON¹⁰

Reservations:

1. The Government of the Lebanese Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraph 2, and declares that disputes relating to the interpretation or ap-

plication of the Convention which are not settled by the means prescribed in paragraph 1 of that article shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the agreement of all of the Parties to the dispute.

Similarly, the Government of the Lebanese Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraph 3.

2. The Government of the Lebanese Republic has reservations regarding article 5, paragraph 3, regarding article 7, paragraph 2 (f), and regarding article 7, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

LITHUANIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 6 of the said Convention the Republic of Lithuania declares that this Convention shall not be the legal basis for extradition of the Lithuanian citizens as it is provided in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania."

Reservation:

In accordance with paragraph 4 of article 32 of the said Convention the Republic of Lithuania will not apply provisions of paragraph 2 and 3 of article 32, referring to the disputes relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention to the International Court of Justice."

MALAYSIA

Declaration:

"The Government of Malaysia does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 32 of the said Convention, wherein if there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute and such dispute cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of article 32 of the Convention, Malaysia is not bound to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision."

MYANMAR

Reservations:

"The Government of the Union of Myanmar wishes to express reservation on article 6 relating to extradition and does not consider itself bound by the same in so far as its own Myanmar nationals are concerned.

"The Government further wishes to make a reservation on article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3 and does not consider itself bound by obligations to refer the disputes relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention to the International Court of Justice."

NETHERLANDS

Upon signature:

Understanding:

"1. Article 1 - Definition of Illicit Traffic

During the initial stages of this Conference, [the Government of the Netherlands] proposed to amend articles 15, 17, 18 and 19 (final numbering) in order to replace the generic phrase 'illicit traffic' by more specific language (e.g., 'illicit transport').

"To some extent the underlying concerns have been met by the introduction in Article 15 of a specific reference to the 'offences established in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 2'. On the other hand, articles 17, 18 and 19 still contain references to 'illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in table I and table II'.

"It is the understanding [of the Government of the Netherlands] that, given the scope of these articles, the term 'illicit traffic' has to be understood in a limited sense, in each case tak-

ing into account the specific context. In applying these articles, [it] would therefore have to rely on the chapeau of article 1, allowing for a contextual application of the relevant definition.

"2. Article 3

"(a). [The Government of the Netherlands] notes with respect to article 3, paragraph 2 (subparagraph (b) (i) and (ii), and subparagraph (c) (i)) that the Drafting Committee has replaced the terms 'knowing that such property is derived from an offence or offences set forth in paragraph 2' by: 'knowing that such property is derived from an offence or offences established in accordance with paragraph 1'. [The Government of the Netherlands] accepts this change with the understanding that this does not affect the applicability of the paragraphs referred to in cases where the offender knows that property is derived from an offence or offences that may have been established and committed under the jurisdiction of a foreign State.

"(b). With respect of article 3, paragraph 6, [the Government of the Netherlands] notes that its provisions cover offences established both under paragraph 1 and paragraph 2. In view of the provisions of paragraph 4 (d) and paragraph 11 of the same article, [the Government of the Netherlands] understands that the measure of discretionary legal powers relating to the prosecution for offences established in accordance with paragraph 2 may in practice be wider than for offences established in accordance with paragraph 1.

"(c). With respect to article 3, paragraphs 7 and 8, it is the understanding of [the Government of the Netherlands] that these provisions do not require the establishment of specific rules and regulations on the early release of convicted persons and the statute of limitations in respect of offences, covered by paragraph 1 of the article, which are different from such rules and regulations in respect of other, equally serious, offences. Consequently, it is [the Government's] understanding that the relevant legislation presently in force within the Kingdom sufficiently and appropriately meets the concerns expressed by the terms of these provisions.

"Article 17

[The Government of the Netherlands] understands the reference (in para.3) to 'a vessel exercising freedom of navigation' to mean a vessel navigating beyond the external limits of the territorial sea.

"The safeguard-clause contained in para. 11 of the article aims in [its] view at safeguarding the rights and obligations of Coastal States within the contiguous zone.

"To the extent that vessels navigating in the contiguous zone act in infringement of the Coastal State's customs and other regulations, the Coastal State is entitled to exercise, in conformity with the relevant rules of the international law of the sea, jurisdiction to prevent and/or punish such infringement."

Upon acceptance:

Reservation:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 3, paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, only in so far as the obligations under these provisions are in accordance with Dutch criminal legislation and Dutch policy on criminal matters."

PANAMA

Reservation:

The Republic of Panama does not consider itself obligated to apply the measures of confiscation or seizure provided for in article 5, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention to property the value of which corresponds to that of the proceeds derived from offences established in accordance with the said Convention, in so far as such measures would contravene the provisions of ar-

article 30 of the Constitution of Panama, under which there is no penalty of confiscation of property.

PHILIPPINES¹¹

PERU

Upon signature:

Peru formulates an express reservation to paragraph 1 (a) (ii) of article 3, concerning offences and sanctions; that paragraph includes cultivation among the activities established as criminal offences, without drawing the necessary clear distinction between licit and illicit cultivation. Accordingly, Peru also formulates an express reservation to the scope of the definition of illicit traffic contained in article 1 in so far as it refers to article 3, paragraph 1 (a) (ii).

In accordance with the provisions of article 32, paragraph 4, Peru declares, on signing the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, that it does not consider itself bound by article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3, since, in respect of this Convention, it agrees to the referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice only if all the parties, and not just one, agree to such a procedure.

SAUDI ARABIA⁷

Declarations:

1. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not regard itself bound by article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention;
2. This ratification does not constitute recognition of Israel and shall not give rise to entry with it into any dealings or to the establishment with it of any relations under the Convention.

SINGAPORE

Declaration:

"With respect to article 6 paragraph 3, the Republic of Singapore declares that it shall not consider the Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which article 6 applies."

Reservation:

"The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of article 32, paragraph 4 of the Convention that it will not be bound by the provisions of article 32, paragraphs 2 and 3."

SWEDEN

Declaration:

"Regarding article 3, paragraph 10, Swedish constitutional legislation on extradition implies that in judging whether a specific offence is to be regarded as a political offence, regard shall be paid to the circumstances in each individual case."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC⁷

Declaration:

The accession to this Convention shall not constitute a recognition of Israel or lead to any kind of intercourse with it.

TURKEY

Reservation:

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of article 32 of [said Convention], the Republic of Turkey is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 32 of the Convention.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN

IRELAND

Reservation:

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will only consider the granting of immunity under article 7, paragraph 18, where this is specifically requested by the person to whom the immunity would apply or by the authority designated, under article 7, paragraph 8, of the Party from whom assistance is requested. A request for immunity will not be granted where the judicial authorities of the United Kingdom consider that to do so would be contrary to the public interest."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Upon signature:

"Subject to a further determination on ratification, the United Republic of Tanzania declares that the provisions of article 17 paragraph 11 shall not be construed as either restraining in any manner the rights and privileges of a coastal State as envisaged by the relevant provisions relating to the Economic Exclusive Zone of the Law of the Sea Convention, or, as according third parties rights other than those so recognized under the Convention."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Understandings:

"(1) Nothing in this Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

"(2) The United States shall not consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition of citizens to any country with which the United States has no bilateral extradition treaty in force.

"(3) Pursuant to the rights of the United States under article 7 of this treaty to deny requests which prejudice its essential interests, the United States shall deny a request for assistance when the designated authority, after consultation with all appro-

priate intelligence, anti-narcotic, and foreign policy agencies, has specific information that a senior government official who will have access to information to be provided under this treaty is engaged in or facilitates the production or distribution of illegal drugs."

Declaration:

"Pursuant to article 32 (4), the United States of America shall not be bound by article 32 (2)."

VENEZUELA

Interpretative declarations:

1. With respect to article 6: (Extradition)

It is the understanding of the Government of Venezuela that this Convention shall not be considered a legal basis for the extradition of Venezuelan citizens, as provided for in the national legislation in force.

2. With respect to article 11: (Controlled Delivery)

It is the understanding of the Government of Venezuela that publicly actionable offences in the national territory shall be prosecuted by the competent national police authorities and that the controlled delivery procedure shall be applied only in so far as it does not contravene national legislation in this matter.

VIET NAM¹²

Reservations:

"Reservations to article 6 on Extradition, article 32 paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 on Dispute settlement."

YEMEN⁶

Upon signature:

[Yemen reserves its] right to enter reservations in respect of such articles as it may see fit at a time subsequent to this signature.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were received upon ratification, accession, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or succession.)

AUSTRIA

16 December 1998

With regard to the reservation to article 6 made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"Austria is of the view that the reservation raises doubts as to its ratification of the mentioned treaty. Austria is of the view that the reservation raises doubts as to its compatibility with the object and purpose of the Convention concerned, in particular the fundamental principle that perpetrators of drug-related crime should be brought to justice, regardless of their whereabouts. Non-acceptance of this principle would undermine the effectiveness of the [said] Convention.

"Austria therefore objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the [said] Convention between Austria and Vietnam."

BELGIUM

27 December 1989

Belgium, member State of the European Community, attached to the principle of freedom of navigation, notably in the exclusive economic zone, considers that the declaration of Brazil concerning paragraph 11 of article 17, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psy-

chotropic Substances, adopted at Vienna on 20 December 1988, goes further than the rights accorded to coastal States by international law.

DENMARK

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

FRANCE

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

7 March 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Lebanon upon accession:

The Government of France has taken note of the reservations [made] by the Government of Lebanon in respect of articles 5 and 7 of this Convention and considers these reservations to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Convention indicates that bank secrecy shall not be a ground for a failure to act or for a failure to render mutual assistance. The Government of France considers that these reser-

vations therefore undermine the object and purpose of the Convention, as stated in article 2, paragraph 1, to promote co-operation in order to address more effectively the international dimension of illicit drugs trafficking.

16 December 1998

With regard to the reservation with regard to article 6 made by Viet Nam upon accession:

[The Government of France] considers [the reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession] to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention of 1988. France therefore objects to it.

The objection does not preclude the entry into force of the 1988 Convention between France and Viet Nam.

GERMANY³

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

21 March 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Lebanon:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by France.]

16 December 1998

With regard to the reservation to article 6 made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers this reservation to be problematic in the light of the object and purpose of the Convention. The reservation made in respect of article 6 is contrary to the principle 'aut dedere au iudicare' which provides that offences are brought before the court or that extradition is granted to the requesting States.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is therefore of the opinion that the reservation jeopardizes the intention of the Convention, as stated in article 2 paragraph 1, to promote cooperation among the parties so that they may address more effectively the international dimension of illicit drug trafficking.

"The reservation may also raise doubts as to the commitment of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to comply with fundamental provisions of the Convention. It is in the common interest of states that international treaties which they have concluded are respected, as to their object and purpose, and that all parties are prepared to undertake any legislative and administrative changes necessary to comply with their obligations.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the reservation.

"This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam."

FRANCE

25 April 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Lebanon:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by France.]

GREECE

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

IRELAND

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

ITALY

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

24 April 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Lebanon upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by France.]

18 December 1998

With regard to the reservations made by Viet Nam upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Germany.]

LUXEMBOURG

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

MEXICO

10 July 1990

With regard to the interpretative declarations made by the United States of America:

The Government of the United Mexican States considers that the third declaration submitted by the Government of the United States of America (...) constitutes a unilateral claim to justification, not envisaged in the Convention, for denying legal assistance to a State that requests it, which runs counter to the purposes of the Convention. Consequently, the Government of the United Mexican States considers that such a declaration constitutes a reservation to which it objects.

This objection should not be interpreted as impeding the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 as between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the United States of America.

NETHERLANDS

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

11 March 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Lebanon upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by France.]

PORTUGAL

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

SPAIN

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

SWEDEN

7 March 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Lebanon upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by France.]
14 December 1998

With regard to the reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"... The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam regarding article 6, may raise doubts as to the commitment of Viet Nam to the object and purpose of the Convention.

"It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

"Furthermore, according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, and well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

"The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid [reservation] by the Government of Viet Nam.

"[This objection does] not preclude the entry into force of the [Convention] between Viet Nam and Sweden. The [Convention] will thus become operative between the two States without Viet Nam benefiting from the [reservation]."

TURKEY

With regard to the declaration made by Cyprus upon ratification:

"The Republic of Cyprus, founded in 1960 as a partnership state in accordance with the international Cyprus Treaties by the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, was destroyed in 1963 when the Greek Cypriot side threw the Turkish Cypriots out of the government and administration and thereby rendered the Government of Cyprus unconstitutional.

"Consequently, since December 1963, there has been no single political authority in Cyprus representing both communities and legitimate empowered to act on behalf of the whole island. The Greek Cypriot side does not possess the right or authority to become party to international instruments on behalf of Cyprus as a whole.

"The ratification of this Convention by Turkey shall in no way imply the recognition of the 'Republic of Cyprus' by Turkey and her accession to this Convention should not signify any obligation on the part of Turkey to enter into any dealings with the 'Republic of Cyprus' as are regulated by this Convention."

Notes:

¹ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notifications as those made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following declaration:

1. The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 32 of the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

² Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 7 December 1989 and 4 June 1991, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

27 December 1989

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium.]

10 March 1997

With regard to the reservations made by Lebanon upon accession:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by France.]
17 December 1998

With regard to the reservation to article 6 made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"The United Kingdom is not in a position to accept [the] reservation.

"The above objection is not however, to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the said [Convention] as between Vietnam and the United Kingdom."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

23 October 1995

With regard to the reservations and declarations made by Colombia upon ratification:

"The Government of the United States of America understands the first reservation to exempt Colombia from the obligations imposed by article 3, paragraphs 6 and 9, and article 6 of the Convention only insofar as compliance with such obligations would prevent Colombia from abiding by article 35 of its Political Constitution (regarding the extradition of Colombian nationals by birth), to the extent that the reservation is intended to apply other than to the extradition of Colombian nationals by birth, the Government of the United States objects to the reservation.

"The Government of the United States of America objects to the first declaration, as it purports to subordinate Colombia's obligations under the Convention to its Constitution and international treaties, as well as to that nation's domestic legislation generally.

"The Government of the United States of America objects to the seventh declaration to the extent it purports to restrict the right of other States to freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to that freedom seaward of the outer limits of any State's territorial sea, determined in accordance with the International Law of the Sea as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea."

³ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 21 June 1989 and 21 February 1990, respectively. The instrument of ratification contained the following declarations:

Requests for mutual legal assistance under article 7 shall be directed to the German Democratic Republic through diplomatic channel in one of the official United Nations languages or in the German language unless existing agreements on mutual legal assistance include other provisions or direct communication between legal authorities has been determined or developed on a mutual basis.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be the competent authority to receive and respond to requests of another state to board or search a vessel suspected of being involved in illicit traffic (article 17).

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The instrument of acceptance specifies that

it is for the Kingdom in Europe. As from 10 mars 1999: for the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba with the following reservation: "The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the provisions of article 3, paragraph 6, 7 and 8, only in so far as the obligations under these provisions are in accordance with Netherlands Antillean and Aruban criminal legislation and Netherlands Antillean and Aruban policy on criminal matters."

⁵ On 2 December 1993, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to the Isle of Man with the following reservation:

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will only consider the granting of immunity under article 7, paragraph 18, in relation to the Isle of Man, where this is specifically requested by the person to whom the immunity would apply or by the authority designated under article 7, paragraph 8 of the party from whom assistance is requested. A request for immunity will not be granted where the judicial authorities of the Isle of Man consider that to do so would be contrary to the public interest."

Subsequently, in a notification received on 8 February 1995, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General that the Convention should apply, as from that same date, to the following territories: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Monserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands.

In this regard, on 6 August 1996, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the following communication:

"... In relation to the aforementioned Territories the granting of immunity under article 7, paragraph 18, of the said Convention will only be considered where this is specifically requested by the person to whom the immunity would apply or by the authority designated, under article 7, paragraph 8, of the Party from whom assistance is requested. A request for immunity will not be granted where the judicial authorities of the Territory in question consider to do so would be contrary to the public interest."

Further, on 15 May and 7 July 1997, respectively, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the Convention shall extend to Hong Kong (*see also note 1 in this chapter*) and the Bailiwick of Jersey. The application of the Convention to the Bailiwick of Jersey is subject to the following reservation:

(1) article 7, paragraph 18 (Reservation)

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will only consider the granting of immunity under article 7, paragraph 18, in relation to Jersey, where this is specifically requested by the person to whom the immunity would apply or by the authority designated under article 7, paragraph 8 of the party from whom assistance is requested. A request for immunity will not be granted where the judicial authorities of Jersey consider that to do so would be contrary to the public interest."

⁶ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

⁷ The Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel objections identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one referenced in note 15 in chapter VI.16, on 14 May 1990 in regard to the declaration made by Bahrain upon ratification, on 15 November 1991 in regard to the declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession and on 10 April 1992 in regard to the declaration made by Saudi Arabia upon accession.

⁸ On 30 December 1997, the Government of Colombia notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 3 (6) and (9) and article 6 made upon ratification. The reservation reads as follows.

1. Colombia is not bound by article 3, paragraphs 6 and 9, or article 6 of the Convention since they contravene article 35 of the Political Constitution of Colombia regarding the prohibition on extraditing Colombians by birth.

⁹ On 10 December 1996, the Government of Jamaica informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its declaration made upon accession. The declaration read as follows:

Declaration:

"The Government of Jamaica understands paragraph 11 of article 17 of the said Convention to mean that the consent of the coastal State is required as a precondition for action under paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of article 17 of the said Convention in relation to the Exclusive Economic Zone and all other maritime areas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the coastal State."

¹⁰ In regard to the reservation made by Lebanon, the Secretary-General received communications identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by France under *Objections*", from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

<i>Participants:</i>	<i>Date of the communication:</i>
Austria	11 Jul 1997
Greece	18 Jul 1997

¹¹ On 24 July 1997, the Government of the Philippines informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservations made upon accession, which read as follows:

"[The Government of the Philippines declares] that it does not consider itself bound by the following provisions:

1. "Paragraph 1 (b) (i) and paragraph 2 (a) (ii) of article 4 on jurisdiction;

2. "Paragraph 1 (a) and paragraph 6 (a) and (b) of article 5 on confiscation; and

3. "Paragraph 9 (a) and (b) and 10 of article on extradition."

On that same date, the Government of the Philippines declared the following:

"The Philippines, does not consider itself bound by the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as provided for in article 32, paragraph 2 of the same Convention."

In keeping with the depositary practice followed in similar cases, the Secretary-General proposed to receive the declaration in question for deposit (in the absence of any objection on the part of any of the Contracting States, either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged) within a period of 90 days from the date of the present notification (3 September 1997). No objection having been received within the said period, the above declaration was deemed accepted for deposit upon the expiration of the 90-day period, that is to say on 2 December 1997.

¹² In a communication received on 15 January 1999, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"The Government of Finland is of the view that [this reservation] raise[s] doubts as to [its] compatibility with the object and purpose of the [Convention] concerned, in particular the [reservation] to article 6, paragraphs 2 and 9. According to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all Parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to [this reservation] made by the Government of Viet Nam to the [Convention].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the [Convention] between Viet Nam and Finland. The [Convention] will thus become operative between the two States without Viet Nam benefitting from [this reservation]."

¹³ On 7 July 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (18 November 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (15 December 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concluded at Vienna on 20 December 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of ratification on 25 October 1989, shall apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

1. The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 32 of the Convention will also apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

2. In accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 7 of the Convention, it designates the Procurate of the Macau Special Administrative Region as the Authority in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

CHAPTER VII
TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

**1. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC
IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1921, AND
THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE,
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933**

Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V¹.
REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 770.
STATUS: Signatories: 8. Parties: 42.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 13.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 126 (II)² of 20 October 1947.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		12 Nov 1947 s	Lebanon		12 Nov 1947 s
Albania		25 Jul 1949 A	Luxembourg	12 Nov 1947	14 Mar 1955 A
Australia		13 Nov 1947 s	Malta		27 Feb 1975 A
Austria		7 Jun 1950 s	Mexico		12 Nov 1947 s
Belgium		12 Nov 1947 s	Myanmar		13 May 1949 s
Brazil	17 Mar 1948	6 Apr 1950 A	Netherlands	12 Nov 1947	7 Mar 1949 A
Canada		24 Nov 1947 s	Nicaragua	12 Nov 1947	24 Apr 1950 A
China ³		12 Nov 1947 s	Niger		7 Dec 1964 A
Côte d'Ivoire		5 Nov 1962 s	Norway	12 Nov 1947	28 Nov 1947 A
Cuba		16 Mar 1981 A	Pakistan		12 Nov 1947 s
Czech Republic ⁴		30 Dec 1993 d	Poland		21 Dec 1950 A
Denmark	12 Nov 1947	21 Nov 1949 A	Romania		2 Nov 1950 s
Egypt		12 Nov 1947 s	Russian Federation ..		18 Dec 1947 s
Finland		6 Jan 1949 A	Sierra Leone		13 Aug 1962 s
Germany ^{5,6}		29 May 1973 A	Singapore		26 Oct 1966 A
Greece	9 Mar 1951	5 Apr 1960 A	Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Hungary		2 Feb 1950 s	South Africa		12 Nov 1947 s
India		12 Nov 1947 s	Sweden		9 Jun 1948 s
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953		Syrian Arab Republic		17 Nov 1947 s
Ireland		19 Jul 1961 A	Turkey		12 Nov 1947 s
Italy		5 Jan 1949 A	Yugoslavia		12 Nov 1947 s
Jamaica		16 Mar 1965 A			

Declarations and Reservations
*(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made
upon definitive signature or acceptance.)*

CUBA

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and article 7 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 Oc-

tober 1933, as amended in the annex to the Protocol done at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947, are discriminatory in that they deny States which are not Members of the United Nations and to which the Economic and Social Council does not officially communicate the Conventions as amended by the Protocol the right to accede to the Conventions as so

amended, this being contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States.

MALTA

"In accepting the above-mentioned Protocol, Malta considers itself bound only in so far as the Protocol applies to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 to which Malta is a party."

Notes:

¹ The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force in respect of both Conventions on 24 April 1950, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Resolutions (A/519)*, p. 32.

³ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed the Protocol definitively on 12 November 1947. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had accepted the Protocol on 16 July 1974. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ The instrument of acceptance by the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... The said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

With reference to the above declaration, the Secretary-General received the following communications:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (communication received on 4 December 1973):

The 1921 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children and the 1933 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, as amended by the 1947 Protocol, and also the 1904 International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic and the 1910 International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, as amended by the 1949 Protocol, deal with matters related to the territory of the countries Parties to the Conventions and to the exercise of authority by the Parties. As is well known, the western sector of Berlin is not an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be governed by it. In that connexion, the Soviet Union regards the above-mentioned statement by the Federal Republic of Germany as unlawful and as having no legal force, with all the consequences that flow therefrom, since the extension of the force of the said treaty instruments to the western sector of Berlin raises questions relating to its status, thus conflicting with the relevant provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971.

Czechoslovakia (communication received on 6 December 1973):

"The Czechoslovak party is willing to take due notice of the above declaration of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the extension of force of the Protocol to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 and of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933 and of the Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic signed at Paris on 4 May 1910 to apply also to Berlin (West) only on the understanding that this extension of force is carried out in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and in accordance with the established procedures."

German Democratic Republic (communication accompanying the instrument of acceptance):

PAKISTAN

"In accordance with paragraph 4 of the *Schedule to the Indian Independence Order, 1947*, Pakistan considers herself a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921 by the fact that India became a party to the above-mentioned Convention before 15 August 1947."

With regard to the application to Berlin (West) of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children of 30 September 1921 as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947 the German Democratic Republic states in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and must not be governed by it. The statement of the Federal Republic of Germany that this Convention as amended by the said Protocol was also to be extended to Berlin (West) is contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement which stipulates that agreements concerning the status of Berlin (West) must not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany. Consequently, the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany can have no legal effects.

France, United Kingdom, United States of America (communication received on 17 July 1974):

"In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reaffirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

"The purpose and effect of the established procedures referred to above, which were specifically endorsed in Annex IV A and B to the Quadripartite Agreement, are precisely to ensure that agreements and arrangements to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that questions of security and status remain unaffected and to take account of the fact that these Sectors continue not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Conventions of 1921 and 1933, as amended by the Protocol of 1947, and of the Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910, as amended by the Protocol of 1949, received the prior authorization, under these established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The rights and responsibilities of the Governments of those three countries remain unaffected thereby. There is thus no question that the extension to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Conventions of 1921 and 1933, as amended by the Protocol of 1947, and the Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910, as amended by the Protocol of 1949, is in any way inconsistent with the Quadripartite Agreement.

"Accordingly, the application to the Western Sectors of Berlin of the Conventions of 1921 and 1933, as amended by the Protocol of 1947, and the Agreement of 1904 and the Convention of 1910, as amended by the Protocol of 1949, continues in full force and effect."

Federal Republic of Germany (communication received on 27 August 1974):

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shares the position set out in the Note of the Three Powers. The extension of the Protocols to Berlin (West) continues in full force and effect."

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (8 July 1975—in relation to the declaration by the German Democratic Republic received on 27 August 1974):

"The communication mentioned in above-mentioned [the note] refers to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. [The Government sending these communications is not a party to the Quadripartite Agreement and is] therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the instruments referred to in the above-mentioned communications. When authorising the extension of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that those instruments are applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.

"Accordingly, the application of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

Federal Republic of Germany (communication received on 19 September 1975):

"By their note of 8 July 1975, [. . .] the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instruments extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

See also note 5 above.

**2. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN
WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1921, AS
AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12
NOVEMBER 1947**

Lake Success, 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 771.
STATUS: Parties: 45.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 39.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol</i>
Afghanistan.....	12 Nov 1947		Luxembourg.....	14 Mar 1955	
Albania.....	25 Jul 1949		Madagascar.....		18 Feb 1963
Algeria.....		31 Oct 1963	Malawi.....		25 Feb 1966
Australia.....	13 Nov 1947		Malta.....	27 Feb 1975	
Austria.....	7 Jun 1950		Mexico.....	12 Nov 1947	
Belgium.....	12 Nov 1947		Myanmar.....	13 May 1949	
Brazil.....	6 Apr 1950		Netherlands.....	7 Mar 1949	
Canada.....	24 Nov 1947		Nicaragua.....	24 Apr 1950	
China ¹	12 Nov 1947		Norway.....	28 Nov 1947	
Cuba.....	16 May 1981		Pakistan.....	12 Nov 1947	
Czech Republic ²	30 Dec 1993		Philippines.....		30 Sep 1954
Denmark.....	21 Nov 1949		Poland.....	21 Dec 1950	
Egypt.....	12 Nov 1947		Romania.....	2 Nov 1950	
Finland.....	6 Jan 1949		Russian Federation...	18 Dec 1947	
Germany ³	29 May 1973		Sierra Leone.....	13 Aug 1962	
Greece.....	5 Apr 1960		Singapore.....	26 Oct 1966	
Hungary.....	2 Feb 1950		Slovakia ²	28 May 1993	
India.....	12 Nov 1947		South Africa.....	12 Nov 1947	
Ireland.....	19 Jul 1961		Sweden.....	9 Jun 1948	
Italy.....	5 Jan 1949		Syrian Arab Republic.	17 Nov 1947	
Jamaica.....	16 Mar 1965		Turkey.....	12 Nov 1947	
Lebanon.....	12 Nov 1947		Yugoslavia.....	12 Nov 1947	
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		17 Feb 1959			

Declarations and Reservations

[See the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VII.5) and the amending Protocol of 12 November 1947 (chapter VII.1).]

Notes:

¹ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

² The Protocol of 12 November 1947 amending the Agreement, having been signed definitively on 12 November 1947 by the Government of Czechoslovakia, the latter applied the Convention as amended as from that date. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ ¹/₂ notification of reapplication of the Convention of 30 September 1921 was received on 21 February 1974 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. An instrument of acceptance of the Protocol of 12 November 1947 amending the Agreement having been deposited with the Secretary-General on 16 July 1974 on behalf of the German Democratic Republic, the latter applied the Convention as amended since 16 July 1974. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

**3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN
WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Geneva, 30 September 1921

REGISTRATION: 15 June 1922, No. 269¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan	(April 10th, 1935 a)	Colombia	(November 8th, 1934)
Albania	(October 13th, 1924)	Cuba	(May 7th, 1923)
Austria	(August 9th, 1922)	Czechoslovakia ⁵	(September 29th, 1923)
Belgium	(June 15th, 1922)	Denmark ⁶	(April 23rd, 1931 a)
Brazil	(August 18th, 1933)	This ratification does not include Greenland, the Convention, in view of the special circumstances, being of no interest for that possession.	
British Empire ²	(June 28th, 1922)	Egypt	(April 13th, 1932 a)
Does not include the Island of Newfoundland, the British Colonies and Protectorates, the Island of Nauru, or any territories administered under mandates by Great Britain.		Estonia	(February 28th, 1930)
<i>Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Trinidad and Tobago</i>		Finland	(August 16th, 1926 a)
	(September 18th, 1922 a)	France	(March 1st, 1926 a)
<i>British Guiana and Fiji</i>	(October 24th, 1922 a)	Does not include the French Colonies, the countries in the French Protectorate or the territories under French mandate.	
<i>Jamaica and Mauritius</i>	(March 7th, 1924 a)	<i>Syria and Lebanon</i>	
<i>Leeward Islands</i>	(March 7th, 1924 a)	Germany ⁷	(July 8th, 1924)
<i>Falkland Islands and Dependencies</i>	(May 8th, 1924 a)	Greece	(April 9th, 1923)
<i>Gold Coast Colony</i>	(July 3rd, 1924 a)	Hungary	(April 25th, 1925)
<i>Sierra Leone (Colony)</i>	(November 16th, 1927 a)	Iran	(March 28th, 1933)
<i>Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Tanganyika (Territory), Uganda (Protectorate)</i>	(April 10th, 1931 a)	Iraq	(May 15th, 1925 a)
<i>British Solomon Islands (Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Colony), Palestine (including Trans-Jordan), Sarawak (Protected State)</i>	(November 2nd, 1931 a)	The Government of Iraq desire to reserve to themselves the right to fix an age-limit lower than that specified in Article 5 of the Convention.	
<i>Zanzibar (Protectorate)</i>	(January 14th, 1932 a)	Italy	(June 30th, 1924)
<i>Burma</i> ³		<i>Italian Colonies</i>	
Burma reserves the right at her discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph B of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and under Article 5 of the 1921 Convention.		(July 27th, 1922 a)	
Canada	(June 28th, 1922)	Subject to the age-limit for native women and children, referred to in Article 5, being reduced from twenty-one to sixteen years.	
Australia	(June 28th, 1922)	Japan	(December 15th, 1925)
Does not include Papua, Norfolk Island and the mandated territory of New Guinea.		Does not include Chosen, Taiwan, the leased Territory of Kwantung, the Japanese portion of Saghalien Island and Japan's mandated territory in the South Seas.	
<i>Papua, Norfolk Island, New Guinea, Nauru</i>		Latvia	(February 12th, 1924)
1936)	(September 2nd, 1922)	Lithuania	(September 14th, 1931)
<i>New Zealand</i>	(June 28th, 1922)	Luxembourg	(December 31st, 1929 a)
Does not include the mandated territory of Western Samoa.		Mexico	(May 10th, 1932 a)
<i>Union of South Africa</i>		Monaco	(July 18th, 1931 a)
	(June 28th, 1922)	Netherlands (including <i>Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao</i>)	
Ireland	(May 18th, 1934 a)	(September 19th, 1923)	
India	(June 28th, 1922)	Nicaragua	(December 12th, 1935 a)
Reserves the right at its discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater age that may be subsequently decided upon for the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of May 4th, 1910, and in Article 5 of the present Convention.		Norway	(August 16th, 1922)
Bulgaria	(April 29th, 1925 a)	Poland	(October 8th, 1924)
Chile	(January 15th, 1929)	Portugal ⁸	(December 1st, 1923)
China ⁴	(February 24th, 1926)	Romania	(September 5th, 1923)
		Spain	(May 12th, 1924 a)
		Does not include the Spanish Possessions in Africa or the territories of the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco.	
		<i>Sudan</i>	(June 1st, 1932 a)
		Sweden	(June 9th, 1925)
		Switzerland	(January 20th, 1926)
		Thailand	(July 13th, 1922)
		With reservation as to the age-limit prescribed in paragraph (b) of the Final Protocol of the Convention of 1910 and Article 5 of this Convention, in so far as concerns the nationals of Thailand.	
		Turkey	(April 15th, 1937 a)

*Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification*Argentina (a)
Costa RicaPanama (a)
Peru (a)*Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations*

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976 d	Russian Federation	18 Dec 1947 a
Belarus	21 May 1948 a	Sierra Leone	13 Mar 1962 d
Cyprus	16 May 1963 d	Singapore	7 Jun 1966 d
Czech Republic ⁵	30 Dec 1993 d	Slovakia ⁶	28 May 1993 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia	18 Jan 1994 d
Ghana	7 Apr 1958 d	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Apr 1966 d
Jamaica	30 Jul 1964 d	Zambia	26 Mar 1973 d
Malta	24 Mar 1967 d	Zimbabwe	1 Dec 1998 d
Mauritius	18 Jul 1969 d		
Pakistan	12 Nov 1947 d		

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 415.

In accordance with its Article 11, the Convention entered into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession.

² On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[*Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.*]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[*Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.*]

³ See note 4 in Part II.2 in the League of Nations Treaties.

⁴ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁵ See note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁶ According to a reservation made by the Danish Government when ratifying the Convention, the latter was to take effect, in respect of Denmark, only upon the coming into force of the Danish Penal Code of April 15th, 1930. This Code having entered into force on January 1st, 1933, the Convention has become effective for Denmark from the same date.

⁷ In a notification received on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic

Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 8 March 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 31 January 1974, concerning the application, as from 8 March 1958, of the International Convention of 30 September 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Convention when it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁸ On 11 August 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

**4. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN
WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933, AS AMENDED
BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947**

Lake Success, 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 April 1950, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 entered into force, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 24 April 1950, No. 772.

STATUS: Parties: 31.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 53, p. 49.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol</i>
Afghanistan	12 Nov 1947		Mali		2 Feb 1973
Algeria		31 Oct 1963	Mexico	12 Nov 1947	
Australia	13 Nov 1947		Netherlands	7 Mar 1949	
Austria	7 Jun 1950		Nicaragua	24 Apr 1950	
Belgium	12 Nov 1947		Niger	7 Dec 1964	
Brazil	6 Apr 1950		Norway	28 Nov 1947	
Côte d'Ivoire	5 Nov 1962		Philippines		30 Sep 1954
Cuba	16 Mar 1981		Poland	21 Dec 1950	
Czech Republic ²	30 Dec 1993		Romania	2 Nov 1950	
Finland	6 Jan 1949		Russian Federation	18 Dec 1947	
Greece	5 Apr 1960		Singapore		26 Oct 1966
Hungary	2 Feb 1950		Slovakia ²	28 May 1993	
Ireland	19 Jul 1961		South Africa	12 Nov 1947	
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		17 Feb 1959	Sweden	9 Jun 1948	
Luxembourg		14 Mar 1955	Turkey	12 Nov 1947	
Madagascar		12 Feb 1964			

Declarations and Reservations

[See also the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VII.5) and the amending Protocol of 12 November 1947 (chapter VII.1).]

Notes:

¹ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention, as amended by the Protocol of 12 November 1947, with a reservation and a declaration, on 16 July 1974. For the text of the reservation and declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 943, p. 335. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

² The Protocol of 12 November 1947 amending the Convention having been signed definitively on 12 November 1947 by the Government of Czechoslovakia, the latter applied the Convention as amended as from that date. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

**5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN
WOMEN OF FULL AGE**

Geneva, 11 October 1933

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24 August 1934, in accordance with article 8.
REGISTRATION: 24 August 1934, No. 3476¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan	(April 10th, 1935 a)	Iran	(April 12th, 1935 a)
Australia	(September 2nd, 1936)	Ireland	(May 25th, 1938 a)
(Including <i>Papua and Norfolk Island</i> and the mandated territories of <i>New Guinea and Nauru</i> .)		Latvia	(September 17th, 1935)
Austria	(August 7th, 1936)	Mexico	(May 3rd, 1938 a)
Union of South Africa	(November 20th, 1935)	Netherlands (including the <i>Netherlands Indies</i> , <i>Surinam and Curaçao</i>)	
Belgium	(June 11th, 1936)		(September 20th, 1935)
With reservation as regards Article 10.		Nicaragua	(December 12th, 1935 a)
Brazil	(June 24th, 1938 a)	Norway	(June 26th, 1935 a)
Bulgaria	(December 19th, 1934)	Poland	(December 8th, 1937)
Chile	(March 20th, 1935)	Portugal	(January 7th, 1937)
Cuba	(June 25th, 1936 a)	Romania	(June 6th, 1935 a)
Czechoslovakia ²	(July 27th, 1935)	<i>Sudan</i>	(June 13th, 1934 a)
Finland	(December 21st, 1936 a)	Sweden	(June 25th, 1934)
Greece	(August 20th, 1937)	Switzerland	(July 1st, 1934)
Hungary	(August 12th, 1935)	Turkey	(March 19th, 1934 a)

Signatures not yet perfected by ratification

Albania	Lithuania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and <i>all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations.</i>	Monaco
China	Panama
Germany	Spain
	Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	21 May 1948 a	France	8 Jan 1947
Benin	4 Apr 1962 d	Niger	25 Aug 1961 d
Cameroon	27 Oct 1961 d	Russian Federation	18 Dec 1947 a
Central African Republic	4 Sep 1962 d	Senegal	2 May 1963 d
Congo	15 Oct 1962 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Côte d'Ivoire	8 Dec 1961 d		
Czech Republic ²	30 Dec 1993 d		

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 150, p. 431.

² See note 11 in chapter I.2.

6. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 18 MAY 1904, AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 4 MAY 1910

Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5¹.
REGISTRATION: 4 May 1949, No. 446.
STATUS: Signatories: 14. Parties: 33.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 30, p. 23.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 256 (III)² of 3 December 1948.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Australia ³		8 Dec 1949 s	Ireland.....		19 Jul 1961 A
Austria.....		7 Jun 1950 s	Italy.....		13 Nov 1952 A
Bahamas.....		10 Jun 1976 d	Luxembourg.....	4 May 1949	14 Mar 1955 A
Belgium.....	20 May 1949	13 Oct 1952 A	Netherlands.....	2 Jun 1949	26 Sep 1950 A
Brazil.....	4 May 1949		Norway.....		4 May 1949 s
Canada.....		4 May 1949 s	Pakistan.....	13 May 1949	16 Jun 1952 A
Chile.....		20 Jun 1949 s	Slovakia ⁶		28 May 1993 d
China ^{4,5}		4 May 1949 s	South Africa.....	22 Aug 1950	14 Aug 1951 A
Cuba.....	4 May 1949	4 Aug 1965 A	Sri Lanka.....		14 Jul 1949 s
Czech Republic ⁶		30 Dec 1993 d	Sweden.....		25 Feb 1952 s
Denmark.....	21 Nov 1949	1 Mar 1950 A	Switzerland.....		23 Sep 1949 A
Egypt.....	9 May 1949	16 Sep 1949 A	Turkey.....	4 May 1949	13 Sep 1950 A
Fiji.....		12 Jun 1972 d	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁵		4 May 1949 s
Finland.....		31 Oct 1949 A	United States of America.....	4 May 1949	14 Aug 1950 A
France.....		5 May 1949 s	Yugoslavia.....	4 May 1949	26 Apr 1951 A
Germany ^{7,8}		29 May 1973 A			
India.....	12 May 1949	28 Dec 1949 A			
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	28 Dec 1949	30 Dec 1959 A			
Iraq.....		1 Jun 1949 s			

Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, acceptance or succession.)

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba ratifies the present Protocol in order to co-operate in the supervision by the United Nations, as depositary, of all treaties drawn up prior to its establishment by international organizations which have ceased to exist, since, owing to the social and economic measures taken in Cuba under the revolutionary laws to increase employment opportunities for the mass of the people, the white slave traffic has been stamped out, the social evils inherited

from former periods which were its main cause, unemployment and idleness, having been eliminated; and moreover, the fact that this Protocol shall likewise apply to colonial countries on a basis of equality shall not be taken to mean any acceptance of the position of subjection of these countries, since not only is it a fundamental principle of Cuba's present policy strongly to condemn colonialism and to proclaim the right of peoples under colonial rule to achieve national liberation, but colonialism has been denounced by the United Nations.

Notes:

¹ The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 21 June 1951 in respect of the Agreement of 18 May 1904, and on 14 August 1951 in respect of the Convention of 4 May 1910, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions (A/810)*, p. 164.

³ In a notification made on signature, the Government of Australia declared that it extends the application of the Protocol to all territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.

⁴ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁵ On 6 June and 10 June 1997, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

⁶ Czechoslovakia had signed and accepted the Protocol of 4 May 1949 on 9 May 1949 and 21 June 1951, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁷ The German Democratic Republic had accepted the Protocol with a declaration on 16 July 1974. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 943, p. 329. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁸ With the following declaration:

"... The said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications were received from the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on 4 December 1973), Czechoslovakia (6 December 1973), the German Democratic Republic (16 July 1974), France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (17 July 1974 and 8 July 1975) and the Federal Republic of Germany (27 August 1974 and 19 September 1975). The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 6 in chapter VII.1.

See also note 7 above,

**7. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE
TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, 4 MAY 1949**

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1951, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949 entered into force, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 21 June 1951, No. 1257.
STATUS: Parties: 57.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 92, p. 19.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Succession to the Agreement and the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol, Succession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Succession to the Agreement and the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol, Succession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol</i>
Algeria		31 Oct 1963	Madagascar		9 Oct 1963
Australia	8 Dec 1949		Malawi		10 Jun 1965
Austria	7 Jun 1950		Mali		2 Feb 1973
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976		Malta		24 Mar 1967
Belgium	13 Oct 1952		Mauritius		18 Jul 1969
Benin		4 Apr 1962	Mexico		21 Feb 1956
Cameroon		3 Nov 1961	Morocco		7 Nov 1956
Canada	4 May 1949		Netherlands	26 Sep 1950	
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962	Niger		25 Aug 1961
Chile	20 Jun 1949		Nigeria		26 Jun 1961
China ¹	4 May 1949		Norway	4 May 1949	
Congo		15 Oct 1962	Pakistan	16 Jun 1952	
Côte d'Ivoire		8 Dec 1961	Senegal		2 May 1963
Cuba	4 Aug 1965		Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962
Cyprus		16 May 1963	Singapore		7 Jun 1966
Czech Republic ²	30 Dec 1993		Slovakia ²	28 May 1993	
Denmark	1 Mar 1950		South Africa	14 Aug 1951	
Egypt	16 Sep 1949		Sri Lanka	14 Jul 1949	
Fiji	12 Jun 1972		Sweden	25 Feb 1952	
Finland	31 Oct 1949		Switzerland	23 Sep 1949	
France	5 May 1949		Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966
Germany ³	29 May 1973		Turkey	13 Sep 1950	
Ghana		7 Apr 1958	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 May 1949	
India	28 Dec 1949		United Republic of Tanzania		18 Mar 1963
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30 Dec 1959		United States of America	14 Aug 1950	
Iraq	1 Jun 1949		Yugoslavia	26 Apr 1951	
Ireland	19 Jul 1961		Zambia		26 Mar 1973
Italy	13 Nov 1952				
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964			
Luxembourg	14 Mar 1955				

Declarations and Reservations
[See the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Agreement (chapter VII.8) and the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 (chapter VII.6).]

Notes:

¹ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

² Czechoslovakia had accepted the Protocol of 4 May 1949, on 21 June 1951. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ A notification of reapplication of the Agreement of 18 May 1904 was received on 16 July 1974 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. As an instrument of acceptance of the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 was deposited with the Secretary-General on

the same date on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the latter has been applying the Agreement as amended since 16 July 1974. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

8. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC"

Paris, 18 May 1904

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 July 1905, in accordance with article 8.
REGISTRATION: 7 September 1920, No. 11¹.

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Agreement.

(1) States which ratified the Agreement

Belgium	Portugal
Denmark	Russia
France	Spain
Germany ⁵	Sweden and Norway
Italy	Switzerland
Netherlands	United Kingdom

(2) States which acceded to the Agreement

Austria-Hungary	Lebanon ⁴
Brazil	Luxembourg
Bulgaria	Poland
Colombia	United States of America
Czechoslovakia ³	

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

German colonies	Myanmar
Iceland and Danish West Indies	New Zealand
Australia	Northern Nigeria
Bahamas	Palestine and Transjordan
Barbados	St. Helena
British Central Africa	Sarawak
British Guinea and Guiana	Seychelles
British Solomon Islands	Sierra Leone
Canada	Somaliland
Fiji Islands	Southern Rhodesia
Gambia	Ceylon
Gibraltar	Trinidad
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Uganda
Gold Coast	Wei-hai-wei
Hong Kong ²	Windward Islands
India	Zanzibar
Jamaica	French colonies
Leeward Islands	Eritrea
Malta	Netherlands colonies

(4) The following colonies, dominions and protectorates consented to concur in article I of the Agreement

Basutoland	Cyprus
Bechuanaland	Natal
Bermuda	Orange River Colony
British East Africa	Southern Nigeria
British Honduras	Straits Settlements
Cape Town	Transvaal

(5) States and territories on behalf of which accession to the Convention of 4 May 1910 on the White Slave Traffic entailed ipso facto accession to the Agreement of 18 May 1904 by virtue of article 8 of the Convention of 1910

Chile	Cuba
-------	------

Egypt
 Finland
 Irish Free State
 Lithuania
 Norway
 Persia
 Siam
 Estonia
 Newfoundland
 Tanganyika
 Union of South Africa
 Kenya
 Nyasaland
 Papua and Norfolk
 Grenada
 St. Lucia
 St. Vincent

Isle of Man
 Japan
 China
 Yugoslavia
 New Guinea
 Nauru
 Jersey
 Guernsey
 Falkland Islands
 Iraq
 Sudan
 Turkey
 Uruguay
 Monaco
 Morocco
 Tunisia
 Mauritius

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976 d	Slovakia ³	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ³	30 Dec 1993 d	Zimbabwe	1 Dec 1998 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d		

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. I, p. 83.

² On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

³ See note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The instrument of accession by the Government of Lebanon was deposited with the Secretary-General on 20 June 1949.

⁵ In a notification received on 16 July 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Agreement as from 10 August 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received, on 2 March 1976, the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 17 June 1974, concerning the application, as from 10 August 1958, of the International Agreement of 18 May 1904 for the Suppression of the "White Slave Traffic", the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Agreement for the Suppression of the 'White Slave Traffic', May 18th, 1904 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

**9. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE
TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910, AND AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, 4 MAY 1949**

Lake Success, 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 August 1951, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949 entered into force, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 14 August 1951, No. 1358.

STATUS: Parties: 55.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 98, p. 101.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol, Succession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol, Succession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol</i>
Algeria.....		31 Oct 1963	Luxembourg.....	14 Mar 1955	
Australia.....	8 Dec 1949		Madagascar.....		9 Oct 1963
Austria.....	7 Jun 1950		Malawi.....		10 Jun 1965
Bahamas.....	10 Jun 1976		Mali.....		2 Feb 1973
Belgium.....	13 Oct 1952		Malta.....		24 Mar 1967
Benin.....		4 Apr 1962	Mauritius.....		18 Jul 1969
Cameroon.....		3 Nov 1961	Mexico.....		21 Feb 1956
Canada.....	4 May 1949		Morocco.....		7 Nov 1956
Central African Republic.....		4 Sep 1962	Netherlands.....	26 Sep 1950	
Chile.....	20 Jun 1949		Niger.....		25 Aug 1961
China ¹	4 May 1949		Norway.....	4 May 1949	
Congo.....		15 Oct 1962	Pakistan.....	16 Jun 1952	
Côte d'Ivoire.....		8 Dec 1961	Senegal.....		2 May 1963
Cuba.....	4 Aug 1965		Sierra Leone.....		13 Mar 1962
Cyprus.....		16 May 1963	Singapore.....		7 Jun 1966
Czech Republic ²	30 Dec 1993		Slovakia ²	28 May 1993	
Denmark.....	1 Mar 1950		South Africa.....	14 Aug 1951	
Egypt.....	16 Sep 1949		Sri Lanka.....	14 Jul 1949	
Fiji.....	12 Jun 1972		Sweden.....	25 Feb 1952	
Finland.....	31 Oct 1949		Switzerland.....	23 Sep 1949	
France.....	5 May 1949		Trinidad and Tobago.....		11 Apr 1966
Germany ³	29 May 1973		Turkey.....	13 Sep 1950	
Ghana.....		7 Apr 1958	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	4 May 1949	
India.....	28 Dec 1949		United Republic of Tanzania.....		18 Mar 1963
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	30 Dec 1959		Yugoslavia.....	26 Apr 1951	
Iraq.....	1 Jun 1949		Zambia.....		26 Mar 1973
Ireland.....	19 Jul 1961				
Italy.....	13 Nov 1952				
Jamaica.....		17 Mar 1965			

Declarations and Reservations
[See the text of the declarations and reservations in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VII.10) and the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 (chapter VII.6).]

Notes:

¹ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

² Czechoslovakia, by virtue of its acceptance of the Protocol of 4 May 1949 amending the Convention of 1910, became a party to the Convention on that same date. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ A notification of reapplication of the Convention of 4 May 1910 was received on 16 July 1974 from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. An instrument of acceptance of the amending Protocol of 4 May 1949 was deposited with the Secretary-General on

the same date on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, the latter has been applying the Convention as amended since 16 July 1974. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

10. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE
TRAFFIC

Paris, 4 May 1910

REGISTRATION: 5 July 1920, No. 8¹.

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Convention.

(1) States which ratified the Convention

Austria-Hungary	Italy
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Portugal
Denmark	Russia
France	Spain
Germany ⁵	Sweden
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	

(2) States which acceded to the Convention

Bulgaria	Lithuania
Chile	Luxembourg
China ²	Monaco
Colombia	Norway
Cuba	Persia
Czechoslovakia ⁴	Poland
Egypt	Siam
Estonia	Switzerland
Finland	Turkey
Irish Free State	Uruguay
Japan	Yugoslavia

(3) The Convention was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

French colonies, Morocco, Tunisia	St. Lucia
Netherlands East and West Indies, Surinam and Curaçao	St. Vincent
Canada	Seychelles
Union of South Africa	British Guiana
Newfoundland	Isle of Man
New Zealand	Jersey
Bahamas	Guernsey
Ceylon	Mauritius
Cyprus	Leeward Islands
Kenya	Falkland Islands
Fiji Islands	Gold Coast
Gibraltar	Iraq
Hong Kong ³	Gambia
Jamaica	Uganda
Malta	Tanganyika
Nyasaland	Burma
Southern Rhodesia	New Guinea
Straits Settlements	Nauru
Trinidad	Sudan
Australia	Sierra Leone
Papua and Norfolk	Palestine and Transjordan
India	Sarawak
Barbados	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
British Honduras	British Solomon Islands
Grenada	Zanzibar

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant</i> ³	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ³	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Bahamas	10 Jun 1976 d	Slovakia ⁴	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ⁴	30 Dec 1993 d	Zimbabwe	1 Dec 1998 d
Fiji	12 Jun 1972 d		
Lebanon	22 Sep 1949 a		

Notes:

¹ Great Britain, *Treaty Series* No. 20 (1912). This Convention is listed under No. 8 a) in the League of Nations *Treaty Series* and in the United Nations *Treaty Series* (Annex C).

² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

⁴ See note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a notification received on 16 July 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 10 August 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 17 June 1974, concerning the application, as from 10 August 1958, of the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, May 4th 1910 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

11. a) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with article 24.
REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.
STATUS: Signatories: 14. Parties: 73.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 271.

Note: The Convention was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 317 (IV)¹ of 2 December 1949.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		21 May 1985 a	Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		14 Apr 1978 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Argentina		15 Nov 1957 a	Liberia	21 Mar 1950	
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya		3 Dec 1956 a
Bangladesh		11 Jan 1985 a	Luxembourg	9 Oct 1950	5 Oct 1983
Belarus		24 Aug 1956 a	Malawi		13 Oct 1965 a
Belgium		22 Jun 1965 a	Mali		23 Dec 1964 a
Bolivia		6 Oct 1983 a	Mauritania		6 Jun 1986 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Mexico		21 Feb 1956 a
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958	Morocco		17 Aug 1973 a
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a	Myanmar	14 Mar 1956	
Burkina Faso		27 Aug 1962 a	Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Cameroon		19 Feb 1982 a	Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Central African Repub- lic		29 Sep 1981 a	Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	11 Jul 1952
Congo		25 Aug 1977 a	Philippines	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Côte d'Ivoire		2 Nov 1999 a	Poland ¹		2 Jun 1952 a
Croatia		12 Oct 1992 d	Portugal ¹¹		30 Sep 1992 a
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a	Republic of Korea...		13 Feb 1962 a
Cyprus		5 Oct 1983 a	Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
Czech Republic ³		30 Dec 1993 d	Russian Federation ..		11 Aug 1954 a
Denmark	12 Feb 1951		Senegal		19 Jul 1979 a
Djibouti		21 Mar 1979 a	Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950	3 Apr 1979	Singapore		26 Oct 1966 a
Egypt ⁴		12 Jun 1959 a	Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Ethiopia		10 Sep 1981 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Finland	27 Feb 1953	8 Jun 1972	South Africa	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
France		19 Nov 1960 a	Spain		18 Jun 1962 a
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a	Sri Lanka		15 Apr 1958 a
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a	Syrian Arab Republic		12 Jun 1959 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954	15 Jun 1993	the former Yugoslav		
Hungary		29 Sep 1955 a	Republic of Mace- donia		18 Jan 1994 d
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953	Togo		14 Mar 1990 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953		Ukraine		15 Nov 1954 a
Iraq		22 Sep 1955 a	Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a	Yemen ⁵		6 Apr 1989 a
Italy		18 Jan 1980 a	Yugoslavia	6 Feb 1951	26 Apr 1951
Japan		1 May 1958 a	Zimbabwe		15 Nov 1995 a
Jordan		13 Apr 1976 a			
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a			

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

AFGHANISTAN

Reservation:

"Whereas, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not agree with the procedure of referring disputes arising between the Parties to the Convention relating to its interpretation of application, to the International Court of Justice, at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute, therefore, it does not undertake any commitment regarding observation of article 22 of the present Convention."

ALBANIA

Declaration:

Thanks to the conditions created by the popular democratic régime in Albania, the offences covered by this Convention do not find favourable ground for development there, since the social conditions which give rise to such offences have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the importance of the campaign against these offences in the countries where they still exist and the international importance of that campaign, the People's Republic of Albania has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Reservation to article 22:

The People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which stipulates that any dispute between the parties to the Convention relating to its interpretation, application or execution shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. The People's Republic of Albania declares that with respect to the competence of the International Court in that connexion, it will continue to maintain as in the past that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case.

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, which provides for the compulsory competence of the International Court of Justice and declares that the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

BELARUS^{6,7,8}

BULGARIA⁶

Declaration:

The offences referred to in the Convention are unknown under the socialist régime of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the conditions favouring them have been eliminated. Nevertheless, since it is important to counteract these offences in the countries where they still exist, and since it is important to the international community that such action should be taken, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted by the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 2 December 1949.

ETHIOPIA

Reservation:

"Socialist Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by article 22 of the Convention."

FINLAND

Reservation to article 9:

"Finland reserves itself the right to leave the decision whether its citizens will or will not be prosecuted for a crime committed abroad to Finland's competent authority;"

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic declares that, until further notice, this Convention will only be applicable to the metropolitan territory of the French Republic.

HUNGARY^{6,7,9}

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Lao People's Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 which state that disputes between the Parties to the Convention relating to its interpretation or application shall, at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that, with respect to the competence of the International Court concerning disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention, for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is necessary.

MALAWI

"The Government of Malawi accedes to this Convention with the exception of article 22 thereof, the effects of which are reserved."

ROMANIA^{6,10}

RUSSIAN FEDERATION⁸

Declaration:

In the Soviet Union the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Soviet Union has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on 2 December 1949 at the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

UKRAINE⁸

Declaration:

In the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic the social conditions which give rise to the offences covered by the Convention have been eliminated. Nevertheless, in view of the international importance of suppressing these offences, the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has decided to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted on

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Resolutions (A/125 and Corr.1 and 2)*, p. 33.

² The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 16 July 1974 with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 943, p. 339. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 14 March 1958. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ Accession by the United Arab Republic. See note 5 in chapter I.1.

⁵ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

⁶ In a communication received on 13 May 1955, the Government of Haiti informed the Secretary-General that it considers that in case of dispute it should be possible for either of the Contracting Parties concerned, without previous agreement between them, to refer a dispute to the International Court of Justice and that consequently it does not accept the reservation entered into by Bulgaria.

On that same date, the Government of South Africa informed the Secretary-General that it regards article 22 as fundamental to the Convention and cannot, therefore, accept the reservation entered into by Bulgaria.

Similar communications were received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Haiti and South Africa in respect of the reservations made by the Governments of Belarus, Hungary and Romania.

On 24 June 1992, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 22 of the Convention made upon accession which reads as follows:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares, with respect to the competence of the International Court of Justice in disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, that the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each particular case before any dispute whatsoever can be referred to the Court.

⁷ The Government of the Philippines informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservations made by the Governments of Belarus and Hungary because it feels that the competence to the International Court of Justice of any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention should not be made dependent on the consent of all parties.

⁸ In communications received on 8 March 1989, 19 April 1989 and 20 April 1989, respectively, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Belarus and Ukraine, notified the Secretary-General that they had decided to withdraw the reservations relating to article 22 made upon accession. For the texts of the reservations see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 196, p. 349, vol. 1527 and vol. 201, p. 374, respectively.

⁹ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation relating to article 22 made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1427, p. 407.

¹⁰ In a communication received on 2 April 1997, the Government of Romania notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation relating to article 22 made upon accession.

¹¹ On 7 July 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (18 November 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (3 December 1999):

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 on 13 April 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macau, which is Annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Basic Law), which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macau may continue to be implemented in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, adopted at New York on 2 December 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), which applies to Macau at present, will continue to apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention.

11. b) Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 July 1951, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol.
 REGISTRATION: 25 July 1951, No. 1342.
 STATUS: Signatories: 14. Parties: 34.
 TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 316.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania		6 Nov 1958 a	Luxembourg	9 Oct 1950	5 Oct 1983
Argentina		1 Dec 1960 a	Mexico ¹		21 Feb 1956 a
Belarus ¹		24 Aug 1956 a	Myanmar	14 Mar 1956	
Belgium		22 Jun 1965 a	Niger		10 Jun 1977 a
Brazil	5 Oct 1951	12 Sep 1958	Norway		23 Jan 1952 a
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1955 a	Pakistan	21 Mar 1950	
Cuba		4 Sep 1952 a	Philippines	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952
Czech Republic ²		30 Dec 1993 d	Poland		2 Jun 1952 a
Denmark	12 Feb 1951		Republic of Korea ...		13 Feb 1962 a
Ecuador	24 Mar 1950		Romania		15 Feb 1955 a
Egypt ^{1,3}		12 Jun 1959 a	Russian Federation ...		11 Aug 1954 a
Finland	27 Feb 1953		Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Guinea		26 Apr 1962 a	South Africa	16 Oct 1950	10 Oct 1951
Haiti		26 Aug 1953 a	Spain ¹		18 Jun 1962 a
Honduras	13 Apr 1954		Sri Lanka		7 Aug 1958 a
India	9 May 1950	9 Jan 1953	Syrian Arab Republic ^{1,3}		12 Jun 1959 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953		Togo		14 Mar 1990 a
Israel		28 Dec 1950 a	Ukraine		15 Nov 1954 a
Japan		1 May 1958 a	Venezuela		18 Dec 1968 a
Kuwait		20 Nov 1968 a	Yugoslavia	6 Feb 1951	26 Apr 1951
Liberia	21 Mar 1950				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ¹		3 Dec 1956 a			

Notes:

¹ In communications received on the dates indicated in parentheses, the Governments of the following States notified the Secretary-General that their instruments of accession to the Convention also apply to the Final Protocol: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (15 November 1956); Libyan Arab Republic (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (7 January

1957); Mexico (16 April 1956); Spain (23 August 1962); United Arab Republic (Egypt) (Syrian Arab Republic) (20 October 1959).

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Protocol on 14 March 1958. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ Accession by the United Arab Republic. See note 5 in chapter I.1

CHAPTER VIII
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

**1. PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
CIRCULATION OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PULICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA
ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923**

Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 November 1947, in accordance with article V test¹.
REGISTRATION: 2 February 1950, No. 709.
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 34.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 46, p. 169.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 126 (II)² of 20 October 1947.

<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		12 Nov 1947 s	Italy		16 Jun 1949 s
Albania		25 Jul 1949 A	Luxembourg	12 Nov 1947	14 Mar 1955 A
Australia		13 Nov 1947 s	Mexico		4 Feb 1948 s
Austria		4 Aug 1950 s	Myanmar		13 May 1949 s
Belgium		12 Nov 1947 s	Netherlands ⁸	[12 Nov 1947	7 Mar 1949 A]
Brazil	17 Mar 1948	3 Apr 1950 A	New Zealand		28 Oct 1948 s
Canada		24 Nov 1947 s	Norway	12 Nov 1947	28 Nov 1947 A
China ^{4,5}		12 Nov 1947 s	Pakistan		12 Nov 1947 s
Cuba		2 Dec 1983 A	Poland		21 Dec 1950 A
Czech Republic ⁶		30 Dec 1993 d	Romania		2 Nov 1950 s
Denmark ⁷	[12 Nov 1947	21 Nov 1949 A]	Russian Federation		18 Dec 1947 s
Egypt		12 Nov 1947 s	Slovakia ⁶		28 May 1993 d
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d	Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Finland		6 Jan 1949 A	South Africa		12 Nov 1947 s
Greece	9 Mar 1951	5 Apr 1960 A	Turkey		12 Nov 1947 s
Guatemala	9 Jul 1948	26 Aug 1949 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		16 May 1949 s
Hungary		2 Feb 1950 s	Yugoslavia		12 Nov 1947 s
India		12 Nov 1947 s			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 Jul 1953				
Ireland		28 Feb 1952 A			

Declarations and Reservations
*(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made
upon definitive signature, acceptance or succession.)*

CUBA

Declaration:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the content of article 9 of the Convention of 1923, as amended by the Protocol, is discriminatory in character in that it denies a number of States the right of accession, thus violating the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers, with respect to the provisions contained in article 15 of the Convention of 1923, as amended by the Protocol, that differences in interpretation or implementation of that article must be resolved by direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel.

Notes:

¹ The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 2 February 1950, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Resolutions (A/519)*, p. 32.

³ An instrument of acceptance of the Protocol was deposited on 2 December 1975 with the Secretary-General on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic. A "notification of reapplication" of the Convention of 1923 by the German Democratic Republic had been deposited with the Secretary-General on 21 February 1974 (see note 1 in chapter VIII.2). See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁵ On 6 June 1997, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

⁶ Czechoslovakia had signed the Protocol definitively on 12 November 1947. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁷ See note 4 in chapter VIII.2.

⁸ See note 5 in chapter VIII.2.

**2. CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF, AND TRAFFIC IN,
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923 AND
AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12
NOVEMBER 1947**

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 2 February 1950, the date on which the amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 12 November 1947, entered into force in accordance with paragraph 2 of article V of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 2 February 1950, No. 710.

STATUS: Parties: 54.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 46, p. 201.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended by the Protocol, Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol (a), Succession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol (d)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Convention and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Convention as amended by the Protocol, Accession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol (a), Succession to the Convention as amended by the Protocol (d)</i>
Afghanistan	12 Nov 1947		Madagascar		10 Apr 1963 a
Albania	25 Jul 1949		Malawi		22 Jul 1965 a
Australia	13 Nov 1947		Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Austria	4 Aug 1950		Malta		24 Mar 1967 d
Belarus		8 Sep 1998 d	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Belgium	12 Nov 1947		Mexico	4 Feb 1948	
Brazil	3 Apr 1950		Myanmar	13 May 1949	
Cambodia		30 Mar 1959 a	Netherlands ⁵	[7 Mar 1949]	
Canada	24 Nov 1947		New Zealand	28 Oct 1948	
China ²	12 Nov 1947		Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Cuba	2 Dec 1983		Norway	28 Nov 1947	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d	Pakistan	12 Nov 1947	
Czech Republic ³		30 Dec 1993 d	Poland	21 Dec 1950	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Romania	2 Nov 1950	
Denmark ⁴	[21 Nov 1949]		Russian Federation	18 Dec 1947	
Egypt	12 Nov 1947		Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971		Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Finland	6 Jan 1949		Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d	South Africa	12 Nov 1947	
Greece	5 Apr 1960		Sri Lanka		15 Apr 1958 a
Guatemala	26 Aug 1949		Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Haiti		26 Aug 1953	Turkey	12 Nov 1947	
Hungary	2 Feb 1950		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16 May 1949	
India	12 Nov 1947		United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
Ireland	28 Feb 1952		Yugoslavia	12 Nov 1947	
Italy	16 Jun 1949		Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d
Jamaica		30 Jul 1964 d			
Jordan		11 May 1959 a			
Lesotho		28 Nov 1975 d			
Luxembourg	14 Mar 1955				

Notes:

¹ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 21 February 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stat-

ed that [it] had declared the reapplication of the Convention as from 18 December 1958. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ Czechoslovakia, by virtue of its definitive signature of the Protocol of 12 November 1947 amending the Convention of 1923, was a participant in the Convention on that same date. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ A notification of denunciation was received on 16 August 1967. In communicating this notification, the Government of Denmark has informed the Secretary-General that the denunciation was intended to apply also in relation to the States parties to the 1923 Convention (chapter VIII.3) which had not yet become parties to the Protocol of 12 November 1947 amending the said Convention (chapter VIII.1). The denunciation took effect on 16 August 1968.

⁵ On 30 July 1985, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Netherlands a notification of denunciation of the said Protocol and Convention. The notification specifies that the denunciation shall apply in respect of the Kingdom in Europe only and that the Protocol and the Convention will therefore remain in force in the Netherlands Antilles. The notification also indicated that the reason for the denunciation is the following:

" . . . under the Act of 3 July 1985 (Bulletin of Acts, Orders and Decrees No. 385) the provisions of the Dutch Criminal Code were amended in such a way that it is no longer possible for the Netherlands to comply fully with the international obligations it assumed under the Convention. Article I of the Convention contains - *inter alia* - the obligation to make it a punishable offence to make, produce or have in possession, to import, convey or export obscene publications or any other obscene objects for the purposes of distribution or public exhibition.

"The new provisions of the Dutch Criminal Code fulfill this requirement only with regard to the portrayal of - or to any medium of information which portrays - sexual activity involving persons under the age of sixteen (i.e. child pornography). As regards the other forms of pornography, the shop windows, to send such images or objects unsolicited through the mail or to supply, offer or show them to children. Since the Convention does not contain any provision which would allow the Netherlands to make punishable only those offences included in the amended Criminal Code, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has no other choice than to denounce the Convention for the Netherlands."

3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Geneva, 12 September 1923

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 August 1924, in accordance with article 11.
REGISTRATION: 7 August 1924, No. 685¹.

Ratifications or definitive accessions

Afghanistan	(May 10th, 1937 a)	
Albania	(October 13th, 1924)	
Austria	(January 12th, 1925)	
Belgium	(July 31st, 1926)	
Includes also the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Rwanda-Urundi.		
Brazil	(September 19th, 1931)	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²	(December 11th, 1925)	
Does not include any of the Colonies, Overseas Possessions, Protectorates or Territories under His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty or authority.		
<i>Newfoundland</i>	(December 31st, 1925 a)	
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>	(December 31st, 1925 a)	
<i>Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong-Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands, Malay States [(a) Federated Malay States; (b) Non-Federated Malay States: Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu], Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria [(a) Colony, (b) Protectorate, (c) Cameroons under British Mandate], Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar</i>		
<i>Bahamas, Bermuda, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Palestine, St. Helena, Trans-Jordan</i>	(May 23rd, 1927 a)	
<i>Jamaica</i>	(August 22nd, 1927 a)	
<i>British Guiana</i>	(September 23rd, 1929 a)	
<i>Burma</i> ³		
Cznada	(May 23rd, 1924 a)	
Australia (including the territories of <i>Papua and Norfolk Island</i> and the mandated territories of <i>New Guinea and Nauru</i>) (June 29th, 1935 a)		
New Zealand, including the mandated territory of <i>Western Samoa</i> (December 11th, 1925)		
Union of South Africa, including the mandated territory of <i>South West Africa</i> (Dec. 11th, 1925)		
Ireland	(September 15th, 1930)	
India	(December 11th, 1925)	
Bulgaria	(July 1st, 1924)	
China ⁴	(February 24th, 1926)	
Colombia	(November 8th, 1934)	
Cuba	(September 20th, 1934)	
Czechoslovakia ⁵	(April 11th, 1927)	
Denmark ⁶	(May 6th, 1930)	
With regard to Article IV, see also Article I. The acts mentioned in Article I are punishable under the rules of Danish law only if they fall within the provisions of Article 184 of the Danish Penal		
		Code, which inflicts penalties upon any person publishing obscene writings, or placing on sale, distributing, or otherwise circulating or publicly exposing obscene images. Further, it is to be observed that the Danish legislation relating to the Press contains special provisions on the subject of the persons who may be prosecuted for Press offences. The latter provisions apply to the acts covered by Article 184 in so far as these acts can be considered as Press offences. The modification of Danish legislation on these points must await the revision of the Danish Penal Code, which is likely to be effected in the near future.
Egypt	(October 29th, 1924 a)	
Estonia	(March 10th, 1936 a)	
Finland	(June 29th, 1925)	
France	(January 16th, 1940)	
The French Government does not assume any obligation as regards its colonies or Protectorates or the Territories placed under its mandate.		
<i>Morocco</i>	(May 7th, 1940 a)	
Germany	(May 11th, 1925)	
Greece	(October 9th, 1929)	
Guatemala	(October 25th, 1933 a)	
Hungary	(February 12th, 1929)	
Iran	(September 28th, 1932)	
Iraq	(April 26th, 1929 a)	
Italy	(July 8th, 1924)	
Japan ⁷	(May 13th, 1936)	
The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention are in no way derogatory to the acts of the Japanese judicial authorities in the application of Japanese laws and decrees.		
Latvia	(October 7th, 1925)	
Luxembourg ⁸	(August 10th, 1927)	
Subject to reservation "that, in the application of the penal clauses of the Convention, the Luxembourg authorities will observe the closing paragraph of Article 24 of the Constitution of the Grand-Duchy, which provides that proceedings may not be taken against the publisher, printer or distributor if the author is known and if he is a Luxembourg subject residing in the Grand-Duchy".		
San Marino	(April 21st, 1926 a)	
Monaco	(May 11th, 1925)	
Netherlands ⁹ (including <i>Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao</i>) (September 13th, 1927)		
Norway	(May 8th, 1929 a)	
Paraguay	(October 21st, 1933 a)	
Poland	(March 8th, 1927)	
Portugal	(October 4th, 1927)	
Romania	(June 7th, 1926)	
Salvador	(July 2nd, 1937)	
Spain	(December 19th, 1924)	
Switzerland	(January 20th, 1926)	
Thailand	(July 28th, 1924)	

The Thai Government reserve full right to enforce the provisions of the present Convention against foreigners in Thailand in accordance with the principles prevailing for applying Thai legislation to such foreigners.

Turkey
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 Yugoslavia

(September 12th, 1929)
 (July 8th, 1935 a)
 (May 2nd, 1929)

Signatures or accessions not yet perfected by ratification

Argentine Republic (a)
 Costa Rica
 Honduras
 Lithuania

Panama
 Peru (a)
 Uruguay

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant</i> ^{2,10,11}	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ^{2,10,11}	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Czech Republic ⁵	30 Dec 1993 d	Slovakia ⁵	28 May 1993 d
Denmark ⁶	[21 Nov 1949 a]	Solomon Islands.....	3 Sep 1981 d
Fiji.....	1 Nov 1971 d	Zimbabwe.....	1 Dec 1998 d
Mexico	9 Jan 1948 a		

Notes:

¹ See League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 27, p. 213.

² On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following reservation:

[The Government of China] will not be bound by the provisions of article 15 of the [said Convention].

³ See note 3 in part II.2 in the League of Nations Treaties.

⁴ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (see note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁵ See note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁶ See note 4 in chapter VIII.2.

⁷ By a communication dated February 14th, 1936, the Japanese Government withdrew the declaration regarding Taiwan, Chosen, the leased territory of Kwantung, Karafuto and the territories under Japanese mandate, expressed at the time of signing the Convention. For the text of that declaration, see League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 27, p. 232.

⁸ This ratification, given subject to reservation, has been submitted to the signatory States for acceptance.

⁹ See note 5 in chapter VIII.2.

¹⁰ See note 1 in chapter VIII.2.

¹¹ In a notification received on 25 January 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany denounced the Convention. The denunciation was accompanied by the following declaration:

Under the Fourth Law for the Reform of Criminal Law, Section 184 of the German Criminal Code as amended by Article 1 of this Law, departs in certain respects from the rules laid down in the International Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany found it necessary, therefore, to denounce this International Convention.

In its original version Section 184 of the Criminal Code contained a general prohibition to produce and circulate obscene publications. The newly adopted paragraphs of that Section, which will enter into force 14 months after the promulgation of the Fourth Law of 25 November 1973 for the Reform of Criminal Law, contain the following provisions:

1. It is prohibited to make or produce and to distribute sadistic, pedophilic and sodomitic publications of a pornographic nature.

2. It continues to be prohibited to show pornographic motion pictures in public cinemas.

3. In respect of other pornographic publications, the following rules are upheld:

Protection of the general public (e.g. the exhibition of pornographic publications is prohibited), protection of persons who do not wish to be confronted with pornography (it is forbidden to send unsolicited pornographic publications), and protection of youth (to protect the young, certain marketing methods such as mail order trade are prohibited; in addition, the Law places a total ban on advertising pornographic publications).

See also note 10 above.

**4. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 4 MAY 1910**

Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1949, in accordance with article 5¹.
REGISTRATION: 4 May 1949, No. 445.
STATUS: Signatories: 16. Parties: 35.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 30, p. 3.

Note: The Protocol was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 256 (III)² of 3 December 1948.

<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Australia		8 Dec 1949 s	Luxembourg	4 May 1949	14 Mar 1955 A
Austria		4 Aug 1950 s	Mexico		22 Jul 1952 A
Belgium	20 May 1949	13 Oct 1952 A	Netherlands	2 Jun 1949	26 Sep 1950 A
Brazil	4 May 1949		New Zealand		14 Oct 1950 s
Canada		4 May 1949 s	Norway		4 May 1949 s
China ^{4,5}		4 May 1949 s	Pakistan	13 May 1949	4 May 1951 A
Colombia	1 Jun 1949		Romania ⁷		2 Nov 1950 s
Cuba	4 May 1949	2 Dec 1983 A	Russian Federation ⁷		14 May 1949 s
Czech Republic ⁶		30 Dec 1993 d	Slovakia ⁶		28 May 1993 d
Denmark	21 Nov 1949	1 Mar 1950 A	Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Egypt	9 May 1949	16 Sep 1949 A	South Africa		1 Sep 1950 s
El Salvador	5 May 1949		Sri Lanka		14 Jul 1949 s
Fiji		1 Nov 1971 d	Switzerland		23 Sep 1949 A
Finland		31 Oct 1949 A	Turkey	4 May 1949	13 Sep 1950 A
France		5 May 1949 s	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁵		4 May 1949 s
Iceland		25 Oct 1950 A	United States of America	4 May 1949	14 Aug 1950 A
India	12 May 1949	28 Dec 1949 A	Yugoslavia	4 May 1949	29 Apr 1953 A
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 Dec 1949	30 Dec 1959 A			
Iraq	1 Jun 1949	14 Sep 1950 A			
Ireland		28 Feb 1952 A			
Italy		13 Nov 1952 A			

Notes:

¹ The amendments set forth in the annex to the Protocol entered into force on 1 March 1950, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Resolutions (A/810)*, p. 164.

³ An instrument of acceptance of the Protocol was deposited on 2 December 1975 with the Secretary-General by the Government of the German Democratic Republic with a declaration. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 987, p. 410. A "notification of reapplication" of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 on behalf of the German Democratic Republic had been deposited with the Secretary-General on 4 October 1974. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁵ On 6 June and 10 June 1997, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

⁶ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Protocol on 9 May 1949 and 21 June 1951, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In signing the Protocol, the Governments of the People's Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that they are not in agreement with article 7 of the annex to the said Protocol.

5. AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910, AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, 4 MAY 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1950, the date on which the amendments to the Agreement, set forth in the annex to the Protocol of 4 May 1949, entered into force in accordance with the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol.

REGISTRATION: 1 March 1950, No. 728.

STATUS: Parties: 55.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 47, p. 159.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Agreement and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Agreement as amended by the Protocol, Accession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol (a), Succession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature of the Protocol, Acceptance of the Protocol, Succession to the Agreement and the Protocol</i>	<i>Ratification of the Agreement as amended by the Protocol, Accession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol (a), Succession to the Agreement as amended by the Protocol (d)</i>
Australia	8 Dec 1949		Malawi		22 Jul 1965 a
Austria	4 Aug 1950		Malaysia		31 Aug 1957 d
Belarus	8 Sep 1998		Malta		24 Mar 1967 d
Belgium	13 Oct 1952		Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Cambodia		30 Mar 1959 a	Mexico	22 Jul 1952	
Canada	4 May 1949		Myanmar ⁴		13 May 1949 a
China ²	4 May 1949		Netherlands	26 Sep 1950	
Cuba	2 Dec 1983		New Zealand	14 Oct 1950	
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d	Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Czech Republic ³		30 Dec 1993 d	Norway	4 May 1949	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Pakistan	4 May 1951	
Denmark	1 Mar 1950		Romania	2 Nov 1950	
Egypt	16 Sep 1949		Russian Federation	14 May 1949	
Fiji	1 Nov 1971		Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Finland	31 Oct 1949		Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
France	5 May 1949		Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d	South Africa	1 Sep 1950	
Haiti ⁴		26 Aug 1953	Sri Lanka	14 Jul 1949	
Iceland	25 Oct 1950		Switzerland	23 Sep 1949	
India	28 Dec 1949		Trinidad and Tobago		11 Apr 1966 d
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30 Dec 1959		Turkey	13 Sep 1950	
Iraq	14 Sep 1950		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 May 1949	
Ireland	28 Feb 1952		United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
Italy	13 Nov 1952		United States of America	14 Aug 1950	
Jamaica ⁴		30 Jul 1964 a	Yugoslavia	29 Apr 1953	
Jordan ⁴		11 May 1959 a	Zambia		1 Nov 1974 d
Lesotho		28 Nov 1975 d			
Luxembourg	14 Mar 1955				
Madagascar		10 Apr 1963 a			

Notes:

¹ See note 3 in chapter VIII.4.

² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 3 in chapter I.1).

³ Czechoslovakia, by virtue of its acceptance on 21 June 1951 of the Protocol of 4 May 1949 amending the Agreement of 1910, was a participant in the Agreement on that same date. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ States whose ratification of or accession to the Convention of 12 September 1923 as amended, in accordance with its article 10, *ipso*

facto and without special notification involved concomitant and full acceptance of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 as amended.

6. AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS

Paris, 4 May 1910

REGISTRATION: 5 July 1920, No. 22¹.

The following list was provided by the Government of France at the time of the transfer to the Secretary-General of the depositary functions in respect of the Agreement

(1) States which ratified the Agreement

Austria-Hungary	Italy
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Portugal
Denmark	Russia
France	Spain
Germany	Switzerland
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America

(2) States which acceded to the Agreement

Albania	Latvia
Bulgaria	Luxembourg
China ^{2,3}	Monaco
Czechoslovakia ⁴	Norway
Egypt	Poland
Estonia	Romania
Finland	San Marino
Ireland	Siam

(3) The Agreement was declared applicable to the following colonies, dominions and protectorates

Australia	Mauritius
Bahamas	Netherlands East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao
Barbados	Newfoundland
Basutoland	New Zealand
Bechuanaland	Northern Nigeria
Belgian Congo	Northern Rhodesia
and Ruanda-Urundi	Nyasaland
Bermuda	Palestine
British East Africa	St. Helena
British Guiana	Samoa
British Honduras	Seychelles
Canada	Sierra Leone
Ceylon	Solomon Islands
Cyprus	Somaliland
Falkland Islands	Southern Nigeria
Fiji	Southern Rhodesia
Gambia	South West Africa
German Colonies	Straits Settlements
Gibraltar	Swaziland
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Tanganyika
Gold Coast	Transjordan
Hong Kong ³	Trinidad and Tobago
Iceland and Danish West Indies	Turks and Caicos Islands
India	Uganda
Iraq	Union of South Africa
Jamaica	Virgin Islands
Kenya	Wei-hai-wei
Leeward Islands	Western Pacific Islands
(Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis)	Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)
Malay States	Zanzibar
Malta	

(4) States which by their accession to or their ratification of the Convention of 12 September 1923 for the Suppression of the Circulation of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publications, ipso facto accepted the Agreement of 4 May 1910 by virtue of article 10 of the Convention of 12 September 1923

Afghanistan
Colombia
Cuba
Salvador
Greece
Guatemala

Iran
Japan
Mexico
Paraguay
Turkey
Yugoslavia

Actions subsequent to the assumption of depositary functions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

<i>Participant</i> ⁵	<i>Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ⁵	<i>Succession (d)</i>
Czech Republic ⁴	30 Dec 1993 d	Slovakia ⁴	28 May 1993 d
Fiji	1 Nov 1971 d	Zimbabwe	1 Dec 1998 d

Notes:

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 103, p. 251. This Agreement is listed under No. 22a in the League of Nations *Treaty Series* and in the United Nations *Treaty Series* (Annex C).

² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[*Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.*]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[*Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.*]

⁴ See note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 4 October 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic stated that the German Democratic Republic had declared the reapplication of the Convention as of 18 December 1958.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 2 March 1976 the following communication from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

With reference to the communication by the German Democratic Republic of 30 September 1974, concerning the application, as from 18 December 1958, of the Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that in the relation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic the declaration of application has no retroactive effect beyond 21 June 1973.

Subsequently, in a communication received on 17 June 1976, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in accordance with the applicable rules of international law and the international practice of States the regulations on the reapplication of agreements concluded under international law are an internal affair of the successor State concerned. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic was entitled to determine the date of reapplication of the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, May 4th, 1910 to which it established its status as a party by way of succession."

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

CHAPTER IX

HEALTH

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

New York, 22 July 1946

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 April 1948, in accordance with article 80.
REGISTRATION: 7 April 1948, No. 221.
STATUS: Signatories: 60. Parties: 189.⁶
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, p. 185 (with regard to the text of subsequent amendments, see further under each series of amendments).

Note: The Constitution was drawn up by the International Health Conference, which had been convened pursuant to resolution I (1)¹ of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 15 February 1946. The Conference was held at New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946. In addition to the Constitution, the Conference drew up the Final Act, the Arrangements for the Establishment of an Interim Commission of the World Health Organization and the Protocol concerning the *Office international d'hygiène publique*, for the text of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 3.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan		19 Apr 1948 A	China ²		22 Jul 1946 s
Albania	22 Jul 1946	26 May 1947 A	Colombia	22 Jul 1946	14 May 1959 A
Algeria		8 Nov 1962 A	Comoros		9 Dec 1975 A
Andorra		15 Jan 1997 A	Congo		26 Oct 1960 A
Angola		15 Feb 1976 A	Cook Islands		9 May 1984 A
Antigua and Barbuda		12 Mar 1984 A	Costa Rica	22 Jul 1946	17 Mar 1949 A
Argentina	22 Jul 1946	22 Oct 1948 A	Côte d'Ivoire		28 Oct 1960 A
Armenia		4 May 1992 A	Croatia		11 Jun 1992 A
Australia	22 Jul 1946	2 Feb 1948 A	Cuba	22 Jul 1946	9 May 1950 A
Austria	22 Jul 1946	30 Jun 1947 A	Cyprus		16 Jan 1961 A
Azerbaijan		2 Oct 1992 A	Czech Republic ³		22 Jan 1993 A
Bahamas		1 Apr 1974 A	Democratic People's Republic of Korea		19 May 1973 A
Bahrain		2 Nov 1971 A	Democratic Republic of the Congo		24 Feb 1961 A
Bangladesh		19 May 1972 A	Denmark	22 Jul 1946	19 Apr 1948 A
Barbados		25 Apr 1967 A	Djibouti		10 Mar 1978 A
Belarus	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1948 A	Dominica		13 Aug 1981 A
Belgium	22 Jul 1946	25 Jun 1948 A	Dominican Republic	22 Jul 1946	21 Jun 1948 A
Belize		23 Aug 1990 A	Ecuador	22 Jul 1946	1 Mar 1949 A
Benin		20 Sep 1960 A	Egypt	22 Jul 1946	16 Dec 1947 A
Bhutan		8 Mar 1982 A	El Salvador	22 Jul 1946	22 Jun 1948 A
Bolivia	22 Jul 1946	23 Dec 1949 A	Equatorial Guinea		5 May 1980 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		10 Sep 1992 A	Eritrea		24 Jul 1993 A
Botswana		26 Feb 1975 A	Ethiopia	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947 A
Brazil	22 Jul 1946	2 Jun 1948 A	Fiji		1 Jan 1972 A
Brunei Darussalam		25 Mar 1985 A	Finland	22 Jul 1946	7 Oct 1947 A
Bulgaria	22 Jul 1946	9 Jun 1948 A	France	22 Jul 1946	16 Jun 1948 A
Burkina Faso		4 Oct 1960 A	Gabon		21 Nov 1960 A
Burundi		22 Oct 1962 A	Gambia		26 Apr 1971 A
Cambodia		17 May 1950 A	Georgia		26 May 1992 A
Cameroon		6 May 1960 A	Germany ^{4,5}		29 May 1951 A
Canada	22 Jul 1946	29 Aug 1946 A	Ghana		8 Apr 1957 A
Cape Verde		5 Jan 1976 A	Greece	22 Jul 1946	12 Mar 1948 A
Central African Republic		20 Sep 1960 A	Grenada		4 Dec 1974 A
Chad		1 Jan 1961 A	Guatemala	22 Jul 1946	26 Aug 1949 A
Chile	22 Jul 1946	15 Oct 1948 A	Guinea		19 May 1959 A

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>
Guinea-Bissau.....		29 Jul 1974 A	Peru.....	22 Jul 1946	11 Nov 1949 A
Guyana.....		27 Sep 1966 A	Philippines.....	22 Jul 1946	9 Jul 1948 A
Haiti.....	22 Jul 1946	12 Aug 1947 A	Poland.....	22 Jul 1946	6 May 1948 A
Honduras.....	22 Jul 1946	8 Apr 1949 A	Portugal.....	22 Jul 1946	13 Feb 1948 A
Hungary.....	19 Feb 1947	17 Jun 1948 A	Qatar.....		11 May 1972 A
Iceland.....		17 Jun 1948 A	Republic of Korea...		17 Aug 1949 A
India.....	22 Jul 1946	12 Jan 1948 A	Republic of Moldova..		4 May 1992 A
Indonesia.....		23 May 1950 A	Romania.....		8 Jun 1948 A
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	22 Jul 1946	23 Nov 1946 A	Russian Federation... 22 Jul 1946		24 Mar 1948 A
Iraq.....	22 Jul 1946	23 Sep 1947 A	Rwanda.....		7 Nov 1962 A
Ireland.....	22 Jul 1946	20 Oct 1947 A	Saint Kitts and Nevis..		3 Dec 1984 A
Israel.....		21 Jun 1949 A	Saint Lucia.....		11 Nov 1980 A
Italy.....	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947 A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		1 Sep 1983 A
Jamaica.....		21 Mar 1963 A	Samoa.....		16 May 1962 A
Japan.....		16 May 1951 A	San Marino.....		12 May 1980 A
Jordan.....	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1947 A	Sao Tome and Principe		23 Mar 1976 A
Kazakhstan.....		19 Aug 1992 A	Saudi Arabia.....	22 Jul 1946	26 May 1947 A
Kenya.....		27 Jan 1964 A	Senegal.....		31 Oct 1960 A
Kiribati.....		26 Jul 1984 A	Seychelles.....		11 Sep 1979 A
Kuwait.....		9 May 1960 A	Sierra Leone.....		20 Oct 1961 A
Kyrgyzstan.....		29 Apr 1992 A	Singapore.....		25 Feb 1966 A
Lao People's Democratic Republic...		17 May 1950 A	Slovakia ³		4 Feb 1993 A
Latvia.....		4 Dec 1991 A	Slovenia.....		7 May 1992 A
Lebanon.....	22 Jul 1946	19 Jan 1949 A	Solomon Islands.....		4 Apr 1983 A
Lesotho.....		7 Jul 1967 A	Somalia.....		26 Jan 1961 A
Liberia.....	22 Jul 1946	14 Mar 1947 A	South Africa.....	22 Jul 1946	7 Aug 1947 A
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....		16 May 1952 A	Spain.....		28 May 1951 A
Lithuania.....		25 Nov 1991 A	Sri Lanka.....		7 Jul 1948 A
Luxembourg.....	22 Jul 1946	3 Jun 1949 A	Sudan.....		14 May 1956 A
Madagascar.....		16 Jan 1961 A	Suriname.....		25 Mar 1976 A
Malawi.....		9 Apr 1965 A	Swaziland.....		16 Apr 1973 A
Malaysia.....		24 Apr 1958 A	Sweden.....	13 Jan 1947	28 Aug 1947 A
Maldives.....		5 Nov 1965 A	Switzerland.....	22 Jul 1946	26 Mar 1947 A
Mali.....		17 Oct 1960 A	Syrian Arab Republic..	22 Jul 1946	18 Dec 1946 A
Malta.....		1 Feb 1965 A	Tajikistan.....		4 May 1992 A
Marshall Islands.....		5 Jun 1991 A	Thailand.....	22 Jul 1946	26 Sep 1947 A
Mauritania.....		7 Mar 1961 A	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		22 Apr 1993 A
Mauritius.....		9 Dec 1968 A	Togo.....		13 May 1960 A
Mexico.....	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1948 A	Tonga.....		14 Aug 1975 A
Micronesia (Federated States of).....		14 Aug 1991 A	Trinidad and Tobago..		3 Jan 1963 A
Monaco.....		8 Jul 1948 A	Tunisia.....		14 May 1956 A
Mongolia.....		18 Apr 1962 A	Turkey.....	22 Jul 1946	2 Jan 1948 A
Morocco.....		14 May 1956 A	Turkmenistan.....		2 Jul 1992 A
Mozambique.....		11 Sep 1975 A	Tuvalu.....		7 May 1993 A
Myanmar.....		1 Jul 1948 A	Uganda.....		7 Mar 1963 A
Namibia.....		23 Apr 1990 A	Ukraine.....	22 Jul 1946	3 Apr 1948 A
Nauru.....		9 May 1994 A	United Arab Emirates..		30 Mar 1972 A
Nepal.....		2 Sep 1953 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..		22 Jul 1946 s
Netherlands.....	22 Jul 1946	25 Apr 1947 A	United Republic of Tanzania ⁶		
New Zealand.....	22 Jul 1946	10 Dec 1946 A	United States of America ⁷	22 Jul 1946	21 Jun 1948 A
Nicaragua.....	22 Jul 1946	24 Apr 1950 A	Uruguay.....	22 Jul 1946	22 Apr 1949 A
Niger.....		5 Oct 1960 A	Uzbekistan.....		22 May 1992 A
Nigeria.....		25 Nov 1960 A	Vanuatu.....		7 Mar 1983 A
Niue.....		5 May 1994 A	Venezuela.....	22 Jul 1946	7 Jul 1948 A
Norway.....	22 Jul 1946	18 Aug 1947 A	Viet Nam ⁸		17 May 1950 A
Oman.....		28 May 1971 A	Yemen ⁹		6 May 1968 A
Pakistan.....		23 Jun 1948 A	Yugoslavia.....	22 Jul 1946	19 Nov 1947 A
Palau.....		9 Mar 1995 A			
Panama.....	22 Jul 1946	20 Feb 1951 A			
Papua New Guinea....		29 Apr 1976 A			
Paraguay.....	22 Jul 1946	4 Jan 1949 A			

Participant²

Zambia.....
Zimbabwe

Signature

**Definitive
signature (s),
Acceptance (A)**
2 Feb 1965 s
16 May 1980 A

1. a) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 28 May 1959

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 October 1960, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, for all Members of the World Health Organization.

REGISTRATION: 25 October 1960, No. 221.

STATUS: Parties: 118.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 377, p. 380.

Note: The amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization were adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 12.43 of 28 May 1959.

<i>Participant</i> ¹⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ¹⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan	11 Aug 1960 A	Indonesia	4 Nov 1959 A
Albania	27 Jul 1960 A	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 May 1960 A
Algeria	8 Nov 1962 A	Iraq	25 Nov 1959 A
Andorra	15 Jan 1997 A	Ireland	15 Oct 1960 A
Argentina	11 Apr 1962 A	Israel	4 Jan 1960 A
Armenia	4 May 1992 A	Italy	28 Dec 1960 A
Australia	12 Aug 1959 A	Jamaica	21 Mar 1963 A
Austria	29 Mar 1960 A	Jordan	25 Mar 1960 A
Azerbaijan	2 Oct 1992 A	Kazakhstan	19 Aug 1992 A
Belgium	20 Nov 1959 A	Kuwait	9 May 1960 A
Belize	23 Aug 1990 A	Kyrgyzstan	29 Apr 1992 A
Benin	20 Sep 1960 A	Lao People's Democratic Republic	4 May 1960 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 Sep 1992 A	Latvia	4 Dec 1991 A
Brazil	18 Mar 1963 A	Lebanon	3 Jan 1961 A
Brunei Darussalam	25 Mar 1985 A	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8 Feb 1960 A
Bulgaria	11 Feb 1960 A	Lithuania	25 Nov 1991 A
Burkina Faso	4 Oct 1960 A	Luxembourg	25 Oct 1960 A
Burundi	22 Oct 1962 A	Madagascar	16 Jan 1961 A
Cambodia	8 Dec 1959 A	Malaysia	4 Feb 1960 A
Cameroon	6 May 1960 A	Mali	17 Oct 1960 A
Canada	25 Feb 1960 A	Marshall Islands	5 Jun 1991 A
Central African Republic	20 Sep 1960 A	Mauritania	7 Mar 1961 A
Chad	1 Jan 1961 A	Mexico	2 Aug 1960 A
Chile	28 Apr 1960 A	Micronesia (Federated States of)	14 Aug 1991 A
China		Morocco	28 Mar 1960 A
Congo	26 Oct 1960 A	Myanmar	19 Apr 1960 A
Cook Islands	9 May 1984 A	Nauru	9 May 1994 A
Côte d'Ivoire	28 Oct 1960 A	Nepal	12 Apr 1960 A
Croatia	11 Jun 1992 A	Netherlands ¹¹	14 Sep 1960 A
Cuba	27 Jul 1960 A	New Zealand	4 Apr 1960 A
Cyprus	16 Jan 1961 A	Niger	5 Oct 1960 A
Czech Republic ³	22 Jan 1993 A	Nigeria	25 Nov 1960 A
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24 Feb 1961 A	Niue	5 May 1994 A
Denmark	15 Jan 1960 A	Norway	2 Nov 1959 A
Dominican Republic	16 Sep 1960 A	Pakistan	12 Feb 1960 A
Ecuador	10 Jun 1960 A	Palau	9 Mar 1995 A
Egypt	25 Mar 1960 A	Paraguay	8 Feb 1960 A
El Salvador	10 Feb 1960 A	Philippines	25 Mar 1960 A
Eritrea	24 Jul 1993 A	Poland	18 Feb 1960 A
Ethiopia	3 May 1960 A	Republic of Korea	29 Dec 1959 A
Finland	4 May 1960 A	Republic of Moldova	4 May 1992 A
France	10 Mar 1961 A	Romania	2 Dec 1960 A
Gabon	21 Nov 1960 A	Russian Federation	17 Jun 1960 A
Georgia	26 May 1992 A	Rwanda	7 Nov 1962 A
Ghana	16 Sep 1960 A	Samoa	16 May 1962 A
Greece	23 May 1960 A	Slovakia ³	4 Feb 1993 A
Guinea	5 Aug 1960 A	Slovenia	7 May 1992 A
Honduras	23 Feb 1960 A	Somalia	26 Jan 1961 A
Iceland	5 Jan 1961 A	Spain	4 Nov 1959 A
India	23 Feb 1960 A	Sri Lanka	9 May 1960 A

<i>Participant</i> ¹⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Sudan.....	1 Apr 1960 A
Sweden.....	1 Dec 1959 A
Switzerland.....	15 Jan 1960 A
Syrian Arab Republic ¹²	25 Mar 1960 A
Tajikistan.....	4 May 1992 A
Thailand.....	24 Sep 1959 A
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	22 Apr 1993 A
Togo.....	13 May 1960 A
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3 Jan 1963 A
Tunisia.....	18 Mar 1960 A

<i>Participant</i> ¹⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Turkey.....	10 Jan 1962 A
Turkmenistan.....	2 Jul 1992 A
Tuvalu.....	7 May 1993 A
Uganda.....	7 Mar 1963 A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1 Apr 1960 A
Uzbekistan.....	22 May 1992 A
Venezuela.....	20 Mar 1961 A
Viet Nam ¹³	7 Sep 1959 A
Yugoslavia.....	8 Apr 1960 A

1. b) Amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 20 May 1965

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 73 of the Constitution).
STATUS: Parties: 67.
TEXT: World Health Assembly resolution 18.48; *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 143, p. 32.

Note: The amendment to article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization was adopted by the Eighteenth World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 18.48 of 20 May 1965.

<i>Participant</i> ¹⁴	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ¹⁴	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan.....	16 Nov 1966 A	Morocco.....	2 Mar 1967 A
Algeria.....	27 May 1966 A	Mozambique.....	9 Jul 1998 A
Bahrain.....	25 Jun 1975 A	Myanmar.....	8 Mar 1966 A
Barbados.....	3 Jul 1967 A	Niger.....	9 May 1966 A
Benin.....	2 Feb 1966 A	Nigeria.....	30 Jun 1966 A
Bhutan.....	14 Apr 1999 A	Niue.....	12 Oct 1998 A
Bulgaria.....	26 Jan 1973 A	Oman.....	25 Jun 1971 A
Burkina Faso.....	6 May 1966 A	Pakistan.....	8 Jul 1966 A
Burundi.....	11 May 1970 A	Peru.....	20 Jun 1967 A
Cameroon.....	5 Sep 1967 A	Philippines.....	20 Nov 1967 A
Central African Republic.....	30 Dec 1970 A	Poland.....	19 Feb 1971 A
Chad.....	15 Dec 1998 A	Qatar.....	21 Jun 1999 A
Costa Rica.....	15 Jun 1967 A	Russian Federation.....	2 Feb 1972 A
Côte d'Ivoire.....	6 Dec 1965 A	Rwanda.....	5 Jan 1966 A
Cuba.....	17 Jun 1975 A	Samoa.....	19 Aug 1998 A
Dominica.....	13 Aug 1998 A	San Marino.....	28 Oct 1980 A
Dominican Republic.....	13 Dec 1965 A	Saudi Arabia.....	26 May 1967 A
Egypt.....	20 Jul 1966 A	Senegal.....	7 Jul 1966 A
Ethiopia.....	19 Sep 1966 A	Sierra Leone.....	3 Mar 1966 A
Fiji.....	9 Feb 1999 A	Somalia.....	26 Apr 1971 A
Ghana.....	9 Feb 1966 A	Sudan.....	12 May 1999 A
Greece.....	7 Dec 1998 A	Syrian Arab Republic.....	2 Jun 1966 A
Guinea.....	22 Dec 1965 A	Thailand.....	22 Jul 1998 A
India.....	10 May 1966 A	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	9 Mar 1999 A
Iraq.....	12 Feb 1968 A	Togo.....	15 Dec 1998 A
Jamaica.....	28 Sep 1970 A	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2 Dec 1965 A
Jordan.....	11 May 1970 A	Tunisia.....	9 Mar 1966 A
Kuwait.....	11 May 1966 A	Uganda.....	26 May 1999 A
Lebanon.....	5 Feb 1968 A	United Republic of Tanzania.....	17 Aug 1966 A
Madagascar.....	26 Nov 1965 A	Viet Nam.....	4 Jun 1999 A
Maldives.....	10 Jul 1968 A	Yugoslavia.....	29 Mar 1966 A
Mali.....	18 Oct 1966 A	Zambia.....	22 Nov 1965 A
Mauritania.....	26 Oct 1965 A		
Mauritius.....	8 Apr 1969 A		
Mongolia.....	5 Oct 1971 A		

1. c) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 23 May 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 May 1975, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, for all Members of the World Health Organization.

STATUS: Parties: 137.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 970, p. 360.

Note: The amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization were adopted by the Twentieth World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 20.36 of 23 May 1967.

<i>Participant</i> ²⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ²⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan	28 Apr 1975 A	Haiti	5 Sep 1974 A
Albania	17 Oct 1974 A	Honduras	31 Oct 1974 A
Andorra	15 Jan 1997 A	Hungary	9 Oct 1975 A
Argentina	5 Feb 1971 A	Iceland	12 Jul 1972 A
Armenia	4 May 1992 A	India	16 Mar 1971 A
Australia	14 Oct 1968 A	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31 Jul 1972 A
Austria	10 Feb 1970 A	Iraq	9 Apr 1970 A
Azerbaijan	2 Oct 1992 A	Ireland	3 Mar 1975 A
Bahrain	25 Jun 1975 A	Israel	20 Oct 1970 A
Bangladesh	25 Apr 1975 A	Jamaica	28 Sep 1970 A
Barbados	27 Dec 1967 A	Japan	21 Jun 1972 A
Belgium	3 May 1968 A	Jordan	11 May 1970 A
Belize	23 Aug 1990 A	Kazakhstan	19 Aug 1992 A
Benin	14 Dec 1970 A	Kenya	3 Jan 1972 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 Sep 1992 A	Kuwait	2 Jan 1968 A
Brazil	8 Aug 1968 A	Kyrgyzstan	29 Apr 1992 A
Brunei Darussalam	25 Mar 1985 A	Lao People's Democratic Republic	29 Jul 1968 A
Bulgaria	26 Jan 1973 A	Latvia	4 Dec 1991 A
Burkina Faso	10 Jan 1972 A	Lesotho	21 Feb 1974 A
Burundi	11 May 1970 A	Lithuania	25 Nov 1991 A
Cameroon	2 Dec 1970 A	Luxembourg	5 Apr 1972 A
Canada	24 May 1968 A	Madagascar	19 Oct 1967 A
Central African Republic	30 Dec 1970 A	Malawi	20 May 1970 A
Chile	17 Jun 1975 A	Malaysia	24 Jan 1974 A
China ¹⁵	14 Jan 1974 A	Maldives	2 Dec 1968 A
Congo	28 May 1975 A	Mali	6 Aug 1968 A
Cook Islands	9 May 1984 A	Marshall Islands	5 Jun 1991 A
Côte d'Ivoire	12 Sep 1967 A	Mauritania	21 May 1975 A
Croatia	11 Jun 1992 A	Mauritius	8 Apr 1969 A
Cuba	17 Jun 1975 A	Mexico	6 Sep 1968 A
Cyprus	24 Nov 1969 A	Micronesia (Federated States of)	14 Aug 1991 A
Czech Republic ³	22 Jan 1993 A	Monaco	14 May 1970 A
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23 Jul 1975 A	Mongolia	5 Oct 1971 A
Denmark	20 Nov 1967 A	Morocco	2 Jun 1975 A
Dominican Republic	29 Oct 1975 A	Myanmar	27 Feb 1969 A
Ecuador	22 Oct 1974 A	Nauru	9 May 1994 A
Egypt	26 Jul 1968 A	Nepal	20 May 1975 A
Eritrea	24 Jul 1993 A	Netherlands	7 Jun 1968 A
Ethiopia	1 May 1972 A	New Zealand	28 Dec 1967 A
Fiji	29 Jan 1975 A	Nicaragua	6 Dec 1974 A
Finland	21 Dec 1967 A	Niger	4 Sep 1968 A
France	24 Feb 1970 A	Nigeria	24 Jan 1968 A
Gabon	13 Dec 1974 A	Niue	5 May 1994 A
Gambia	13 May 1974 A	Norway	7 Feb 1968 A
Georgia	26 May 1992 A	Oman	25 Jun 1971 A
Germany ^{16,17}	23 Dec 1971 A	Pakistan	29 Jul 1975 A
Ghana	30 Aug 1968 A	Palau	9 Mar 1995 A
Greece	29 May 1975 A	Panama	26 Feb 1975 A
Guatemala	30 Apr 1975 A	Paraguay	15 Jan 1976 A
Guinea	12 Nov 1973 A	Peru	18 Oct 1967 A
Guinea-Bissau	12 May 1976 A	Philippines	10 Nov 1971 A

<i>Participant</i> ²⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Poland	19 Feb 1971 A
Portugal	8 Jul 1975 A
Qatar	8 Oct 1975 A
Republic of Korea ¹⁸	13 Dec 1967 A
Republic of Moldova	4 May 1992 A
Romania	24 Feb 1972 A
Russian Federation	10 Jun 1975 A
Samoa	19 Feb 1975 A
Saudi Arabia	9 Nov 1967 A
Senegal	12 Jun 1970 A
Sierra Leone	26 Jan 1970 A
Slovakia ³	4 Feb 1993 A
Slovenia	7 May 1992 A
Somalia	26 Apr 1971 A
Spain	21 Apr 1970 A
Sri Lanka	12 Apr 1974 A
Sudan	28 May 1975 A
Sweden	9 Sep 1968 A
Switzerland	5 Dec 1967 A

<i>Participant</i> ²⁰	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Tajikistan	4 May 1992 A
Thailand	27 Jan 1975 A
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22 Apr 1993 A
Togo	29 Dec 1969 A
Trinidad and Tobago	27 Feb 1968 A
Tunisia	5 Oct 1967 A
Turkey	15 Aug 1969 A
Turkmenistan	2 Jul 1992 A
Tuvalu	7 May 1993 A
Uganda	22 May 1975 A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Jun 1968 A
United States of America ¹⁹	19 May 1975 A
Uzbekistan	22 May 1992 A
Yemen ²¹	17 Jan 1975 A
Yugoslavia	3 Sep 1968 A
Zambia	25 Jan 1968 A

1. d) Amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 22 May 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 February 1977, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution, for all members of the World Health Organization.

REGISTRATION: 3 February 1977, No. 221.

STATUS: Parties: 148.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1035, p. 315.

Note: The amendments to articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization were adopted by the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 26.37 of 22 May 1973.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan	28 Feb 1975 A	Germany ^{22,23}	9 Jul 1975 A
Algeria	6 Jun 1977 A	Ghana	22 Apr 1977 A
Andorra	15 Jan 1997 A	Greece	4 Nov 1975 A
Angola	3 Mar 1977 A	Grenada	16 Jul 1976 A
Argentina	4 Oct 1976 A	Guatemala	18 Dec 1978 A
Armenia	4 May 1992 A	Guinea	22 Sep 1975 A
Australia	11 Mar 1975 A	Guinea-Bissau	18 Nov 1975 A
Azerbaijan	2 Oct 1992 A	Guyana	24 May 1974 A
Bahamas	14 Dec 1976 A	Honduras	8 Nov 1974 A
Bahrain	25 Jun 1975 A	Iceland	5 Dec 1975 A
Bangladesh	26 Feb 1976 A	Indonesia	4 May 1977 A
Barbados	7 Jun 1974 A	Iraq	28 Jan 1977 A
Belgium	6 Aug 1974 A	Ireland	3 Mar 1975 A
Belize	23 Aug 1990 A	Israel	8 Sep 1976 A
Benin	24 Nov 1975 A	Jamaica	25 Mar 1977 A
Bolivia	17 Oct 1975 A	Jordan	30 Nov 1976 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 Sep 1992 A	Kazakhstan	19 Aug 1992 A
Botswana	4 Feb 1977 A	Kenya	17 Sep 1976 A
Brazil	7 Aug 1974 A	Kuwait	17 Jul 1975 A
Brunei Darussalam	25 Mar 1985 A	Kyrgyzstan	29 Apr 1992 A
Bulgaria	27 Jan 1976 A	Lao People's Democratic Republic	28 Sep 1976 A
Burkina Faso	20 Mar 1979 A	Latvia	4 Dec 1991 A
Cameroon	30 May 1974 A	Lesotho	4 Feb 1977 A
Canada	12 Jun 1974 A	Lithuania	25 Nov 1991 A
Cape Verde	28 Dec 1977 A	Luxembourg	22 Jun 1982 A
Central African Republic	13 Jan 1977 A	Madagascar	27 Sep 1976 A
Chad	3 Nov 1976 A	Malawi	21 Oct 1974 A
Chile	14 Sep 1977 A	Malaysia	3 Jul 1975 A
China	5 Mar 1976 A	Maldives	16 Sep 1975 A
Comoros	27 Jan 1977 A	Mali	27 Mar 1975 A
Congo	3 Jan 1977 A	Malta	19 Jul 1976 A
Cook Islands	9 May 1984 A	Marshall Islands	5 Jun 1991 A
Côte d'Ivoire	16 Dec 1977 A	Mauritania	21 Sep 1976 A
Croatia	11 Jun 1992 A	Mauritius	26 Jan 1976 A
Cuba	7 Feb 1977 A	Mexico	25 Jul 1975 A
Cyprus	20 Jun 1975 A	Micronesia (Federated States of)	14 Aug 1991 A
Czech Republic ³	22 Jan 1993 A	Monaco	4 Nov 1975 A
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15 Jul 1976 A	Mongolia	19 Jan 1977 A
Denmark	7 Oct 1974 A	Morocco	30 Dec 1975 A
Dominican Republic	16 Oct 1975 A	Mozambique	9 Apr 1979 A
Ecuador	12 Mar 1975 A	Myanmar	30 Dec 1975 A
Egypt	14 Jan 1974 A	Nauru	9 May 1994 A
El Salvador	17 Oct 1975 A	Nepal	10 Feb 1976 A
Eritrea	24 Jul 1993 A	Netherlands ²⁴	27 Jan 1975 A
Ethiopia	9 Jan 1976 A	New Zealand	19 Feb 1976 A
Fiji	15 Nov 1973 A	Nicaragua	5 Nov 1976 A
Finland	17 Jun 1974 A	Niger	11 Jul 1974 A
France	28 Jan 1975 A	Nigeria	15 Oct 1975 A
Gambia	25 Jan 1977 A	Niue	5 May 1994 A
Georgia	26 May 1992 A	Norway	14 Nov 1975 A

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Oman	10 Apr 1974 A
Pakistan	29 Apr 1976 A
Palau	9 Mar 1995 A
Panama	18 Feb 1975 A
Paraguay	15 Jan 1976 A
Philippines	17 Sep 1976 A
Portugal	20 Feb 1975 A
Qatar	8 Dec 1975 A
Republic of Korea	16 Nov 1976 A
Republic of Moldova	4 May 1992 A
Romania	18 Jul 1977 A
Rwanda	19 Nov 1976 A
Samoa	6 Jan 1976 A
Sao Tome and Principe	16 Feb 1977 A
Saudi Arabia	13 Jan 1977 A
Senegal	4 Feb 1977 A
Singapore	22 Sep 1975 A
Slovakia	4 Feb 1993 A
Slovenia	7 May 1992 A
Somalia	8 Oct 1975 A
Spain	10 Oct 1975 A
Sri Lanka	12 Nov 1974 A
Sudan	3 Jun 1977 A
Suriname	27 Jan 1977 A
Swaziland	18 Nov 1975 A
Sweden	13 May 1974 A

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Switzerland	21 Aug 1974 A
Syrian Arab Republic	18 Jun 1975 A
Tajikistan	4 May 1992 A
Thailand	27 Jan 1975 A
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22 Apr 1993 A
Togo	16 Jan 1975 A
Tonga	8 Feb 1977 A
Trinidad and Tobago	30 Jan 1975 A
Tunisia	6 Jan 1976 A
Turkmenistan	2 Jul 1992 A
Tuvalu	7 May 1993 A
Uganda	24 Nov 1975 A
United Arab Emirates	2 Jul 1974 A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 Jul 1974 A
United Republic of Tanzania	6 Jan 1976 A
United States of America ¹⁹	19 May 1975 A
Uruguay	10 Apr 1978 A
Uzbekistan	22 May 1992 A
Venezuela	23 Jul 1975 A
Viet Nam ²⁵	23 Feb 1977 A
Yemen ²⁶	3 Feb 1977 A
Yugoslavia	22 Apr 1975 A

1. e) Amendments to articles 24 et 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 17 May 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 January 1984, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution.

STATUS: Parties: 140.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.1347, 289.

Note: The amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization were adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 29.33 of 17 May 1976.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan	20 Sep 1982 A	Indonesia	24 May 1978 A
Algeria	23 Nov 1983 A	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22 Feb 1980 A
Andorra	15 Jan 1997 A	Iraq ²⁹	25 Sep 1978 A
Armenia	4 May 1992 A	Ireland	16 Feb 1982 A
Australia	30 Mar 1977 A	Italy	17 May 1983 A
Azerbaijan	2 Oct 1992 A	Jamaica	11 Apr 1983 A
Bahamas	29 May 1980 A	Jordan	10 Jun 1983 A
Bahrain	25 Apr 1980 A	Kazakhstan	19 Aug 1992 A
Bangladesh	3 Aug 1978 A	Kenya	1 Mar 1983 A
Barbados	3 Aug 1977 A	Kuwait	7 Jun 1984 A
Belgium	29 Dec 1977 A	Kyrgyzstan	29 Apr 1992 A
Belize	23 Aug 1990 A	Lao People's Democratic Republic	23 Jan 1978 A
Benin	4 May 1983 A	Latvia	4 Dec 1991 A
Bhutan	8 Sep 1982 A	Lebanon	21 Jun 1982 A
Bolivia	16 Jun 1982 A	Liberia	25 May 1982 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 Sep 1992 A	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16 Jun 1982 A
Botswana	24 Feb 1978 A	Lithuania	25 Nov 1991 A
Brazil	27 Aug 1982 A	Luxembourg	22 Jun 1982 A
Bulgaria	18 Jan 1983 A	Madagascar	8 Mar 1983 A
Burundi	21 Jul 1981 A	Malawi	9 Apr 1980 A
Cambodia	17 Aug 1983 A	Malaysia	25 Jan 1984 A
Cameroon	25 Sep 1978 A	Maldives	20 Sep 1977 A
Canada	20 Jan 1984 A	Malta	20 Jul 1977 A
Cape Verde	13 Jan 1978 A	Marshall I	5 Jun 1991 A
Chile	5 Aug 1982 A	Mauritania	28 Apr 1982 A
China	20 May 1982 A	Mauritius	3 Sep 1981 A
Comoros	13 Dec 1982 A	Mexico	23 Feb 1979 A
Côte d'Ivoire	16 Dec 1977 A	Micronesia (Federated States of)	14 Aug 1991 A
Croatia	11 Jun 1992 A	Monaco	13 Jan 1983 A
Cyprus	27 Nov 1985 A	Mongolia	10 Nov 1981 A
Czech Republic ³	22 Jan 1993 A	Mozambique	27 Feb 1978 A
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 Mar 1982 A	Myanmar	15 Jun 1979 A
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 May 1983 A	Nauru	9 May 1994 A
Denmark	1 Jul 1981 A	Nepal	23 Apr 1980 A
Djibouti	5 Dec 1983 A	Netherlands ³⁵	18 Oct 1977 A
Ecuador	22 Nov 1976 A	New Zealand	26 Mar 1980 A
Egypt	21 Dec 1976 A	Nicaragua	16 Feb 1983 A
Eritrea	24 Jul 1993 A	Niger	28 Dec 1976 A
Ethiopia	6 Jan 1977 A	Niue	5 May 1994 A
Fiji	20 May 1981 A	Norway	29 Dec 1976 A
Finland	14 Jun 1977 A	Oman	8 Aug 1980 A
France	22 Jul 1981 A	Palau	9 Mar 1995 A
Gabon	11 May 1982 A	Panama	12 Nov 1984 A
Georgia	26 May 1992 A	Papua New Guinea	1 Jul 1983 A
Germany ^{27,28}	16 Jan 1985 A	Peru	10 Oct 1978 A
Greece	27 Feb 1978 A	Philippines	7 Oct 1981 A
Guatemala	16 Jan 1979 A	Portugal	26 Jun 1978 A
Guinea-Bissau	5 Feb 1980 A	Qatar	7 Dec 1982 A
Guyana	30 Sep 1982 A	Republic of Moldova	4 May 1992 A
Hungary	4 May 1983 A	Romania	18 Jul 1977 A
Iceland	22 Jul 1983 A	Russian Federation	1 Apr 1982 A
India	23 Jan 1978 A	Samoa	9 May 1980 A

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
San Marino	28 Oct 1980 A
Sao Tome and Principe	12 Apr 1982 A
Saudi Arabia	13 Jan 1977 A
Senegal	12 Jan 1983 A
Seychelles	22 Feb 1980 A
Singapore	9 Jun 1983 A
Slovakia ³	4 Feb 1993 A
Slovenia	7 May 1992 A
Spain	4 Nov 1976 A
Sri Lanka	6 Oct 1978 A
Sudan	13 Jul 1982 A
Suriname	4 Oct 1976 A
Sweden	4 Feb 1980 A
Switzerland	21 Jul 1978 A
Tajikistan	4 May 1992 A
Thailand	7 Jun 1978 A
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22 Apr 1993 A
Togo	18 Oct 1982 A
Tonga	28 Nov 1977 A

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Trinidad and Tobago	4 Jun 1985 A
Tunisia	30 Sep 1983 A
Turkey	29 Dec 1982 A
Turkmenistan	2 Jul 1992 A
Tuvalu	7 May 1993 A
Uganda	10 Jan 1978 A
United Arab Emirates	7 Oct 1982 A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Feb 1978 A
United States of America	11 Nov 1982 A
Uruguay	10 Apr 1978 A
Uzbekistan	22 May 1992 A
Venezuela	17 Aug 1983 A
Viet Nam	30 Dec 1981 A
Yemen ³⁰	3 May 1982 A
Yugoslavia	2 Sep 1983 A
Zambia	10 Aug 1984 A
Zimbabwe	13 Oct 1982 A

1. f) Amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 18 May 1978

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 73 of the Constitution).

STATUS: Parties: 52.

TEXT: World Health Assembly, resolution WHA 31.18, *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, No. 247, p. 11.

Note: The amendment to article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization was adopted by the Thirty-first World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 31.18 of 18 May 1978.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Algeria	14 Sep 1987 A	Morocco	2 Mar 1987 A
Australia	29 Sep 1981 A	Mozambique	9 Jul 1998 A
Bahrain	19 May 1982 A	Nauru	6 Aug 1998 A
Belgium	1 Feb 1980 A	Netherlands ³⁵	5 Jan 1982 A
Bhutan	14 Apr 1999 A	Niger	18 Apr 1979 A
Canada	29 Apr 1999 A	Niue	12 Oct 1998 A
Cape Verde	26 Nov 1979 A	Norway	18 Apr 1979 A
Cyprus	3 Apr 1987 A	Oman	18 Jul 1985 A
Dominica	13 Aug 1998 A	Qatar	25 Apr 1985 A
Egypt	4 Mar 1981 A	Russian Federation	1 Apr 1982 A
Fiji	9 Feb 1999 A	Samoa	19 Aug 1998 A
Finland	15 May 1980 A	San Marino	28 Oct 1980 A
France	6 Oct 1980 A	Saudi Arabia	30 Oct 1978 A
Greece	7 Dec 1998 A	Singapore	17 Apr 1979 A
Guatemala	12 Feb 1980 A	Sudan	12 Feb 1999 A
Iceland	22 Jul 1983 A	Syrian Arab Republic	18 Dec 1979 A
Iraq	17 Sep 1984 A	Thailand	22 Jul 1998 A
Jordan	30 Aug 1982 A	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace-	
Kuwait	2 Jan 1980 A	donia	9 Mar 1999 A
Lebanon	10 Jan 1986 A	Togo	15 Dec 1998 A
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20 Apr 1981 A	Tunisia	30 Sep 1983 A
Luxembourg	22 Jun 1982 A	United Arab Emirates	18 Aug 1982 A
Madagascar	16 Sep 1999 A	United Republic of Tanzania	23 Sep 1998 A
Malawi	3 Jul 1979 A	United States of America	10 Dec 1980 A
Maldives	6 May 1999 A	Viet Nam	4 Jun 1999 A
Mauritania	27 May 1982 A	Yemen ³¹	8 Mar 1982 A
Monaco	3 Feb 1983 A		

1. g) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 12 May 1986

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 July 1994, in accordance with article 73 of the Constitution.
REGISTRATION: 11 July 1994, No. 221.
STATUS: Parties: 137.
TEXT: Resolution WHA39.6, doc. WHA39/1986/REC/1, p. 3.

Note: The amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization were adopted by the Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 39.6 of 12 May 1986.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan	7 Dec 1989 A	Indonesia	6 Jul 1988 A
Andorra	15 Jan 1997 A	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22 Oct 1990 A
Argentina	11 Apr 1995 A	Iraq	20 Mar 1990 A
Australia	25 Feb 1987 A	Ireland	6 Oct 1993 A
Bahamas	2 Jun 1987 A	Italy	30 Jun 1995 A
Bahrain	21 Jun 1991 A	Jamaica	4 Dec 1986 A
Bangladesh	18 May 1994 A	Japan	23 Jun 1987 A
Barbados	2 Nov 1993 A	Jordan	26 Mar 1987 A
Belarus	16 Feb 1993 A	Kiribati	11 May 1988 A
Belgium	5 Feb 1987 A	Kuwait	27 Apr 1987 A
Bhutan	23 Oct 1990 A	Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 Apr 1988 A
Bolivia	18 Mar 1992 A	Latvia	19 Apr 1993 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 Jul 1993 A	Lebanon	9 Sep 1993 A
Botswana	10 Jan 1992 A	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22 Jul 1996 A
Brunei Darussalam	4 Mar 1987 A	Lithuania	11 Mar 1993 A
Bulgaria	4 May 1994 A	Luxembourg	29 Sep 1987 A
Burkina Faso	1 Apr 1992 A	Madagascar	24 Nov 1986 A
Cambodia	17 Nov 1993 A	Malaysia	29 Sep 1988 A
Cameroon	15 Oct 1987 A	Maldives	26 Oct 1990 A
Chad	26 May 1993 A	Malta	23 Jan 1990 A
Chile	21 Aug 1995 A	Marshall Islands	12 Jul 1993 A
China	4 Dec 1986 A	Mauritius	23 Apr 1993 A
Colombia	24 Sep 1993 A	Mexico	17 Feb 1989 A
Comoros	29 Jul 1994 A	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13 Mar 1992 A
Congo	12 Jul 1993 A	Monaco	22 Feb 1990 A
Cook Islands	2 Jan 1990 A	Mongolia	26 Mar 1993 A
Côte d'Ivoire	30 Apr 1993 A	Morocco	2 Mar 1987 A
Croatia	11 Feb 1993 A	Mozambique	8 Oct 1991 A
Cyprus	18 Jan 1990 A	Myanmar	17 Nov 1993 A
Denmark	8 Jul 1991 A	Namibia	11 Nov 1991 A
Djibouti	2 Jun 1993 A	Nepal	30 Aug 1990 A
Dominica	1 Mar 1990 A	Netherlands ³⁴	6 Nov 1987 A
Ecuador	14 Apr 1993 A	New Zealand	30 Dec 1986 A
Egypt	10 Sep 1990 A	Nicaragua	14 Apr 1994 A
El Salvador	13 Jan 1994 A	Nigeria	3 Jan 1991 A
Ethiopia	4 Dec 1990 A	Niue	11 Jul 1994 A
Fiji	23 Oct 1989 A	Norway	1 Feb 1990 A
Finland	19 Dec 1986 A	Oman	3 Jul 1990 A
France	17 Mar 1987 A	Pakistan	22 Aug 1994 A
Gabon	20 May 1987 A	Palau	9 Mar 1995 A
Germany ^{32,33}	15 Sep 1987 A	Panama	14 Jun 1990 A
Ghana	4 Oct 1991 A	Papua New Guinea	17 Oct 1990 A
Greece	23 Jan 1991 A	Peru	21 Sep 1995 A
Grenada	31 Dec 1991 A	Philippines	16 Mar 1989 A
Guatemala	21 Jul 1994 A	Portugal	22 Mar 1994 A
Guinea	27 Dec 1991 A	Qatar	17 May 1993 A
Guinea-Bissau	7 Nov 1991 A	Republic of Korea	5 May 1987 A
Honduras	9 Jan 1991 A	Romania	17 Nov 1993 A
Hungary	2 Jun 1992 A	Russian Federation	2 Apr 1990 A
Iceland	2 Apr 1991 A	Saint Lucia	26 Sep 1991 A
India	12 Dec 1988 A	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	24 Sep 1991 A

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Samoa	21 Feb 1991 A
San Marino	30 Jul 1987 A
Saudi Arabia	10 Jan 1990 A
Senegal	16 Apr 1987 A
Seychelles	30 Jul 1993 A
Sierra Leone	25 Jul 1994 A
Singapore	2 Mar 1987 A
Slovenia	21 Jun 1993 A
Solomon Islands	9 Mar 1987 A
South Africa	5 May 1994 A
Spain	17 Apr 1991 A
Sri Lanka	21 May 1993 A
Sudan	13 Nov 1990 A
Swaziland	10 Dec 1991 A
Sweden	10 Oct 1986 A
Switzerland	19 Feb 1987 A
Syrian Arab Republic	6 Feb 1990 A
Thailand	15 Aug 1990 A
Togo	30 Jan 1987 A

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Tonga	2 Jan 1987 A
Trinidad and Tobago	15 Oct 1986 A
Tunisia	4 Oct 1990 A
Turkmenistan	16 Apr 1993 A
Tuvalu	27 Jan 1994 A
Uganda	9 Oct 1991 A
United Arab Emirates	11 Feb 1987 A
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 Mar 1987 A
United States of America	1 May 1990 A
Uzbekistan	27 Aug 1993 A
Vanuatu	19 Mar 1987 A
Venezuela	22 Apr 1988 A
Viet Nam	14 Oct 1987 A
Yemen	9 Sep 1993 A
Yugoslavia	12 Apr 1993 A
Zimbabwe	15 Jun 1992 A

1. h) Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization

Geneva, 16 May 1998

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 73 of the Constitution).
STATUS: Parties: 58.
TEXT: Resolution WHA51.23, doc. WHA51/1998/REC/1, p. 26.

Note: The amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization were adopted by the Fifty-first World Health Assembly by resolution WHA 51.23 of 16 May 1998.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Andorra.....	31 Mar 1999 A	Norway.....	25 Oct 1999 A
Angola.....	29 Sep 1998 A	Oman.....	4 Dec 1998 A
Bahrain.....	20 Jul 1998 A	Palau.....	5 Nov 1998 A
Belgium.....	8 Mar 1999 A	Peru.....	19 Aug 1998 A
Benin.....	10 Sep 1998 A	Qatar.....	21 Jun 1999 A
Brunei Darussalam.....	10 Jun 1999 A	Republic of Korea.....	4 Jun 1999 A
Chad.....	20 Apr 1999 A	Romania.....	22 Jun 1999 A
China.....	6 Nov 1998 A	Samoa.....	19 Aug 1998 A
Comoros.....	15 Sep 1998 A	San Marino.....	5 Nov 1998 A
Côte d'Ivoire.....	24 Sep 1998 A	Saudi Arabia.....	23 Mar 1999 A
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	7 Oct 1998 A	Seychelles.....	10 Sep 1998 A
Denmark.....	20 Jan 1999 A	Singapore.....	4 Dec 1998 A
Dominica.....	26 Aug 1998 A	Slovenia.....	21 Oct 1998 A
Egypt.....	1 Sep 1999 A	Sudan.....	12 May 1999 A
Fiji.....	9 Feb 1999 A	Sweden.....	16 Sep 1998 A
Finland.....	14 Jul 1998 A	Switzerland.....	13 Nov 1998 A
Ghana.....	5 Nov 1998 A	Syrian Arab Republic.....	24 Jun 1999 A
Greece.....	7 Dec 1998 A	Tajikistan.....	21 Jul 1998 A
Kiribati.....	8 Jun 1999 A	Thailand.....	4 Aug 1998 A
Lebanon.....	21 Oct 1998 A	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	9 Mar 1999 A
Madagascar.....	16 Sep 1999 A	Togo.....	15 Dec 1998 A
Maldives.....	12 Apr 1999 A	Tunisia.....	9 Apr 1999 A
Mali.....	5 Nov 1998 A	Uganda.....	16 Sep 1998 A
Mauritius.....	17 Mar 1999 A	United Arab Emirates.....	15 Dec 1998 A
Micronesia (Federated States of).....	9 Sep 1998 A	United Republic of Tanzania.....	23 Sep 1998 A
Mongolia.....	15 Jun 1999 A	Vanuatu.....	5 Oct 1998 A
Morocco.....	12 Mar 1999 A	Viet Nam.....	4 Jun 1999 A
Namibia.....	26 Mar 1999 A	Zimbabwe.....	14 Sep 1998 A
Nauru.....	10 Mar 1999 A		
Netherlands ³⁴	8 Jun 1999 A		

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon acceptance.)

FRANCE

13 October 1983

The Secretariat should take note that France not recognizing the Government of the [Democratic Kampuchea], considers as

being without effect the acceptance by that Government of the 1976 amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly on 17 May 1976.

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, First Session, Supplement No. 1, p. 86.*

² See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and accepted the Convention on 22 July 1946 and 1 March 1948, respectively. Subsequently, Czechoslovakia had accepted the amendments to articles 24 and 25 adopted by

the Twentieth and Thirty-ninth sessions of the World Health Assembly by resolutions WHA 20.36 and WHA 39.6, on 4 September 1968 and 16 August 1991, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The German Democratic Republic had accepted the Constitution on 8 May 1973. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 6 October 1964, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated

that the Constitution of the World Health Organization, including the amendments which came into force on 25 October 1960, applies to *Land Berlin*. With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 of chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*. See also note 4 above.

⁶ See note 31 in chapter I.2. Accepted for Tanganyika on 15 March 1962 and for Zanzibar on 29 February 1964.

⁷ Accepted subject to the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved 14 June 1948 (Public Law 643, 80th Congress), section 4 of which reads as follows: "In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the understanding that, in the absence of any provision in the World Health Organization Constitution for withdrawal from the organization, the United States reserves its right to withdraw from the organization on a one-year notice, provided, however, that the financial obligations of the United States to the organization shall be met in full for the organization's current fiscal year."

"The World Health Assembly adopted unanimously on 2 July 1948 the following resolution: "The Assembly recognized the validity of the ratification by the United States of America and resolved that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be advised of this decision."

⁸ By a letter dated at Hanoi on 12 July 1976, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam notified the Director-General of the World Health Organization that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam had united to form the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam, and that the latter would continue to exercise the official membership in the World Health Organization of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam. The above-mentioned communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam was brought to the attention of the Member States of the World Health Organization by a circular letter from the Director-General of that Organization dated 30 August 1976. The Thirtieth World Health Assembly took note of the said notification in its resolution WHA 30.13 dated 10 May 1977. The Constitution of the World Health Organization had been accepted on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on 22 October 1975 and on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 17 May 1950.

⁹ Democratic Yemen had accepted the Constitution on 6 May 1968. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹⁰ Acceptance on behalf of the Republic of China on 25 April 1960. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

¹¹ The instrument of acceptance stipulates that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the amendments for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea.

¹² Acceptance by the United Arab Republic. See note 5 in chapter I.1.

¹³ See note 8. The amendments had been accepted on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 7 September 1959.

¹⁴ The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendment to article 7 on 21 February 1974. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

¹⁵ With a declaration to the effect that the acceptance of the Amendments by the Chiang Kai-shek clique usurping the name of China is illegal and null and void. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1). An instrument of acceptance on behalf of the Republic of China had

been deposited with the Secretary-General on 19 January 1971. In this connection, the Secretary-General had received communications from the Governments of Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics objecting to the said acceptance, as well as communications in reply on behalf of the Government of the Republic of China.

¹⁶ The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendments to articles 24 and 25 on 21 February 1974. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

¹⁷ With a declaration to the effect that "the said amendments will also apply to *Land Berlin* with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 of chapter III.3. See also note 16 above.

¹⁸ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 24 February 1972 with reference to the above-mentioned acceptance, the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations stated that his Government considers that the said acceptance constitutes an illegal act, inasmuch as the South Korean authorities can, in no case, act on behalf of Korea.

¹⁹ The instrument of acceptance contains the following statement:

"As was the case in the original acceptance by the United States of America of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the present acceptance is subject to the provisions of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America approved June 14, 1948 (Public Law 643, 80th Congress)."

²⁰ See note 8. The amendments had been accepted on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 12 July 1973.

²¹ The formality was effected by Democratic Yemen. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

²² The German Democratic Republic had accepted the amendments to articles 34 and 55 on 13 July 1976. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

²³ With a declaration that the said amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 22 above.

²⁴ On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

²⁵ See note 8. The amendments had been accepted on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam (later replaced by the Republic of South Viet-Nam) on 10 October 1974.

²⁶ The Yemen Arab Republic had accepted the amendments to articles 34 and 35 on 11 February 1977. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

²⁷ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

²⁸ In a note accompanying the instrument, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 27 above.

²⁹ The instrument of acceptance contains the following declaration: The acceptance shall in no way imply recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.

In this respect the Secretary-General received on 11 May 1979 from the Government of Israel the following communication:

"The Instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

³⁰ Democratic Yemen had accepted the amendments to articles 24 and 25 adopted on 17 May 1976, on 3 May 1982. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

³¹ The formality was effected by the Yemen Arab Republic. See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

³² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³³ In a letter accompanying the instrument of acceptance, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the said amendments shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 32 above.

³⁴ On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, the Neherlands Antilles and Aruba.

³⁵ On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe and the Neherlands Antilles.

2. PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE

New York, 22 July 1946¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 October 1947, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 20 October 1947, No. 125.
STATUS: Signatories: 43. Parties: 55.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 9, p. 3.

<i>Participant^{2,4}</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant^{2,4}</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan		19 Apr 1948 A	Lebanon	22 Jul 1946	
Albania		22 Jul 1946 s	Liberia	22 Jul 1946	
Argentina	22 Jul 1946	22 Oct 1948 A	Luxembourg	22 Jul 1946	3 Jun 1949 A
Australia	22 Jul 1946	8 May 1947 A	Mexico	22 Jul 1946	7 Apr 1948 A
Austria		22 Jul 1946 s	Myanmar		1 Jul 1948 A
Belarus		22 Jul 1946 s	Netherlands	22 Jul 1946	25 Apr 1947 A
Belgium	22 Jul 1946	25 Jun 1948 A	New Zealand	22 Jul 1946	10 Dec 1946 A
Bolivia		22 Jul 1946 s	Nicaragua	22 Jul 1946	
Brazil	22 Jul 1946	2 Jun 1948 A	Norway	22 Jul 1946	18 Aug 1947 A
Bulgaria		22 Jul 1946 s	Pakistan		23 Jun 1948 A
Canada	22 Jul 1946	29 Aug 1946 A	Panama	22 Jul 1946	20 Feb 1951 A
Chile	22 Jul 1946		Paraguay	22 Jul 1946	
China ³		22 Jul 1946 s	Peru	22 Jul 1946	
Colombia		22 Jul 1946 s	Philippines		22 Jul 1946 s
Costa Rica		22 Jul 1946 s	Poland		22 Jul 1946 s
Cuba	22 Jul 1946	9 May 1950 A	Portugal	22 Jul 1946	11 Aug 1948 A
Denmark	22 Jul 1946	21 Apr 1947 A	Russian Federation		22 Jul 1946 s
Dominican Republic	22 Jul 1946		Saudi Arabia		22 Jul 1946 s
Ecuador	22 Jul 1946		South Africa	22 Jul 1946	19 Mar 1948 A
Egypt	22 Jul 1946	16 Dec 1947 A	Sri Lanka		23 May 1949 A
Ethiopia	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947 A	Sweden	13 Jan 1947	28 Aug 1947 A
Finland		22 Jul 1946 s	Switzerland	22 Jul 1946	26 Mar 1947 A
France	22 Jul 1946		Syrian Arab Republic	22 Jul 1946	
Greece	22 Jul 1946	12 Mar 1948 A	Thailand		22 Jul 1946 s
Guatemala	22 Jul 1946	26 Aug 1949 A	Turkey		22 Jul 1946 s
Haiti	22 Jul 1946	12 Aug 1947 A	Ukraine		22 Jul 1946 s
Honduras	22 Jul 1946	8 Apr 1949 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		22 Jul 1946 s
Hungary	19 Feb 1947	17 Jun 1948 A	United States of America	22 Jul 1946	7 Aug 1947 A
India	22 Jul 1946	12 Jan 1948 A	Uruguay	22 Jul 1946	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22 Jul 1946	27 Jan 1947 A	Venezuela	22 Jul 1946	7 Mar 1949 A
Iraq	22 Jul 1946	23 Sep 1947 A	Yugoslavia	22 Jul 1946	19 Nov 1947 A
Ireland	22 Jul 1946	20 Oct 1947 A			
Italy	22 Jul 1946	11 Apr 1947 A			
Japan		11 Dec 1951 A			
Jordan		22 Jul 1946 s			

Notes:

¹ See note at the beginning of chapter IX.1.

² Czechoslovakia, who was a participating party to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an *Office internationale d'hygiène publique*, had signed and accepted the Protocol on 22 July 1946 and 1 March 1948, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accession, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1.)

⁴ The States parties to the Arrangement for the creation at Paris of an *Office internationale d'hygiène publique*, signed at Rome on 9 December 1907, were as follows:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

**3. AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL VACCINE
INSTITUTE**

New York, 28 October 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 May 1997, in accordance with article VIII (1).
REGISTRATION: 29 May 1997, No. 33836.
STATUS: Signatories: 33. Parties: 10.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.374.1996.TREATIES-1 of 23 December 1996.

Note: The Agreement shall be open for signature by all states and intergovernmental organizations at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York. It shall remain open for signature for a period of two years from 28 October 1996.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Approval (AA)</i>
Bangladesh	28 Oct 1996		Panama	28 Oct 1996	
Bhutan	28 Oct 1996		Papua New Guinea...	26 Nov 1996	
Brazil	28 Apr 1997	4 Oct 1999	Peru	13 Jun 1997	
China	13 Jan 1997	18 Aug 1997- AA	Philippines	5 Nov 1996	
Ecuador	25 Mar 1998	5 Jan 1999	Republic of Korea ...	28 Oct 1996	17 Dec 1996
Egypt	22 Apr 1997		Romania	28 Oct 1996	
Indonesia	28 Oct 1996		Senegal	30 Oct 1996	
Israel	28 Jan 1997		Sri Lanka	30 Apr 1997	
Jamaica	14 Nov 1997		Sweden	2 Apr 1997	2 Apr 1997
Kazakhstan	28 Oct 1996		Tajikistan	19 Mar 1997	
Kyrgyzstan	18 Feb 1997		Thailand	28 Oct 1996	
Lebanon	12 Jan 1998		Turkey	9 Oct 1997	
Malta	13 Mar 1998		Uzbekistan	28 Oct 1996	29 May 1997
Mongolia	28 Oct 1996	19 Jun 1997	Viet Nam	28 Oct 1996	3 Jun 1997 AA
Myanmar	3 Jan 1997		World Health Organi- zation	28 Oct 1996	28 Jul 1997 AA
Nepal	30 May 1997				
Netherlands ¹	28 Oct 1996	23 Jun 1998			
Pakistan	23 Dec 1996				

Notes:

¹ For the Kingdom in Europe.

CHAPTER X
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. a) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Geneva, 30 October 1947

ENTRY INTO FORCE: provisionally on 1 January 1948.
REGISTRATION: 30 May 1950, No. 814.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 55, p. 187.

1. b) Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization

Havana, 24 March 1948

Note: The conditions for the entry into force of the Havana Charter, set forth in its article 103, were not fulfilled within the prescribed time-limit. No instrument of acceptance was deposited with the Secretary-General. For the text of the Havana Charter, see United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, Final Act and Related Documents, E/CONF.2/78, United Nations publication, Sales No. 1948.II.D.4.

**1. c) Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western Germany
under military occupation**

Geneva, 14 September 1948

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 14 October 1948, in accordance with article V.
REGISTRATION: 14 October 1948, No. 296.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.18, p.267.

Note: The Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding (1 (c) and 1 (d)) were concluded within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which were signatories of the Agreement of 14 September 1948 met informally at Geneva on 16 October 1951. At that meeting, it was recommended that all signatories to the latter Agreement who wished to do so should, if possible, notify their withdrawal from it by depositing a notice of intention of withdrawal with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the same date, such notices to cover also the Memorandum of understanding. The date of 14 December 1951 was generally considered as appropriate for such an action, the withdrawal to take effect on 15 June 1952. For the States which were parties to the Agreement and the Memorandum of understanding, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 8, p.267; vol.19, p.328; vol.20, p.308; vol.24, p.320; vol.35, p.370; vol.42, p.356; vol.43, p.339; vol.44, p.339; vol.46, p.350; vol.53, p.419, and vol.70, p.272. For the dates of receipt of the notices of withdrawal, see *ibid.*, vol.117, p.385; vol.121, p.327, and vol.128, p.293.

**1. d) Memorandum of understanding relative to application to the Western Sectors
of Berlin of the Agreement on most-favoured-nation treatment for areas of Western
Germany under military occupation**

Annecy, 13 August 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 August 1949 by signature.
REGISTRATION: 24 September 1949, No. 296.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.42, p.356.

Note: See "Note:" under 1. (c) above.

2. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Khartoum, 4 August 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 September 1964, in accordance with article 65.
REGISTRATION: 10 September 1964, No. 7408.
STATUS: Signatories: 31. Parties: 52.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 510, p. 3, and vol. 569, p. 353 (corrigendum to vol. 510).

Note: The Agreement was approved and opened for signature by the Conference of Finance Ministers on the Establishment of an African Development Bank convened pursuant to resolution 52 (IV)¹ of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The Conference was convened at Khartoum from 31 July to 4 August 1963. For the text of the Final Act of the Conference, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 510, p. 3.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Algeria	4 Aug 1963	10 Sep 1964	Madagascar ²		3 May 1976 a
Angola ²		9 Jan 1981 a	Malawi ²		25 Jul 1966 a
Benin	8 Oct 1963	25 Aug 1964	Mali	4 Aug 1963	23 Apr 1964
Botswana ²		31 Mar 1972 a	Mauritania	4 Aug 1963	9 Sep 1964
Burkina Faso	21 Nov 1963	22 Sep 1964	Mauritius ²		1 Jan 1974 a
Burundi ²	4 Aug 1963	2 Jan 1968 a	Morocco	4 Aug 1963	2 Jun 1964
Cameroon	8 Oct 1963	7 May 1964	Mozambique ²		4 Jun 1976 a
Cape Verde ²		15 Apr 1976 a	Niger	25 Oct 1963	29 Jul 1964
Central African Republic ²	4 Aug 1963	26 Aug 1970 a	Nigeria	4 Aug 1963	12 Mar 1964
Chad ²		26 Aug 1968 a	Rwanda	18 Dec 1963	18 Jan 1965
Comoros		3 May 1976 a	Sao Tome and Principe ²		14 Apr 1976 a
Congo	29 Nov 1963	10 Feb 1965	Senegal	17 Dec 1963	11 Sep 1964
Côte d'Ivoire	4 Aug 1963	20 Mar 1964	Seychelles ²		20 Apr 1977 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 Aug 1963	5 Jun 1964	Sierra Leone	4 Aug 1963	18 Feb 1964
Djibouti ²		12 Jul 1978 a	Somalia	4 Aug 1963	22 Oct 1964
Egypt	4 Aug 1963	14 Sep 1964	Spain	13 Feb 1984	13 Feb 1984
Equatorial Guinea ²		30 Jun 1975 a	Sudan	4 Aug 1963	9 Sep 1963
Ethiopia	4 Aug 1963	14 Jul 1964	Swaziland ²		26 Jul 1971 a
Gabon ²		31 Dec 1972 a	Syrian Arab Republic		14 Sep 1964
Gambia ²		2 Jul 1973 a	Togo	18 Oct 1963	3 Jul 1964
Ghana	4 Aug 1963	30 Jun 1964	Tunisia	4 Aug 1963	29 Oct 1964
Guinea	4 Aug 1963	21 May 1964	Uganda	4 Aug 1963	16 Dec 1963
Guinea-Bissau ²		5 May 1975 a	United Republic of Tanzania ³	4 Aug 1963	27 Nov 1963
Kenya	4 Aug 1963	24 Jan 1964	Zambia ²		1 Sep 1966 a
Lesotho ²		2 Jul 1973 a	Zimbabwe ²		5 Sep 1980 a
Liberia	4 Aug 1963	23 Jun 1964			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ²	4 Aug 1963	21 Jul 1972 a			

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3586, E/CN.14/168), p. 44.*

² Article 64 (2) of the Agreement provides that a State may, after the Agreement has entered into force, become a member of the Bank by accession to the Agreement on such terms as the Board of Governors may determine; that the Government of such State shall deposit its instrument of accession on or before a date appointed by the Board, and that, upon the deposit, the State concerned shall become a member of the Bank on the appointed date.

Following are, in respect of each acceding State, the number and date of the pertinent resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the Bank. In all cases, the terms for accession included the payment of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the Bank by the State concerned and, unless otherwise indicated, the appointed date

corresponded to the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary-General:

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Number of Resolution</i>	<i>Date of Resolution</i>
Angola	3-80	23 Jun 1980 (Appointed date: 23 June 1980)
Botswana	9-71	28 Jul 1971
Burundi	4-67	31 Dec 1967
Cape Verde	02-76	15 Apr 1976
Central African Republic	3-70	26 Aug 1970

Participant	Number of Resolution	Date of Resolution
Chad	2-68/ 3-68	25 Jun 1968/ 26 Aug 1968
Comoros	05-76	3 May 1976
Djibouti	01-78	1 May 1978
Equatorial Guinea	03-75	5 May 1975
Gabon	8-72	20 Jul 1972
Gambia	2-73	2 Jul 1973
Guinea-Bissau	02-75	5 May 1975
Lesotho	3-73	2 Jul 1973
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13-72	21 Jul 1972
Madagascar	06-76	3 May 1976
Malawi	2-66	19 Apr 1966
Mauritius	4-73	2 Jul 1973
Mozambique	07-76	3 May 1976
Sao Tome and Principe	01-76	28 Feb 1976
Seychelles	01-77	31 Mar 1977
Swaziland	6-71	26 Jul 1971
Zambia	6-66	15 Aug 1966
Zimbabwe*	04-80	23 Jun 1980

* Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Governors (No. 04-80 of 23 June 1980), the Agreement is deemed to have taken effect retroactively for Zimbabwe as of 23 June 1980, upon completion of all the necessary conditions and receipt of its instrument of accession by the African Development Bank.

³ The Agreement was originally signed and the instrument of ratification was deposited on behalf of Tanganyika. Following the formation of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar under the name of the United Republic of Tanzania (see note 23 in chapter I.2), the Government of that country submitted a declaration to the African Development Bank to the effect that "it assumes the membership in the ADB both as regards Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and desires the Bank to give effect to this extension and to increase its subscription by one million units of account". The said declaration was considered by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at its first plenary session on 4 November 1964. In resolution No. 3 adopted on the same date, the Board of Governors, having expressed the desire of giving full effect to the extension of membership of the United Republic of Tanzania, decided, *inter alia*, that the subscription of that country to the capital stock of the ADB should be increased by one million units of account, half of it to consist of paid-up shares, and the other half of callable shares; and that the extension of membership of the United Republic of Tanzania should take effect upon the payment to the ADB of the first instalment of its initial subscription to the paid-up capital stock as provided in the resolution. The Board further took note that, upon the extension of its membership, the United Republic of Tanzania would have 1,255 votes.

2. a) Amendments to the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank

17 May 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 May 1982, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 05-79 and paragraph 1 of article 60 of the unamended Agreement.
REGISTRATION: 7 May 1982, No. 7408.
STATUS: Parties: 48.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1276, p. 501.

Note: On 17 May 1979, the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank adopted three resolutions (05-79, 06-79 and 07-79) concerning non-regional membership in the Bank. Resolution 05-79 adopts amendments to the Agreement. Resolution 06-79 provides for the increase of the capital stock, and resolution 07-79 sets out general rules governing admission of non-regional countries to membership in the Bank.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Acceptance (A)</i>
Angola	7 Jan 1981 A	Madagascar	18 Dec 1981 A
Benin	6 Sep 1980 A	Malawi	23 Aug 1979 A
Botswana	13 Dec 1979 A	Mali	16 Jul 1979 A
Burkina Faso	23 Aug 1980 A	Mauritania	5 Jan 1981 A
Burundi	11 Jan 1980 A	Mauritius	27 Sep 1979 A
Cameroon	12 Mar 1980 A	Morocco	24 Nov 1980 A
Cape Verde	22 Dec 1980 A	Mozambique	27 Dec 1979 A
Central African Republic	15 Jan 1981 A	Niger	9 Dec 1980 A
Chad	7 Sep 1981 A	Nigeria	6 May 1982 A
Comoros	30 Nov 1979 A	Rwanda	2 Feb 1980 A
Congo	18 Aug 1980 A	Sao Tome and Principe	19 Nov 1979 A
Côte d'Ivoire	27 Feb 1980 A	Senegal	10 Jul 1979 A
Democratic Republic of the Congo ...	6 Sep 1980 A	Seychelles	14 Dec 1979 A
Djibouti	29 Jun 1979 A	Sierra Leone	26 Oct 1979 A
Egypt	27 Jun 1979 A	Somalia	22 Dec 1980 A
Equatorial Guinea	14 Nov 1979 A	Sudan	10 Dec 1980 A
Ethiopia	21 Apr 1980 A	Swaziland	11 Jan 1980 A
Gabon	9 Aug 1980 A	Togo	18 Jan 1980 A
Gambia	25 Feb 1980 A	Tunisia	27 Jun 1979 A
Ghana	13 Dec 1979 A	Uganda	29 May 1980 A
Guinea	16 May 1980 A	United Republic of Tanzania	20 Aug 1980 A
Guinea-Bissau	15 Dec 1980 A	Zambia	3 Apr 1980 A
Kenya	25 Jul 1979 A	Zimbabwe	24 Oct 1980 A
Lesotho	20 Nov 1979 A		
Liberia	30 Sep 1980 A		

Notes:

¹ "Participants" implies Parties bound by the amendments by virtue of paragraph 4 of resolution 05-79 and paragraph 1 of article 60 of the unamended Agreement.

**2. b) Agreement establishing the African Development Bank done at Khartoum on
4 August 1963, as amended by resolution 05-79 adopted by the Board of Governors
on 17 May 1979**

Lusaka, 7 May 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 May 1982, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 05-79.
REGISTRATION: 7 May 1982, No. 21052.
STATUS: Signatories: 25. Parties: 75.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1276, p. 3.

Note: The original of the Agreement was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 2 June 1982.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Participation in the Agreement as amended under paragraph 4 of resolution 05-79 and paragraph 1 of article 60 of the unamended Agreement</i>	<i>Signature by non-regional members under Section 3 (c) (i) of resolution 07-79</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A)</i>
Angola	7 May 1982		
Argentina		6 Jun 1985	6 Jun 1985 A
Austria		23 Jul 1982	10 Mar 1983
Belgium		15 Feb 1983	15 Feb 1983
Benin	7 May 1982		
Botswana	7 May 1982		
Brazil		8 Dec 1982	14 Jul 1983
Burkina Faso	7 May 1982		
Burundi	7 May 1982		
Cameroon	7 May 1982		
Canada		23 Dec 1982	23 Dec 1982 A
Cape Verde	7 May 1982		
Central African Republic	7 May 1982		
Chad	7 May 1982		
China		9 May 1985	9 May 1985 A
Comoros	7 May 1982		
Congo	7 May 1982		
Côte d'Ivoire	7 May 1982		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7 May 1982		
Denmark		7 Sep 1982	7 Sep 1982
Djibouti	7 May 1982		
Egypt	7 May 1982		
Equatorial Guinea	7 May 1982		
Ethiopia	7 May 1982		
Finland		7 Sep 1982	7 Sep 1982 A
France		1 Jul 1982	1 Jul 1982
Gabon	7 May 1982		
Gambia	7 May 1982		
Germany ^{1,2,3}		16 Feb 1983	16 Feb 1983 A
Ghana	7 May 1982		
Guinea	7 May 1982		
Guinea-Bissau	7 May 1982		
India		25 Oct 1983	6 Dec 1983 a
Italy		26 Nov 1982	26 Nov 1982 A
Japan		3 Feb 1983	3 Feb 1983 A
Kenya	7 May 1982		
Kuwait		9 Nov 1982	9 Nov 1982 A
Lesotho	7 May 1982		
Liberia	7 May 1982		
Madagascar	7 May 1982		
Malawi	7 May 1982		
Mali	7 May 1982		
Mauritania	7 May 1982		
Mauritius	7 May 1982		

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Participation in the Agreement as amended under paragraph 4 of resolution 05-79 and paragraph 1 of article 60 of the unamended Agreement</i>	<i>Signature by non-regional members under Section 3 (c) (i) of resolution 07-79</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A)</i>
Morocco	7 May 1982		
Mozambique	7 May 1982		
Namibia			10 Apr 1994 a
Netherlands ^{1,4}		28 Jan 1983	28 Jan 1983 A
Niger	7 May 1982		
Nigeria	7 May 1982		
Norway ¹		7 Sep 1982	7 Sep 1982 A
Portugal ¹		8 Dec 1983	15 Dec 1983 a
Republic of Korea ¹		27 Sep 1982	27 Sep 1982
Rwanda	7 May 1982		
Sao Tome and Principe	7 May 1982		
Saudi Arabia ¹		15 Dec 1983	15 Dec 1983 a
Senegal	7 May 1982		
Seychelles	7 May 1982		
Sierra Leone	7 May 1982		
Somalia	7 May 1982		
South Africa ⁸			13 Dec 1995 a
Spain ¹		13 Feb 1984	13 Feb 1984 A
Sudan	7 May 1982		
Swaziland	7 May 1982		
Sweden ¹		7 Sep 1982	7 Sep 1982 A
Switzerland ¹		14 Sep 1982	14 Sep 1982 A
Togo	7 May 1982		
Tunisia	7 May 1982		
Uganda	7 May 1982		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹		23 Dec 1982	27 Apr 1983 A
United Republic of Tanzania	7 May 1982		
United States of America ¹		31 Jan 1983	31 Jan 1983 A
Yugoslavia ¹		15 Sep 1982	15 Sep 1982
Zambia	7 May 1982		
Zimbabwe	7 May 1982		

Declarations and Reservations

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

CANADA

Reservation:

"In so accepting the said Agreement, the Government of Canada, pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 64, hereby retains for itself the right to tax the salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to Canadian citizens, nationals and residents."

DENMARK

Declaration:

"According to the main rule of article 17, paragraph 1 (d), in the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, the proceeds of any financing undertaken by the Bank shall be used only for procurement in Member Countries of goods and services produced in Member Countries.

"The declared shipping policy of the Danish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this policy, transactions and transfers in connection with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving prefer-

ential treatment to one country or group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial considerations should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Denmark trusts that article 17, paragraph 1 (d), will not be applied contrary to this principle."

GERMANY^{2,5}

Reservations made upon acceptance

1. The Federal Republic of Germany retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to German citizens, nationals or residents.

2. In the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany the immunities conferred by articles 53 and 56 of the Agreement shall not apply in relation to a civil action arising out of an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to the Bank or operated on its behalf, or to a traffic offence committed by the driver of such a vehicle.

3. According to the exchange of notes between the African Development Bank and the Federal Republic of Germany executed at Abidjan on 24 January 1983,

(a) The Bank shall not claim exemption from direct taxation, customs duties or taxes having equivalent effect on goods imported or exported for other than its official use;

(b) The Bank shall not claim exemption from taxes and duties which are no more than charges for services rendered, and

(c) The Bank shall sell articles imported under an exemption pursuant to article 57 paragraph 1 of the Agreement in the territory of a member granting the exemption only on the terms agreed with that member.

INDIA

Declaration:

"[The] Government of India retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the African Development Bank to the citizens, nationals or residents of India."

ITALY

Declaration:

The Government of Italy declares, in accordance with article 64 (3) of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank (Khartoum, 4 August 1963), amended by Resolution 05-09, that it retains for itself and its constitutional subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid to citizens and residents.

JAPAN

Declaration:

"The Government of Japan, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of article 64 of the Agreement, retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals or residents."

KUWAIT⁶

Understanding:

"It is understood that ratification of the Agreement . . . does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to take into account, for the purpose of assessing the amount of income tax due on income from other sources, the salaries and emoluments paid to the professional staff of the African Development Bank and exempt from taxation under article 57 of the Agreement. The exemption shall not be deemed applicable to the pensions paid by the Bank."

NORWAY

Declaration:

According to article 17 paragraph 1 (d) of the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken in the ordinary operations of the Bank shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries, except for special cases.

The declared shipping policy of the Norwegian Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with

this policy, transactions and transfers in connection with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving preferential treatment to one country or a group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial consideration should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Norway trusts that article 17, paragraph 1 (d) will not be applied contrary to this principle.

Upon signature and acceptance:

Declaration:

The Government of Norway retains, in accordance with article 64.3 of the said Agreement, the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to Norwegian citizens, nationals or residents.

SWEDEN

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

With reference to article 64.3 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank, Sweden hereby declares that it retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to citizens, nationals or residents of Sweden.

Declaration:

According to the main rule of article 17, paragraph 1 (d) in the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank, the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken by the Bank shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries.

The shipping policy of the Swedish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. The Swedish Government trusts that article 17, paragraph 1 (d) will not be applied contrary to this principle. Similarly, it is part of the assistance policy of the Swedish Government that multilateral development assistance should be based on the principle of free international competitive bidding. The Swedish Government expresses the hope that it will be possible to reach agreement on such modification of article 17, 1 (d) that it does not conflict with this principle.

SWITZERLAND

Declaration:

In accordance with article 64 (3) of the Agreement, Switzerland retains for itself the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals, residents of Switzerland.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND⁷

Declarations and reservations:

"1. As Bank telegrams and telephone calls are not defined as Government telegrams and telephone calls in Annex 2 to the International Telecommunications Conventions signed at Montreux on 12 November 1965 and at Málaga-Torremolinos on 25 October 1973 and are therefore not entitled by the Convention to the privileges thereby conferred on Government telegrams and telephone calls, the Government of the United Kingdom, having regard to their obligations under the International Telecommunications Conventions, declare that the privileges conferred by Article 55 of the Agreement shall be correspondingly restricted in the United Kingdom but, subject thereto, shall be not less favourable than the United Kingdom affords to international financial institutions of which it is a member.

"2. In accordance with the provisions of article 64 (3) of the Agreement, the United Kingdom declares that it retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and

emoluments paid by the Bank to its citizens, nationals and permanent residents. The United Kingdom will not accord to consultants the privileges and immunities mentioned in article 56 unless they are experts performing missions for the Bank.

"3. In accordance with its current practice in regard to international organisations, the United Kingdom will, pursuant to the term of article 57 (1) of the Agreement, accord to the Bank the following taxation privileges:

"a) Within the scope of its official activities, the Bank and its property and income will be exempt from all direct taxes, including income tax, capital gains tax and corporation tax. The Bank will also be exempt from municipal rates levied on its premises with the exception of the proportion which, as in the case of diplomatic missions, represents payments for specific services rendered.

"b) The Bank will be accorded a refund of car tax and value added tax paid on the purchase of new motor cars of United Kingdom manufacture, and value added tax paid on the supply of goods or services of substantial value, necessary for the official activities of the Bank.

"c) Goods the import and export of which by the Bank is necessary for the exercise of its official activities shall be exempt from all duties of customs and excise and other such charges except payments for services. The Bank will be accorded a refund of the duty and value added tax paid on the importation of hydrocarbon oils purchased by the Bank and necessary for the exercise of its official activities.

"d) Exemption in respect of taxes or duties under the preceding sub-paragraphs will be accorded subject to compliance with conditions agreed with Her Majesty's Government. Goods which have been acquired or imported under the above provisions may not be sold, given away or otherwise disposed of in the United Kingdom except in accordance with conditions agreed with Her Majesty's Government.

"4. In the territory of the United Kingdom the immunity conferred by article 52 (1) and article 56 (i) shall not apply in relation to a civil action by a third party for damage arising out of an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to or operated on behalf of the Bank or a person covered by article 56, as the case may be, or in relation to a traffic offence committed by the driver of such a vehicle.

"5. Her Majesty's Government are not at the moment able to implement Article 57 (3) (ii) of the Agreement as this requires an amendment to existing legislation. Her Majesty's Government hope however that they will be in a position to implement it in the near future."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Declaration:

"The United States of America retains for itself and for all political subdivisions of the United States of America the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the African Development Bank to United States citizens or nationals."

Notes:

¹ Date of admission as member of the Bank in accordance with the relevant declaration by the President of the Bank provided for in section 3 (c) of resolution 07-79 adopted by the Board of Governors of the Bank on 17 May 1979:

Canada	30 Dec 1982
Denmark	30 Dec 1982
Finland	30 Dec 1982
France	30 Dec 1982
Kuwait	30 Dec 1982
Norway	30 Dec 1982
Republic of Korea	30 Dec 1982
Sweden	30 Dec 1982
Switzerland	30 Dec 1982
Yugoslavia	30 Dec 1982
Italy	31 Dec 1982
Netherlands	28 Jan 1983
Japan	3 Feb 1983
United States of America	8 Feb 1983
Germany*	18 Feb 1983
Belgium	15 Mar 1983
Austria	30 Mar 1983
United Kingdom	29 Apr 1983
Brazil	14 Jul 1983
India	6 Dec 1983
Saudi Arabia	15 Dec 1983
Portugal	15 Dec 1983
Spain	20 Mar 1984
China	10 May 1985
Argentina	2 Jul 1985

* See also note 2 below.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ With a declaration to the effect that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date when it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

See also note 2 above.

⁴ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁵ The Bank notified the Depositary that reservations Nos. 2 and 3, not contemplated in the Agreement, had been accepted by the Bank.

⁶ With this regard, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel, on 27 June 1984 the following communication:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument by Kuwait contains a declaration of political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel this Convention is not the place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Government of the State of Kuwait under general international law or under specific Convention.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in regard to the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the State of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

⁷ The Bank notified the Depositary that those reservations above that are not contemplated in the Agreement, had been accepted by the Bank.

⁸ By resolution B/B6/95/11 of 6 December 1995, the Board of Governors of the Bank, in application of article 64 (2) of the Agreement, had established the conditions for accession by South Africa while appointing 13 December 1995 as the date on which South Africa upon deposit of its instrument of accession and making its initial payment would become a member of the Bank. See also note 2 in chapter X.2.

3. CONVENTION ON TRANSIT TRADE OF LAND-LOCKED STATES

New York, 8 July 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 9 June 1967, in accordance with article 20.
REGISTRATION: 9 June 1967, No. 8641.
STATUS: Signatories: 28. Parties: 37.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 597, p. 3.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries, which had been convened pursuant to the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations taken at its 1328th plenary meeting on 10 February 1965. The Conference met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 7 June to 8 July 1965.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan	8 Jul 1965		Mali		11 Oct 1967 a
Argentina	29 Dec 1965		Mongolia		26 Jul 1966 a
Australia		2 May 1972 a	Nepal	9 Jul 1965	22 Aug 1966
Belarus	28 Dec 1965	11 Jul 1972	Netherlands	30 Dec 1965	30 Nov 1971
Belgium	30 Dec 1965	21 Apr 1970	Niger		3 Jun 1966 a
Bolivia	29 Dec 1965		Nigeria		16 May 1966 a
Brazil	4 Aug 1965		Norway		17 Sep 1968 a
Burkina Faso		23 Mar 1987 a	Paraguay	23 Dec 1965	
Burundi		1 May 1968 a	Russian Federation	23 Dec 1965	21 Jul 1972
Cameroon	10 Aug 1965		Rwanda	23 Jul 1965	13 Aug 1968
Central African Republic	30 Dec 1965	9 Aug 1989	San Marino	23 Jul 1965	12 Jun 1968
Chad		2 Mar 1967 a	Senegal		5 Aug 1985 a
Chile	20 Dec 1965	25 Oct 1972	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Croatia		3 Aug 1992 d	Sudan	11 Aug 1965	
Czech Republic ¹		30 Sep 1993 d	Swaziland		26 May 1969 a
Denmark		26 Mar 1969 a	Sweden		16 Jun 1971 a
Finland		22 Jan 1971 a	Switzerland	10 Dec 1965	
Georgia		2 Jun 1999 a	Turkey		25 Mar 1969 a
Germany ²	20 Dec 1965		Uganda	21 Dec 1965	
Holy See	30 Dec 1965		Ukraine	31 Dec 1965	21 Jul 1972
Hungary	30 Dec 1965	20 Sep 1967	United States of America	30 Dec 1965	29 Oct 1968
Italy	31 Dec 1965		Uzbekistan		7 Feb 1996 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8 Jul 1965	29 Dec 1967	Yugoslavia	8 Jul 1965	10 May 1967
Lesotho		28 May 1969 a	Zambia	23 Dec 1965	2 Dec 1966
Luxembourg	28 Dec 1965				
Malawi		12 Dec 1966 a			

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

BELARUS

Declaration and reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

BELGIUM

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

tion:

1. With regard to the application of article 3 of the Convention, the Belgian Government considers that the exemption relates exclusively to duties or taxes on imports or exports, and not to taxes on transactions, such as the Belgian tax on transport and auxiliary services, which also apply to internal trade.

2. Belgium can apply article 4, paragraph 1, only in so far as State-owned means of transport and handling equipment are concerned.

Upon signature (the reservation referred to below was not made upon ratification):

3. The Belgian Government intends, upon depositing its instrument of ratification of the Convention, to make a reservation concerning the rights and obligations of Belgium arising from its adherence to certain international treaties relating to economic matters or trade.

BOLIVIA

Upon signature:

I have been instructed by my Government to place on record the Bolivian view, which is already to be found in the records of the Conference, that Bolivia is not a land-locked State but a nation which is deprived by temporary circumstances of access to the sea across its own coast and that unrestricted and unconditional freedom of transit must be recognized in international law as an inherent right of enclosed territories and countries for reasons of justice and because of the need to facilitate such transit as a contribution to general progress on a basis of equality.

Bolivia will on no occasion fail to maintain these views, which are inherent in national sovereignty, and, by signing the Convention, will give evidence of its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations and the developing countries without a sea-coast.

CHILE

Reservation with respect to article 16 made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

In any dispute with American countries over the interpretation or implementation of this Convention, Chile shall proceed in accordance with whatever inter-American instruments concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes may be binding both on Chile and on the other American country.

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

GERMANY

"In respect of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7:

"The Federal Republic of Germany starts from the assumption that normal frontier controls which, in accordance with international agreements and with existing national legislation, are carried through in an adequate and non-discriminatory manner, meet the requirements of article 2, paragraph 1, article 5 and article 7.

"In respect of article 2, paragraph 2:

"The Federal Republic of Germany understands this provision to imply that, as long as agreements according to article 2, paragraph 2, have not been concluded, the national regulations of the transit state will apply.

"In respect of article 4, paragraph 1 and article 6, paragraph 1:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as provided for in article 4, paragraph 1 and in article 6, paragraph 1. Considering transport conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany, however, it may be taken for granted that sufficient means of transport as well as handling equipment and storage facilities will be available for traffic in

transit. Should difficulties arise nevertheless, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would be prepared to seek remedies.

"In respect of article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2:

"The Federal Republic of Germany is not in a position to assume obligations as contained in article 4, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is, however, prepared, within the scope of its possibilities, to use its influence as regards tariffs and charges so as to facilitate traffic in transit as much as possible."

HUNGARY³

The Hungarian People's Republic is of the opinion that articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, which deprive a number of States the right to become parties to the Convention, are of a discriminatory nature. The Convention is a general multilateral international treaty, and therefore, as follows from the principles of international law, every State shall have the right to become a party to it.

ITALY

The Permanent Representative of Italy wishes to notify the Secretary-General that the Italian Government intends to enter specific reservations to the Convention on depositing its instrument of ratification.

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg envisages the possibility, on depositing the instrument of ratification of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, of entering a reservation relating to its membership in regional economic unions or common markets.

MONGOLIA⁴

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of the provisions of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are excluded from participation in this Convention. The Convention deals with matters of interest to all States and should therefore be open for participation by all States.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Declaration and reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

SUDAN

"The Government of the Republic of the Sudan will not consider itself bound by the third sentence of article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined to or coming from South Africa or Portugal or goods the ownership of which could be claimed by South Africa or Portugal. The reservation is made in accordance with the spirit of Security Council resolution S/5773, in which the Security Council condemned the apartheid Policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, resolution A/AC.109/124 in which the Special Committee condemned the colonial policy of Portugal and its persistent refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee, and resolution CM/Res.6 (1) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. The reservations will remain in force pending the ending of the prevailing situation in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

"Nor will the Republic of the Sudan, as a member of the Arab League, consider itself bound by the same provision in respect of the passage across its territory of goods destined for or coming from Israel."

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1965 and 8 August 1967, respectively, with reservations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 597, p. 111. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to

Declaration and reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to draw attention to the discriminatory nature of articles 17, 19, 22 and 23 of the Convention, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. The Convention deals with matters that affect the interests of all States, and it should therefore be open for participation by all States. According to the principle of sovereign equality, no States have the right to exclude other States from participation in a Convention of this type.

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States, under which members of the arbitration commission may be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, and declares that, in each individual case, the consent of the contending States is necessary for the appointment of members of the arbitration commission by the President of the International Court of Justice.

withdraw the reservation relating to article 16 made upon ratification. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 605, p. 399.

⁴ In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to article 16 made upon ratification. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 593, p. 137.

4. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Manila, 4 December 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 22 August 1966, in accordance with article 65.
REGISTRATION: 22 August 1966, No. 8303.
STATUS: Signatories: 30. Parties: 46.^{1,5}
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 571, p. 123 (including the procès-verbal of rectification established on 2 November 1967), and vol. 608, p. 380 (procès-verbal of rectification).

Note: The Agreement was adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Asian Development Bank, which had been convened pursuant to resolution 62 (XXI)² of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and which met at Manila from 2 to 4 December 1965.

<i>Participant</i> ^{1,3,5}	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Participation under articles 3 (2) and (3) (P)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ^{1,3,5}	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Participation under articles 3 (2) and (3) (P)</i>
Afghanistan.....	4 Dec 1965	22 Aug 1966	Nepal.....	4 Dec 1965	21 Jun 1966 A
Australia.....	4 Dec 1965	19 Dec 1966	Netherlands ⁶	4 Dec 1965	29 Aug 1966
Austria.....	31 Jan 1966	29 Sep 1966	New Zealand.....	4 Dec 1965	29 Sep 1966
Bangladesh ³		14 Mar 1973 P	Norway.....	28 Jan 1966	14 Jul 1966
Belgium.....	31 Jan 1966	16 Aug 1966	Pakistan.....	4 Dec 1965	12 May 1966
Bhutan ³		15 Apr 1982 P	Papua New Guinea ¹ ..		8 Apr 1971 P
Cambodia.....	4 Dec 1965	30 Sep 1966	Philippines.....	4 Dec 1965	5 Jul 1966
Canada.....	4 Dec 1965	22 Aug 1966	Republic of Korea...	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966
China ³		10 Mar 1986 P	Samoa.....	4 Dec 1965	23 Jun 1966
Cook Islands ¹		20 Apr 1976 P	Singapore.....	28 Jan 1966	21 Sep 1966
Denmark.....	28 Jan 1966	16 Aug 1966	Solomon Islands ¹ ...		30 Apr 1973 P
Fiji ¹		2 Apr 1970 P	Spain ³		14 Feb 1986 P
Finland.....	28 Jan 1966	22 Aug 1966	Sri Lanka.....	4 Dec 1965	29 Sep 1966
France ³		27 Jul 1970 P	Sweden.....	31 Jan 1966	29 Sep 1966
Germany ⁴	4 Dec 1965	30 Aug 1966	Switzerland ³		31 Dec 1967 P
India.....	4 Dec 1965	20 Jul 1966	Thailand.....	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966
Indonesia ³		24 Nov 1966 P	Tonga ³		29 Mar 1972 P
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	4 Dec 1965		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..	4 Dec 1965	26 Sep 1966
Italy.....	31 Jan 1966	30 Sep 1966	United States of America.....	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966 A
Japan.....	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966	Uzbekistan.....		31 Aug 1995 P
Kiribati ¹		28 May 1974 P	Vanuatu.....		15 Apr 1982 P
Lao People's Democratic Republic...	4 Dec 1965	30 Aug 1966	Viet Nam.....	28 Jan 1966	22 Sep 1966
Malaysia.....	4 Dec 1965	16 Aug 1966			
Maldives ³		14 Feb 1978 P			
Myanmar ³		26 Apr 1973 P			

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

AUSTRALIA⁸

"The Australian Government further declares in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56 of the said Agreement that it retains the right to levy taxation in respect of salary and emoluments paid by the Bank for services rendered in Australia to a Director, alternate, officer or employee of the Bank, including an expert performing a mission for the Bank, being a resident of Australia within the meaning of the Australian legislation relating to income tax unless the person is not a citizen of Australia

and came to Australia solely for the purpose of performing duties of the office in the Bank held by him.

[In connection with the above declaration the Government of Australia further specified that "although paragraph 2 of article 56 refers to 'citizens or nationals' and not to residents, it is understood that the persons intended to be covered by the word 'resident' in the declaration include, in addition to citizens, persons already living in Australia at the time of recruitment as potential Australian citizens who, in fact, under Australian law have duties of a similar character to citizens. They may, there-

fore, be considered as within the category of persons envisaged by the words 'citizens or nationals'.]

"The Australian Government is unable to accord to the Bank, in respect of any mailbags which the Bank might wish to despatch through postal channels in Australia, the reduced rates which the Australian Government accords, on the basis of reciprocity, to certain other Governments in respect of mailbags despatched through postal channels by their diplomatic missions in Australia.

"The Australian Government is, insofar as the article applies to priorities, rates and taxes on telecommunications, unable fully to comply with article 54 of the Agreement which requires that the Bank in respect of its official communications shall be accorded by each member treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the official communications of any other member, until such time as all other Governments have decided to co-operate in granting this treatment to international organizations. This reservation shall not affect the right of the Bank to lodge press telegrams at prescribed press rates to the press and radio in Australia.

"The Australian Government understands that nothing in the said Agreement affects the application of any Australian law relating to quarantine."

CANADA

"Canada retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax Canadian citizens resident or ordinarily resident in Canada."

DENMARK

"According to article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 'the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken in the ordinary operations of the Bank or with Special Funds established by the Bank pursuant to paragraph 1 (i) of article 19, shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries. . . .

"The declared shipping policy of the Danish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this policy transactions and transfers in connexion with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving preferential treatment to one country or a group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial consideration should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Denmark trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle."

FRANCE

Pursuant to article 56 (2) of the said Agreement, the French Government retains for itself the right to levy taxes, as provided by French law, on salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to French nationals.

GERMANY⁴

"1. The Federal Republic of Germany makes use of the reservation provided for in article 56, paragraph 2, of the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank and retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to Germans within the meaning of Article 116 of the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany who have their domicile or ordinary residence in the area of application of the said Basic Law, including *Land Berlin*;

"2. The Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank shall also apply to *Land Berlin* as from the day on which the Convention will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

INDIA

"The Government of India declares that India retains for herself and her political subdivision the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens or nationals of India."

ITALY

"The Italian Government, pursuant to article 56, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to Italian citizens employed in offices of the Bank that might be set up in Italy or performing any activities in Italy on behalf of the Bank.

"On the occasion of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, on the instructions of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, has made the following observations:

"The Italian Government considers that paragraph 1 of article 56 is to be construed in the light of current practice concerning exemption of international organizations from taxation. According to such practice, relief from taxation is granted to international organizations only in respect of articles acquired in pursuance of the official activities of an organization and, in the case of internal indirect taxes, only for substantial purchases where it is reasonably practicable to allow such relief.

"The Italian Government considers that the provision of article 50, paragraph 1, concerning immunity from jurisdiction is to be construed within the limits in which such immunity is provided by international law.

"[The Permanent Representative also has] the honour to inform your Excellency that it is the intention of the Italian Government to seek from the Asian Development Bank an understanding to the effect that the special procedure to be provided for pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 50 of the by-laws and regulations of the Bank or in contracts entered into with the Bank should not be of prejudice to the jurisdiction of Italian Courts with respect to any claims put forward by private parties."

JAPAN

"Japan retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals."

MALAYSIA

"The Government of Malaysia declares that it retains for itself the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid."

NETHERLANDS

This ratification is subject to the reservation provided for in article 56, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

NEW ZEALAND

"Pursuant to paragraph 2 (ii) of article 24 of the Agreement, the Government of New Zealand hereby declares that it desires the use of the portion of its subscription paid pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of article 6 of the Agreement to be wholly restricted to payments for goods or services produced in its territory."

NORWAY

"According to article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, 'the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken in the ordinary operations of the Bank or with Special Funds established by the Bank pursuant to paragraph 1 (i) of article 19, shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods and services produced in member countries"

"The declared shipping policy of the Norwegian Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. In accordance with this policy transactions and transfers in connection with maritime transport should not be hampered by provisions giving preferential treatment to one country or a group of countries, the aim always being that normal commercial consideration should determine the method and flag of shipment. The Government of Norway trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle."

PHILIPPINES

"The Government of the Philippines declares that it retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to citizens or nationals of the Philippines."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"The Republic of Korea retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to its nationals."

SINGAPORE

"Singapore retains for itself the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens and nationals of Singapore."

SRI LANKA

"In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56 of the Asian Development Bank Agreement, the Government of Ceylon retains for itself and its political subdivision the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Bank to citizens or nationals of Ceylon resident or ordinarily resident in Ceylon."

SWEDEN

"According to the main rule of article 14, paragraph ix, in the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, the proceeds of any loan, investment or other financing undertaken by the Bank shall be used only for procurement in member countries of goods.

"The shipping policy of the Swedish Government is based on the principle of free circulation of shipping in international trade in free and fair competition. The Swedish Government trusts that article 14, paragraph ix, will not be applied contrary to this principle. Similarly, it is part of the assistance policy of the Swedish Government that multilateral development assistance should be based on the principle of free international competitive bidding. The Swedish Government expresses the hope that it will be possible to reach agreement on such modification

of article 14, paragraph ix, that it does not conflict with this principle."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 56, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they retain the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies."

In a letter transmitting the instrument of ratification, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, has made the following observations:

"Article 54 of the Agreement has the effect of affording Government telecommunication privileges to the Asian Development Bank. The list of persons and authorities entitled to such privileges in Annex 3 to the International Telecommunications Convention signed at Geneva on the 21st of December, 1959, does not include international organizations other than the United Nations. There is thus a clear conflict between article 54 and the Telecommunications Convention, to which the United Kingdom (and no doubt other members of the Asian Development Bank) is a party. The United Kingdom wishes to propose that this conflict be considered at an early meeting of the Board of Governors.

"Paragraph 1 of article 56 of the Agreement might perhaps be construed as allowing the Asian Development Bank complete exemption from all customs duties and taxes on goods without any qualification. It is current practice to accord relief from taxation on goods to international organizations only in respect of articles acquired in pursuance of the official activities of an organization, and, in the case of internal indirect taxes, only for substantial purchases where it is reasonably practicable to allow such relief. The Government of the United Kingdom consider that paragraph 1 of article 56 is to be construed in the light of current practice.

"[The Permanent Representative also has] the honour to inform you that it is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom to seek from the Asian Development Bank:

"(a) An understanding that it will insure any motor vehicle belonging to, or operated on behalf of, the Bank against third party claims for damage arising from an accident caused by such a vehicle in the United Kingdom and that the immunity of the Bank from legal process under paragraph 1 of article 50 will not be asserted in the case of any civil action in the United Kingdom by a third party for damage arising from an accident caused by such a vehicle;

"(b) An understanding that no immunity under article 55 will be asserted in respect of any motor traffic offence committed by a member of the personnel of the Bank or in respect of damage caused by a motor vehicle belonging to, or driven by, him."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The United States of America retains for itself and for all political subdivisions of the United States of America the right to tax salaries and emoluments paid by the Asian Development Bank to any citizen or national of the United States of America."

Notes:

¹ Pursuant to the procedure provided for in article 3 (3) of the Agreement, various non-autonomous territories became members of the Bank, as indicated hereinafter:

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Participant presenting the application for admission</i>	<i>Date of the resolution by the Council of Governors</i>	<i>Date on which the resolution took effect</i>
Hong Kong	United Kingdom	26 Mar 1969	27 Mar 1969
Fiji*	United Kingdom	24 Mar 1970	2 Apr 1970
Papua New Guinea*	Australia	12 Mar 1971	8 Apr 1971
British Solomon Islands Protectorate*	United Kingdom	12 Apr 1973	30 Apr 1973
Gilbert* and Ellice Islands**	United Kingdom	27 Apr 1974	28 May 1974
Cook Islands	New Zealand	8 Apr 1976	20 Apr 1976

* These territories have since become independent and have informed the Bank that "they had assumed full responsibility for the conduct of their international relations and that they assumed full responsibility for all obligations that may be incurred by them by reason of admission to membership in the Bank".

** On 1 October 1975, the Ellice Islands (which subsequently became the State of "Tuvalu") separated from the Gilbert Islands which alone remained a member of the Bank and subsequently, on 12 July 1979, became the independent State of "Kiribati".

² *Official Records of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 39th Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4005-E/CN.11/705), p. 167.*

³ Article 3 (2) of the Agreement provides that countries eligible for membership under paragraph 1 of article 3 which do not become members in accordance with article 64 may be admitted, under such terms and conditions as the Bank may determine, to membership in the Bank upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members. Conditions include the acceptance of the Agreement through the deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the Bank. The date of participation corresponds to the fulfilment of all requirements.

⁴ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ The Republic of China signed and ratified the Agreement on 4 December 1965 and 22 September 1966, respectively. Upon the admission of the People's Republic of China on 10 March 1986, the Re-

public of China, representing the Island of Taiwan, was re-designated as "Taipei, China" and continues its membership under that designation.

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁷ The formalities were effected by the Republic of South Viet-Nam. The Government of Viet-Nam assumed the responsibilities and obligations of South Viet-Nam in respect of the Bank following unification of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

⁸ In a notification received on 12 May 1976, the Government of Australia informed the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the declaration made upon ratification under article 24 (2) (ii) of the said Agreement. For the text of the declaration so withdrawn, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 572, p. 368.

**5. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICA**

Accra, 4 May 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 May 1967, in accordance with article 7 (2).
REGISTRATION: 4 May 1967, No. 8623.
STATUS: Parties: 12.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 595, p. 287.

Note: Adopted by the West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation, held at Accra from 27 April to 4 May 1967.)

The Articles of Association for the Establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa done at Accra on 4 May 1967 were concluded "pending the formal establishment of the Community" (preamble). Thereafter, two additional agreements were concluded: (1) the Treaty establishing the Community of West Africa, concluded at Abidjan on 17 April 1973 between the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta (came into force on 1 January 1974 and deposited with the Government of Upper Volta); and (2) the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), concluded at Lagos on 28 May 1975 between Benin, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta (came into force on 20 June 1975 and deposited with the Government of Nigeria).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s)</i>
Benin.....	4 May 1967 s	Niger.....	4 May 1967 s
Burkina Faso.....	4 May 1967 s	Nigeria.....	4 May 1967 s
Gambia.....	21 Nov 1967 s	Senegal.....	4 May 1967 s
Ghana.....	4 May 1967 s	Sierra Leone.....	4 May 1967 s
Liberia.....	4 May 1967 s	Togo.....	4 May 1967 s
Mali.....	4 May 1967 s		
Mauritania.....	4 May 1967 s		

**6. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, WITH
PROTOCOL TO PROVIDE FOR PROCEDURE FOR AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 36 OF THE
AGREEMENT**

Kingston, 18 October 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 January 1970, in accordance with article 64.
REGISTRATION: 26 January 1970, No. 10232.
STATUS: Signatories: 18. Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 712, p. 217; vol. 1021, p. 437 (Addendum) [amendment to article 29 (1) (a)] and vol. 1401, p. 265 (amendments to articles 25, 33, 34, 35 and 57).

Note: The Agreement and Protocol were adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Caribbean Development Bank which met at Kingston, Jamaica, on 18 October 1969. The Conference was convened for that purpose by the Acting Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Caribbean Regional Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the Commonwealth Caribbean Conference of Finance Ministers taken at its meeting held at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 22 July 1969. Both instruments were opened for signature by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Kingston on 18 October 1969. The Conference also adopted the Final Act, approved the memorandum of understanding relating to the allocation of the Bank's resources to multinational projects, which had been adopted by the Conference of Finance Ministers at Port of Spain, and adopted the resolution on the duties of the Trustee designated under article 7, paragraph (8), of the Agreement. The texts of the said memorandum and resolution are appended to the Final Act as annexes A and B.

The Protocol, to provide for procedure for amendment of article 36 of the Agreement, became void, when the amendment proposed under the said procedure at the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank, held at Nassau, Bahamas, on 31 January 1970, had failed to obtain the required majority.

By Resolution No. 9/76 adopted on 20 August 1976, the Board of Governors of the Bank has amended article 29 (1) (a) of the Agreement (number of Directors) with effect from 2 September 1976.

Subsequently, by Resolution No. 3/85 of 15 May 1985, the Board of Governors of the Bank adopted amendments to articles 25, 33, 34, 35 and 57 of the Agreement with effect from 24 June 1985.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, accession (a)</i>
Anguilla ²		4 May 1982 a	Grenada	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
Antigua	18 Oct 1969	30 Jan 1970	Guyana	18 Oct 1969	22 Jan 1970
Bahamas	18 Oct 1969	28 Jan 1970	Italy ⁵		26 Oct 1988 a
Barbados	18 Oct 1969	16 Jan 1970	Jamaica	18 Oct 1969	9 Jan 1970
Belize	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970	Mexico		7 May 1982 a
British Virgin Islands	18 Oct 1969	30 Jan 1970	Montserrat	18 Oct 1969	28 Jan 1970
Canada	18 Oct 1969	22 Jan 1970	Saint Kitts and Nevis ²	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
Cayman Islands	18 Oct 1969	27 Jan 1970	Saint Lucia	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
China		3 Oct 1997 a	Saint Vincent	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970
Colombia		22 Nov 1974 a	Trinidad and Tobago	18 Oct 1969	20 Jan 1970
Dominica	18 Oct 1969	26 Jan 1970	Turks and Caicos Islands	18 Oct 1969	5 Jan 1970
France		11 May 1984 a	United Kingdom	18 Oct 1969	23 Jan 1970
Germany ^{3,4,5}		25 May 1989 a	Venezuela		25 Apr 1973 a

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

Antigua, Bahamas, British Honduras,⁶ British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands
 The instruments of ratification by the Governments of the above-mentioned Associated States or territories, all contain a

declaration made in accordance with the first provision of the second part of paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement to the effect that the privilege conferred by article 53 shall be restricted in its territory to treatment not less favourable than the Government concerned accords to international financial institutions of which it is a member.

FRANCE⁷

Declaration:

In acceding to the Agreement, the French Republic recalls that the Departments of Guyana, Martinique and Guadeloupe are integral parts of the French territory and that, as a result, it is a state of the Caribbean region.

GERMANY³

1. The Federal Republic of Germany proceeds on the understanding that the Caribbean Development Bank will, in accordance with article 57 of the Agreement, waive immunity from jurisdiction and execution in the event of a civil action for damage arising out of an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to the Bank or operated on its behalf or driven by a governor, director, alternate, official or employee of, or expert performing a mission for, the Bank;

2. Privileges in accordance with article 54 (b) as regards travel facilities will be granted to the degree that they are extended to World Bank officials in the Federal Republic of Germany;

3. The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right for itself and its territorial entities to tax the salaries and other emoluments paid by the Caribbean Development Bank to Germans within the meaning of article 116 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany domiciled or resident in the area of application of the Basic Law;

4. The provision of article 55 (2) regarding exemption from taxes which merely represent charges for public utility services will be extended to include all charges for services levied by public authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany;

5. The Federal Republic of Germany proceeds on the understanding that the Bank will not claim exemption from taxation in accordance with article 55 (3).

ITALY

Reservation:

In accordance with article 55, paragraph 5, of the Agreement, the Italian Government reserves for itself and its political subdivisions the right to exclude from the tax exemption for remuneration employees who are Italian nationals and aliens who are permanently resident in Italy.

Declaration:

The Italian Government hereby declares that the immunities provided for by the Agreement shall be conditional on the requirements of maintaining public order and national security.

(With regard to the above-mentioned declaration, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Italy the following clarification which has been duly acknowledged by the Bank:

"This declaration does not exclude the immunities provided for in the Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank. It is only intended as a safeguard instrument in respect of Bank representatives, recognizing the Italian Government's authority and power to take exceptional measures in case of extraordinary circumstances regarding public order and national security. In those circumstances, the Government of Italy would give treatment to the Bank's representatives no less favourable than what is accorded by Italy to representatives of any other Member of the Bank as contemplated by article 54 (B) and (C) of the agreement establishing the Bank. Therefore, this declaration is not a reservation. The possibility that this declaration will ever have practical relevance is indeed very remote. In fact, it will be applicable only when extraordinary events occur during the stay in Italy of representatives of the Bank who are not citizens or nationals of Italy."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND^{8,9}

"(a) In the United Kingdom the immunity conferred by paragraph 1 of article 49 and subparagraph (a) of article 54 of the Agreement shall not apply in relation to a civil action arising out of an accident caused by a motor vehicle belonging to the Bank or operated on its behalf or to a traffic offence committed by the driver of such a vehicle.

"(b) As Bank telegrams and telephone calls are not defined as Government telegrams and telephone calls in Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) and are therefore not entitled by the Convention to the privileges thereby conferred on Government telegrams and telephone calls, the Government of the United Kingdom, having regard to their obligations under the International Telecommunication Convention, declare that the privileges conferred by article 53 of the Agreement shall be correspondingly restricted in the United Kingdom, but, subject thereto, shall be not less favourable than the United Kingdom affords to international financial institutions of which it is a member.

"(c) The exemption referred to in paragraph 6(b) of article 55 of the Agreement shall not extend to any bearer instrument issued by the Bank in the United Kingdom or issued elsewhere by the Bank and transferred in the United Kingdom."

Notes:

¹ See articles 3 and 62 of the Agreement in the annex to this publication: *Final Clauses* (ST/LEG/SER.D/1.Annex), page X-15.

² Anguilla ceased to apply the Agreement as part of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla on 19 December 1980 and became a member in its own right on 4 May 1982.

³ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a note accompanying the instrument, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 3 above.

⁵ These participants deposited their instruments of accession prior to the date appointed by the Board of Governors for their admittance to membership in the Bank, which took place, on that appointed date, in accordance with article 63 (2), as indicated hereinafter:

Participant

Italy

Germany*

* See also note 3 above.

Date of admission

2 November 1988

27 October 1989

⁶ In its instrument of ratification, the Government of British Honduras further declared that the Agreement was ratified subject "... to the condition that the Government of British Honduras undertakes that legislation to give effect to the immunities and privileges to be conferred on the Bank in British Honduras by virtue of the Agreement will be passed on or before February 21st, 1970." Regarding this part of the declaration see note 8 below.

⁷ On 16 May 1984, the Secretary-General received from the Government of France the following interpretative note:

The declaration accompanying the instrument of accession cannot be interpreted as a reservation to the conditions set forth in Resolutions 5/

82 and 5/83 of the Board of Governors for the admission of France to membership in the Bank.

⁸ Paragraph (d) of the United Kingdom declaration and the declaration by the Government of British Honduras quoted in note 6 above, not being provided for in paragraph 3 of article 63 of the Agreement, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that all signatories to the Agreement had been consulted in connection therewith and, in particular, that "the signatories to the Agreement were requested to notify any objection on their part to these declarations and no objection has been notified by any signatory." With reference to these declarations, the Secretary-General, in his report of 27 January 1970 to the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank on the status of the Agreement, stated that, inasmuch as the said declarations were not provided in the Agreement, but having taken note of the information given in their respect by the Government of the United Kingdom, he had received the instruments of ratification of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of British Honduras provisionally in deposit, without prejudice to and pending the decision of the competent organ of the Caribbean Development Bank as to the acceptability of the declarations concerned.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 January 1970, the Government of British Honduras notified him of the withdrawal of the pertinent part of its declaration. In so far as concerns paragraph (d) of the declaration of the United Kingdom, the Acting Secretary of the Caribbean Development Bank informed the Secretary-General that the Board of Governors of the Bank, at the inaugural meeting held on 31 January 1970, had decided to accept the conditions accompanying the United Kingdom ratification and had requested him to notify the Secretary-General of its decision. As a result of these actions, the Secretary-General considered the instruments of ratification by the Government of British Honduras and the Government of the United Kingdom as definitively deposited and informed all Governments concerned and the Bank accordingly.

⁹ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 8 February 1972, the Government of the United Kingdom notified him of its decision to withdraw paragraph d of its declaration, the necessary legislation having been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and having come into operation on 5 February 1972. For the text of the declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 712, p. 326.

7. CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD IN THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

New York, 14 June 1974

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1988, in accordance with article 44 (1).
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1988, No. 26119.
STATUS: Signatories: 12. Parties: 24.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1511; and depositary notification C.N.260.1975.TREATIES-6 of 30 September 1975 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic French text).

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Prescription (limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, which convened at the Headquarters of the United Nations, at New York, from 20 May to 14 June 1974. The Conference was convened in accordance with Resolution 3104 (XXVIII)¹ of the General Assembly adopted on 12 December 1973. The Convention was opened for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, on 14 June 1974, (closing date for signature: 31 December 1975).

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d), participation under article XI of the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (P)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d), participation under article XI of the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (P)</i>
Argentina		9 Oct 1981 a	Nicaragua	13 May 1975	
Belarus	14 Jun 1974	23 Jan 1997 P	Norway	11 Dec 1975	20 Mar 1980
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan 1994 d	Poland	14 Jun 1974	19 May 1995
Brazil	14 Jun 1974		Republic of Moldova ..		28 Aug 1997 P
Bulgaria	24 Feb 1975		Romania		23 Apr 1992 a
Burundi		4 Sep 1998 a	Russian Federation ...	14 Jun 1974	
Costa Rica	30 Aug 1974		Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Cuba		2 Nov 1994 P	Slovenia		2 Aug 1995 P
Czech Republic ³		30 Sep 1993 d	Uganda		12 Feb 1992 a
Dominican Republic ..		23 Dec 1977 a	Ukraine	14 Jun 1974	13 Sep 1993
Egypt		6 Dec 1982 P	United States of America		5 May 1994 a
Ghana	5 Dec 1974	7 Oct 1975	Uruguay		1 Apr 1997 a
Guinea		23 Jan 1991 a	Yugoslavia		27 Nov 1978 a
Hungary	14 Jun 1974	16 Jun 1983	Zambia		6 Jun 1986 P
Mexico		21 Jan 1988 a			
Mongolia	14 Jun 1974				

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

NORWAY

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"In accordance with article 34 the Government of the Kingdom of Norway declares that the Convention shall not govern

contracts of sale where the seller and the buyer both have their relevant places of business within the territories of the Nordic States (i.e. Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden)."

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 143.*

² The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 14 June 1974 and 31 August 1989, respectively. See also note 14 in chapter 1.2.

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 29 August 1975 and 26 May 1977, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

**7. a) Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the
International Sale of Goods**

Vienna, 11 April 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1988, in accordance with article IX (1).
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1988, No. 26120.
STATUS: Parties: 14.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1511, p. 77.

Note: The Protocol was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, held at Vienna from 10 March to 11 April 1980. The Conference was convened by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in accordance with its resolution 33/93¹ of 16 December 1978 adopted on the basis of chapter II of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (1978).

The Protocol is open for accession by all States, at any time, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Argentina.....	19 Jul 1983 a	Slovakia ³	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ³	30 Sep 1993 d	Slovenia.....	2 Aug 1995 a
Egypt.....	6 Dec 1982 a	Uganda.....	12 Feb 1992 a
Guinea.....	23 Jan 1991 a	United States of America.....	5 May 1994 a
Hungary.....	16 Jun 1983 a	Uruguay.....	1 Apr 1997 a
Mexico.....	21 Jan 1988 a	Zambia.....	6 Jun 1986 a
Poland.....	19 May 1995 a		
Romania.....	23 Apr 1992 a		

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Declaration:

"Pursuant to article XII, the United States will not be bound by article I of the Protocol."

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/3345), p. 217.*

² The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Protocol on 31 August 1989. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Protocol on 5 March 1990 with the following reservation:

Pursuant to article XII [of the Protocol], the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that it shall not consider itself bound by the provision of its article I.

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

**7. b) Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods,
concluded at New York on 14 June 1974, as amended by the Protocol of 11 April
1980**

New York, 14 June 1974 and Vienna, 11 April 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1988, in accordance with article 44 (1) of the Convention and article IX (1) of the Protocol.
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1988, No. 26121.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1511, p. 99; C.N.106.1991.TREATIES-2 of 29 February 1992 (procès-verbal of rectification of English, French, Russian and Spanish texts established by the Secretary-General); C.N.161.1992.TREATIES-4 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal of rectification of Spanish text established by the Secretary-General); and C.N.470.1992.TREATIES-5 of 2 April 1993 (procès-verbal adopting the Arabic authentic text of the Convention, as amended).

Note: The text of the Convention, as amended, has been established by the Secretary-General, as provided for by article XIV of the Protocol.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d), participation by virtue of accession to the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (P)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Accession (a), Succession (d), participation by virtue of accession to the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (P)</i>
Argentina	19 Jul 1983 a	Republic of Moldova	28 Aug 1997 a
Belarus	23 Jan 1997 a	Romania	23 Apr 1992 P
Cuba	2 Nov 1994 a	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ²	30 Sep 1993 d	Slovenia	2 Aug 1995 P
Egypt	6 Dec 1982 a	Uganda	12 Feb 1992 P
Guinea	23 Jan 1991 a	United States of America	5 May 1994 P
Hungary	16 Jun 1983 a	Uruguay	1 Apr 1997 P
Mexico	21 Jan 1988 a	Zambia	6 Jun 1986 a
Poland	19 May 1995 P		

Notes:

¹ The German Democratic Republic was a participant by virtue of its accession on 31 August 1989 to the Protocol of 11 April 1980. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

² Czechoslovakia was a participant to the Convention and the Protocol by virtue of its accession to the Protocol on 5 March 1990. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

8. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rome, 13 June 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 November 1977, in accordance with article 13, section 3 (a).
REGISTRATION: 30 November 1977, No. 16041.
STATUS: Signatories: 79. Parties: 161.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1059, p. 191 (including procès-verbal of rectification of the French text of annex 1); vol. 1141, p. 462 (procès-verbal of rectification of the Arabic authentic text); vol. 1457, p. 372 [amendment to section 8 (a) of article 6]; and depositary notifications C.N.873.1998.TREATIES-2 of 12 March 1999 (amendments to articles 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 4.5, 5.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 12 (A) and 13.3 and Schedules I, II and III effected by Resolution 86/XVIII adopted on 26 January 1995 by the Government Council); and C.N.874.1998.TREATIES-3 of 12 March 1999 (amendment to article 4.1 of the Agreement effected by Resolution 100/XX adopted on 21 February 1997 by the Governing Council).

Note: The Agreement was adopted on 13 June 1976 by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, which met at the Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Council in Rome, Italy, from 10 to 13 June 1976. In accordance with section 1 (a) of its article 13, the Agreement was opened for signature by the States concerned on 20 December 1976 at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. At its Tenth session held in Rome, the Governing Council of the Fund, by its Resolution 44/X of 11 December 1986 adopted, in accordance with article 12 of the Agreement, an amendment to section 8 (a) of article 6 of the Agreement, which amendment entered into force on 11 March 1987, in accordance with article 12 (a) (ii).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Afghanistan		13 Dec 1978 a	Costa Rica	20 Dec 1977	16 Nov 1978
Albania		3 Nov 1992 a	Côte d'Ivoire		19 Jan 1982 a
Algeria	20 Jul 1977	26 May 1978 AA	Croatia		24 Mar 1997 a
Angola		24 Apr 1985 a	Cuba	23 Sep 1977	15 Nov 1977
Antigua and Barbuda		21 Jan 1986 a	Cyprus		20 Dec 1977 a
Argentina	14 Apr 1977	11 Sep 1978	Democratic People's Republic of Korea		23 Feb 1987 a
Armenia		23 Mar 1993 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo	23 May 1977	12 Oct 1977
Australia	30 Mar 1977	21 Oct 1977	Denmark	11 Jan 1977	28 Jun 1977
Austria	1 Apr 1977	12 Dec 1977	Djibouti		14 Dec 1977 a
Azerbaijan		11 Apr 1994 a	Dominica		29 Jan 1980 a
Bangladesh	17 Mar 1977	9 May 1977	Dominican Republic		29 Dec 1977 a
Barbados		13 Dec 1978 a	Ecuador	1 Apr 1977	19 Jul 1977
Belgium	16 Mar 1977	9 Dec 1977	Egypt	18 Feb 1977	11 Oct 1977
Belize		15 Dec 1982 a	El Salvador	21 Mar 1977	31 Oct 1977
Benin		28 Dec 1977 a	Equatorial Guinea		29 Jul 1981 a
Bhutan		13 Dec 1978 a	Eritrea		31 Mar 1994 a
Bolivia	27 Jul 1977	30 Dec 1977	Ethiopia	20 Jul 1977	7 Sep 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina		18 Mar 1994 a	Fiji		28 Mar 1978 a
Botswana		21 Jul 1977 a	Finland	24 Feb 1977	30 Nov 1977
Brazil	13 Apr 1977	2 Nov 1978	France	21 Jan 1977	12 Dec 1977 AA
Burkina Faso		14 Dec 1977 a	Gabon		5 Jun 1978 a
Burundi		13 Dec 1978 a	Gambia		13 Dec 1977 a
Cambodia		25 Aug 1992 a	Georgia		1 Feb 1995 a
Cameroon		20 Jun 1977 a	Germany ^{1,2}	29 Mar 1977	14 Oct 1977
Canada	10 Feb 1977	28 Nov 1977	Ghana	19 Oct 1977	5 Dec 1977
Cape Verde		12 Oct 1977 a	Greece ³	1 Jul 1977	30 Nov 1978
Central African Republic		11 Dec 1978 a	Grenada		25 Jul 1980 a
Chad	13 Oct 1977	3 Nov 1977	Guatemala		30 Nov 1978 a
Chile	19 Jan 1977	2 Jun 1978	Guinea ⁴	3 May 1977	12 Jul 1977
China		15 Jan 1980 a	Guinea-Bissau		25 Jan 1978 a
Colombia		16 Jul 1979 a	Guyana		13 Dec 1977 a
Comoros		13 Dec 1977 a	Haiti		19 Dec 1977 a
Congo	30 Jun 1977	27 Jul 1978	Honduras	5 Jul 1977	13 Dec 1977
Cook Islands		25 Mar 1993 a	India	21 Jan 1977	28 Mar 1977

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Indonesia.....	18 Feb 1977	27 Sep 1977	Republic of Korea ...	2 Mar 1977	26 Jan 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	27 Apr 1977	12 Dec 1977	Republic of Moldova .		17 Jan 1996 a
Iraq.....	23 Nov 1977	13 Dec 1977	Romania.....	22 Mar 1977	25 Nov 1977
Ireland.....	28 Apr 1977	14 Oct 1977	Rwanda.....	10 May 1977	29 Nov 1977
Israel.....	28 Apr 1977	10 Jan 1978	Saint Kitts and Nevis .		21 Jan 1986 a
Italy.....	26 Jan 1977	10 Dec 1977	Saint Lucia.....		9 Oct 1980 a
Jamaica.....	24 Mar 1977	13 Apr 1977	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		8 Mar 1990 a
Japan.....	11 Feb 1977	25 Oct 1977 A	Samoa.....		13 Dec 1977 a
Jordan.....		15 Feb 1979 a	Sao Tome and Principe		22 Apr 1978 a
Kazakhstan.....		25 Sep 1998 a	Saudi Arabia.....	5 Jul 1977	15 Jul 1977
Kenya.....	30 Mar 1977	10 Nov 1977	Senegal.....	19 Jul 1977	13 Dec 1977
Kuwait.....	4 Mar 1977	29 Jul 1977	Seychelles.....		13 Dec 1978 a
Kyrgyzstan.....		10 Sep 1993 a	Sierra Leone.....	15 Feb 1977	14 Oct 1977
Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic ...		13 Dec 1978 a	Solomon Islands.....		13 Mar 1981 a
Lebanon.....		20 Jun 1978 a	Somalia.....	26 Jan 1977	8 Sep 1977
Lesotho.....		13 Dec 1977 a	South Africa.....		14 Feb 1997 a
Liberia.....		11 Apr 1978 a	Spain.....	22 Jun 1977	27 Nov 1978
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya.....		15 Apr 1977 a	Sri Lanka.....	15 Feb 1977	23 Mar 1977
Luxembourg ⁵	18 Feb 1977	9 Dec 1977	Sudan.....	21 Mar 1977	12 Dec 1977
Madagascar.....		12 Jan 1979 a	Suriname.....		15 Feb 1983 a
Malawi.....		13 Dec 1977 a	Swaziland.....	18 Nov 1977	18 Nov 1977
Malaysia.....		23 Jan 1990 a	Sweden.....	12 Jan 1977	17 Jun 1977
Maldives.....		15 Jan 1980 a	Switzerland.....	24 Jan 1977	21 Oct 1977
Mali.....	30 Jun 1977	30 Sep 1977	Syrian Arab Republic.	8 Sep 1977	29 Nov 1978
Malta.....	24 Feb 1977	23 Sep 1977	Tajikistan.....		26 Jan 1994 a
Mauritania.....		26 Jun 1979 a	Thailand.....	19 Apr 1977	30 Nov 1977
Mauritius.....		29 Jan 1979 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		26 Jan 1994 a
Mexico.....	2 Aug 1977	31 Oct 1977	Togo.....		26 Apr 1979 a
Mongolia.....		9 Feb 1994 a	Tonga.....		12 Apr 1982 a
Morocco.....	22 Dec 1976	16 Dec 1977	Trinidad and Tobago ⁸ .		24 Mar 1988 a
Mozambique.....		16 Oct 1978 a	Tunisia.....	27 Jan 1977	23 Aug 1977
Myanmar.....		23 Jan 1990 a	Turkey.....	17 Nov 1977	14 Dec 1977
Namibia.....		16 Oct 1992 a	Uganda.....	6 Jul 1977	31 Aug 1977
Nepal.....		5 May 1978 a	United Arab Emirates.	5 Oct 1977	28 Dec 1977 A
Netherlands ⁶	4 Feb 1977	29 Jul 1977 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	7 Jan 1977	9 Sep 1977
New Zealand.....	10 Oct 1977	10 Oct 1977	United Republic of Tanzania.....	18 Jul 1977	25 Nov 1977
Nicaragua.....	18 May 1977	28 Oct 1977	United States of Amer- ica.....	22 Dec 1976	4 Oct 1977
Niger.....		13 Dec 1977 a	Uruguay.....	5 Apr 1977	16 Dec 1977
Nigeria.....	6 May 1977	25 Oct 1977	Venezuela.....	4 Jan 1977	13 Oct 1977
Norway.....	20 Jan 1977	8 Jul 1977	Viet Nam.....		13 Dec 1977 a
Oman.....		19 Apr 1983 a	Yemen ⁹		13 Dec 1977 a
Pakistan ⁷	28 Jan 1977	9 Mar 1977	Yugoslavia ¹⁰	10 Feb 1977	12 Dec 1977
Panama.....	8 Mar 1977	13 Apr 1977	Zambia.....		16 Dec 1977 a
Papua New Guinea ...	4 Jan 1978	11 May 1978	Zimbabwe.....		22 Jan 1981 a
Paraguay.....		23 Mar 1979 a			
Peru.....	20 Sep 1977	6 Dec 1977			
Philippines.....	5 Jan 1977	4 Apr 1977			
Portugal ³	30 Sep 1977	30 Nov 1978			
Qatar.....		13 Dec 1977 a			

Amount of the initial contribution as specified in the instrument in accordance with article 4(2)(a) and (b) (showing in parentheses the category of the contribution)¹⁵

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Currency Unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
Algeria	US dollar	10 000 000	(II)
Australia	Australian dollar	8,000,000	(I)
Austria	US dollar	4,800,000	(I)
Barbados	US dollar	1,000	(III)

Amount of the initial contribution as specified in the instrument in accordance with article 4(2)(a) and (b) (showing in parentheses the category of the contribution)¹³

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Currency Unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
Belgium	Belgian franc	500,000,000	(I)
	US dollar	1,000,000	
Burkina Faso	US dollar	10,000	(III)
Canada	Canadian dollar	33,000,000	(I)
Central African Republic	CFA franc	1,000,000	(III)
Comoros	CFA franc	10,000,000	(III)
Cyprus	US dollar	10,000	(III)
Denmark	US dollar	7,500,000	(I)
El Salvador	Colón	100,000	(III)
Fiji	US dollar	5,000	(III)
Finland	Finnish mark	12,000,000	(I)
France	French franc	127,500,000	(I)
Gabon	US dollar	500,000	(II)
Georgia	US dollar	10,000	(III)
Germany	US dollar	55 000 000	(I)
Ghana	US dollar	100,000	(III)
Greece	US dollar	150,000	(I)
Guinea	Sili	25,000,000	(III)
Indonesia	US dollar	1,50,000	(II)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	US dollar	124,750,000	(II)
Iraq	US dollar	20,000,000	(II)
Ireland	Pound sterling	570,000	(I)
Italy	US dollar	25,000,000	(I)
Japan	Equivalent to US dollar	55,000,000	(I)
Kuwait	US dollar	36,000,000	(II)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	US dollar	20,000,000	(II)
Luxembourg	Belgian franc		(I)
Malawi	US dollar	5,000	(III)
Mozambique	Escudo	1,200,000	(III)
Niger	CFA franc	15,000,000	(III)
Nigeria	US dollar	26,000,000	(II)
Netherlands	Guilder	100,000,000	(I)
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	2,000,000	(I)
Norway	Norwegian krone	130,000,000	(I)
Pakistan	US dollar	1,000,00	(III)
Papua New Guinea	US dollar	20,000	(III)
Peru	US dollar	3,000,000	(III)
Philippines	US dollar	250,000	(III)
Qatar	US dollar	9,000,000	(II)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	US dollar	1,000	(III)
Samoa	US dollar	10,000	(III)
Saudi Arabia	US dollar	105 500 000	(II)
Seychelles	US dollar	5,000	(III)
South Africa	US dollar	500 000	(III)
Spain	Pesetas	2,000,000	(I)
Sweden	Swedish krona	115,000,000	(I)
Switzerland	Swiss franc	22,000,000	(I)
Togo	CFA franc	3,000,000	(III)
United Arab Emirates	US dollar	16,500,000	(II)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Pound sterling	18,000,000	(I)
United States of America	US dollar	200,000,000	(I)
Venezuela	US dollar	66,000,000	(II)
Viet Nam	Dong	500,000	(III)
Yemen	US dollar	50,000	(III)
Yugoslavia	US dollar	300,000	(III)
Zambia	Kwacha	50,000	(III)

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

CUBA

Declaration:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that, although the Agreement deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, the provisions of article 3, section 1, are discriminatory in nature since they deprive a number of States of the right to sign and accede to the Agreement, contrary to the principle of universality.

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba wishes to make an express reservation to article 11, section 2, of the Agreement, since it feels that any disputes arising between States, or between States and the Fund, concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement should be resolved through direct negotiations by diplomatic means.

EGYPT¹¹

FRANCE

In depositing its instrument of approval, the Government of the French Republic declares, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of article 13, that it will not accept, in so far as it is concerned, the application of the procedure provided for in section 2 of article 11 whereby a party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator.

GUATEMALA

The *de facto* relations which may arise between Guatemala and Belize as a result of the latter's accession to the Agreement should not in any way be construed as a recognition on the part of Guatemala of the sovereignty and independence of that territory, which were unilaterally declared by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

IRAQ

"Entry into the [. . .] Agreement by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations with it."

KUWAIT

"It is understood that the ratification by the State of Kuwait of the Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, signed by the State of Kuwait on 4 March, 1977, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

ROMANIA

Upon signature (confirmed upon ratification):

The interpretation and application of the provisions of the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, including those relating to voting procedures, and all activities of IFAD must take place on a democratic basis, in accordance with the purpose for which the Fund was established, namely, to assist the developing countries in their efforts to develop their agriculture.

Upon ratification:

Reservation

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, pursuant to the provisions of article 13, section 4, of the Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), concluded at Rome on 13 June 1976, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, section 2, of the Agreement.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that disputes between the Fund and a State which has ceased to be a member, or between the Fund and one of the members upon the termination of the Fund's operations, can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

SAUDI ARABIA

Upon signature:

The participation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the Agreement shall in no way imply recognition of Israel and shall not lead to entry into dealings with Israel under this Agreement.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC¹²

"It is understood that the ratification of this Agreement by the Syrian Arab Republic does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the Syrian Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [notifies the Secretary-General] in accordance with article 10, section 2 (b) (ii) of the Agreement, that the standard clauses of the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies shall apply to the Fund in the United Kingdom, subject to the following modifications:

"1. The following shall be substituted for section 4:

"(1) The Fund shall have immunity from jurisdiction and execution except: (a) to the extent that it shall, by a decision of the Executive Board, have waived such immunity in a particular case. However, the Fund shall be deemed to have waived such immunity if, upon receiving a request for waiver submitted either by the person or body before which the proceedings are pending, or by another party to the proceedings, it has not given notice within two months after receipt of the request that it does not waive immunity; (b) in respect of a civil action by a third party in respect of loss, injury or damage arising from an accident caused by a vehicle belonging to, or operated on behalf of, the Fund or in respect of an offence involving such a vehicle; (c) in the event of the attachment, pursuant to a decision of a judicial authority, of the salary and emoluments owed by the Fund to a member of its staff; (d) in respect of the enforcement of an arbitration award made under article 11 of the Agreement establishing the Fund. (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this section no action shall be brought against the Fund by a Member or person acting for or deriving claims from a Member."

"2. The immunity conferred by section 5 upon the property and assets of the Fund shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 (c) above.

"3. The following shall be substituted for section 11:

'Official communications of the Fund shall be accorded by the Government of the United Kingdom treatment not less favourable than that which it accords to the official communications of other international financial institutions of which it is a Member, taking into account its international obligations in respect of telecommunications.'

"4. The following shall be substituted for sections 13-15, 17-21, and 25-30:

'(1) All representatives of Members (other than representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom), the President and all other staff of the Fund: (a) shall be immune from legal process in respect of acts performed by them in the exercise of their functions, except in the case of loss, injury or damage caused by a vehicle belonging to or driven by them or an offence involving such a vehicle; (b) shall be accorded no less favourable immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration requirements and national service obligations, and no less favourable treatment as regards exchange regulations, than are accorded by the Government of the United Kingdom to the representatives to, and officials and employees of comparable rank of any other international financial institution of which

it is a Member; and (c) shall be granted no less favourable treatment in respect of travelling facilities than is accorded by the Government of the United Kingdom to representatives to, and officials and employees of comparable rank of, any other international financial institution of which it is a member. (2) (a) No tax shall be levied on or in respect of salaries and emoluments paid by the Fund to the President and other members of the staff of the Fund unless they are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies or resident in the United Kingdom. (b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to annuities and pensions paid by the Fund to its former President or other members of its staff."

VENEZUELA

Since the procedure established for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the application or interpretation of this Agreement is incompatible with Venezuelan legislation, Venezuela expresses a specific reservation concerning article 11, section 2.

Notes:

¹ See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

² In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this connection, the Secretary-General received on 12 January 1978 from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following communication:

In reference to the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not object to the application of the Agreement to Berlin (West) within the limits and to the extent of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which states that Berlin (West) is not an integral part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received on 11 July 1978, from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America the following communication:

"The Governments of the United States of America, of France, and of the United Kingdom wish to point out that the Soviet note referred to above contains an incomplete, and therefore, misleading reference to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. The provision of the Quadripartite Agreement to which reference is made states that the ties between the Western Sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany will be maintained and developed, taking into account that these sectors continue not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it."

See also note 1 above.

³ By resolutions 53/XII and 65/XIV, the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, at its Twelfth and Fourteenth Sessions, held from 24 to 26 January and 7 to 8 June 1989, and from 29 to 30 May 1991, decided, in accordance with section 3 (b) of article 3 of the Agreement, to reclassify Greece and Portugal from Category III to Category I, with effect from 24 January 1989 and 29 May 1991, respectively.

⁴ The amount payable in three instalments.

⁵ In its instrument of ratification the Government of Luxembourg specified that its initial contribution would consist in the equivalent 320,000 Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in Belgian francs.

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe and as from 1 January 1986 to Aruba. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

⁷ One half of the amount payable in Pakistan rupees and one half payable in convertible currency.

⁸ On 27 March 1997, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago notified the Secretary-General of its denunciation of the Agreement. The withdrawal was to take effect on 27 September 1997. On 26 September 1997, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago notified the Secretary-General of its decision to suspend the withdrawal from the Agreement.

⁹ Of the amount, 10,000 United States dollars freely convertible. The Yemen Arab Republic acceded to the Fund on 6 February 1979 (its membership having been approved by the Governing Council on 13 December 1977). See also note 33 in chapter I.2.

¹⁰ The amount to be paid in dinars.

¹¹ In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal. For the text of the said declaration see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1059, p. 319.

¹² In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 24 January 1979, the Government of Israel declared the following:

"The instrument deposited by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are moreover in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity."

¹³ Categories of States not having made an initial contribution, in accordance with article 4 (2) (a) and (b), included:

Category I: Portugal.

Category III: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia,

Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic,

Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

9. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Vienna, 8 April 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 June 1985, in accordance with article 25 (2b).
REGISTRATION: 21 June 1985, No. 23432.
STATUS: Signatories: 134. Parties: 168.¹
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1401, p. 3

Note: The Constitution was adopted at Vienna on 8 April 1979 at the seventh plenary meeting of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency at its second session held at Vienna from 19 March to 8 April 1979.

In accordance with its article 24 (1), it was open for signature at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria at Vienna from 8 April 1979 until 7 October 1979, by all States referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of article 3 and after that date at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until its entry into force.

Pursuant to article 25, the Constitution entered into force when at least eighty States having deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval had notified the Secretary-General that they had agreed, after consultation among themselves, that the Constitution should enter into force.

For those States, the Constitution entered into force on that date (21 June 1985). For States having deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval before that date, but not participating in the said notification, the Constitution entered into force on such later date on which they notified the Secretary-General that the Constitution should enter into force for them. For States having deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession subsequent to the entry into force of the Constitution, it entered into force on the date of the said deposit.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Notification under article 25</i>
Afghanistan	13 Feb 1980	9 Sep 1981	10 Jun 1985
Albania		19 Apr 1988 a	
Algeria	22 Oct 1979	6 Nov 1980	10 Jun 1985
Angola	3 Sep 1982	9 Aug 1985	
Antigua and Barbuda	8 Sep 1982		
Argentina	8 Apr 1979	6 Mar 1981	10 Jun 1985
Armenia		12 May 1992 a	
Australia ¹	[3 Mar 1980	12 Jul 1982]
Austria	3 Oct 1979	14 May 1981	10 Jun 1985
Azerbaijan		23 Nov 1993 a	
Bahamas		13 Nov 1986 a	
Bahrain		4 Apr 1986 a	
Bangladesh	2 Jan 1980	5 Nov 1980	28 Jun 1985
Barbados	30 May 1980	30 May 1980	10 Jun 1985
Belarus	10 Dec 1980	17 Jun 1985	17 Jun 1985
Belgium	5 Oct 1979	18 Nov 1981	10 Jun 1985
Belize		27 Feb 1986 a	
Benin	4 Dec 1979	3 Mar 1983	8 Aug 1985
Bhutan	15 Sep 1983	25 Oct 1983	23 Aug 1985
Bolivia	25 Jan 1980	9 Jan 1981	10 Jun 1985
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Oct 1992 a	
Botswana		21 Jun 1985 a	
Brazil	8 Apr 1979	10 Dec 1980	10 Jun 1985
Bulgaria	6 Jan 1981	5 Jun 1985	5 Jun 1985
Burkina Faso	16 Nov 1979	9 Jul 1982	16 Jul 1985
Burundi	25 Jan 1980	9 Aug 1982	9 Aug 1985
Cambodia		18 Sep 1995 a	
Cameroon	8 Jul 1980	18 Aug 1981	20 Jun 1985
Canada ¹	[31 Aug 1982	20 Sep 1983	10 Jun 1985]
Cape Verde	28 Jan 1983	27 Nov 1984	10 Jun 1985
Central African Republic	8 Jan 1982	8 Jan 1982	9 Jan 1986
Chad	14 Apr 1982	22 Aug 1991	
Chile	8 Apr 1979	12 Nov 1981	7 Jun 1985
China	6 Sep 1979	14 Feb 1980 AA	17 Jun 1985
Colombia	8 Apr 1979	25 Nov 1981	30 Jul 1985
Comoros	18 May 1981	10 May 1985	9 Jan 1986

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Notification under article 25</i>
Congo	18 Dec 1979	16 May 1983	12 Jul 1985
Costa Rica	5 Jan 1984	26 Oct 1987	
Côte d'Ivoire	21 Feb 1980	4 Nov 1981	21 Jun 1985
Croatia		2 Jun 1992 a	
Cuba	2 Oct 1979	16 Mar 1981	10 Jun 1985
Cyprus	17 Mar 1981	28 Apr 1983	10 Jun 1985
Czech Republic ²		22 Jan 1993 a	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10 Aug 1981	14 Sep 1981 AA	24 Jun 1985
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21 Jan 1980	9 Jul 1982	8 Jul 1985
Denmark	5 Oct 1979	27 May 1981	10 Jun 1985
Djibouti	29 Oct 1981	20 Aug 1991	
Dominica	8 Jun 1982	8 Jun 1982	27 Nov 1985
Dominican Republic	8 May 1981	29 Mar 1983	20 Jun 1985
Ecuador	8 Apr 1979	15 Apr 1982	10 Jun 1985
Egypt	8 Apr 1979	9 Jan 1981	10 Jun 1985
El Salvador	8 Apr 1979	29 Jan 1988	
Equatorial Guinea	3 Oct 1983	4 May 1984	20 Jan 1986
Eritrea		20 Jun 1995 a	
Ethiopia	18 Feb 1981	23 Feb 1981	21 Jun 1985
Fiji	21 Dec 1981	21 Dec 1981	30 Dec 1985
Finland	28 Sep 1979	5 Jun 1981	10 Jun 1985
France	5 Oct 1979	30 Mar 1982	10 Jun 1985
Gabon	8 Jan 1980	1 Feb 1982	6 Aug 1985
Gambia		12 Jun 1986 a	
Georgia		30 Oct 1992 a	
Germany ^{3,4}	5 Oct 1979	13 Jul 1983	10 Jun 1985
Ghana	8 Apr 1979	8 Feb 1982	30 Jul 1985
Greece	5 Oct 1979	10 Jun 1983	10 Jun 1985
Grenada		16 Jan 1986 a	
Guatemala	13 May 1981	8 Jul 1983	14 Jun 1985
Guinea	29 Nov 1979	23 Jun 1980	11 Jun 1985
Guinea-Bissau	1 May 1980	17 Mar 1983	14 Jun 1985
Guyana	17 Jul 1984	17 Jul 1984	19 Jul 1985
Haiti	28 Jan 1981	9 Jul 1982	5 Aug 1985
Honduras	5 Feb 1980	3 Mar 1983	13 Jun 1985
Hungary	26 Jan 1981	15 Aug 1983	2 Jul 1985
India	16 Nov 1979	21 Jan 1980	17 Jun 1985
Indonesia	28 Sep 1979	10 Nov 1980	10 Jun 1985
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 Nov 1980	9 Aug 1985	
Iraq	26 Feb 1980	23 Jan 1981	27 Jun 1985
Ireland	5 Oct 1979	17 Jul 1984	10 Jun 1985
Israel	1 Nov 1982	25 Nov 1983	24 Apr 1985
Italy	5 Oct 1979	25 Mar 1985	10 Jun 1985
Jamaica	1 Nov 1982	10 Dec 1982	21 Jun 1985
Japan	18 Jan 1980	3 Jun 1980 A	10 Jun 1985
Jordan	29 Jun 1981	30 Aug 1982	28 Oct 1985
Kazakhstan		3 Jun 1997 a	
Kenya	28 Oct 1981	13 Nov 1981	10 Jun 1985
Kuwait	7 Jan 1981	7 Apr 1982	30 Jul 1985
Kyrgyzstan		8 Apr 1993 a	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 Mar 1980	3 Jun 1980	3 Sep 1985
Lebanon	8 Apr 1979	2 Aug 1983	6 Aug 1985
Lesotho	18 Jun 1981	18 Jun 1981	10 Jun 1985
Liberia	30 Jan 1980	10 May 1990	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8 Apr 1979	29 Jan 1981	8 Aug 1985
Lithuania		17 Oct 1991 a	
Luxembourg	5 Oct 1979	9 Sep 1983	10 Jun 1985
Madagascar	13 Dec 1979	18 Jan 1980	10 Jun 1985
Malawi	12 Feb 1980	30 May 1980	19 Jul 1985
Malaysia	10 Apr 1980	28 Jul 1980	10 Jun 1985
Maldives		10 May 1988 a	
Mali	23 May 1980	24 Jul 1981	17 Jul 1985
Malta	2 Oct 1981	4 Nov 1982	10 Jun 1985
Mauritania	4 Mar 1981	29 Jun 1981	9 Aug 1985
Mauritius	16 Sep 1981	9 Dec 1981	10 Jun 1985

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Notification under article 25</i>
Mexico.....	12 Nov 1979	21 Jan 1980	10 Jun 1985
Mongolia.....	22 Dec 1980	3 Jun 1985 A	10 Jun 1985
Morocco.....	25 Jul 1980	30 Jul 1985	
Mozambique.....	10 Nov 1982	14 Dec 1983	13 Nov 1985
Myanmar.....		12 Apr 1990 a	
Namibia.....		21 Feb 1986 a	
Nepal.....	11 Aug 1983	6 Dec 1983	8 Aug 1985
Netherlands ⁵	5 Oct 1979	10 Oct 1980 A	10 Jun 1985
New Zealand ⁶	30 May 1985	19 Jul 1985	
Nicaragua.....	16 Jan 1980	28 Mar 1980	1 Jul 1985
Niger.....	9 Apr 1979	22 Aug 1980	20 May 1985
Nigeria.....	8 Apr 1979	19 Dec 1980	10 Jun 1985
Norway.....	28 Sep 1979	13 Feb 1981	10 Jun 1985
Oman.....	6 Jul 1981	6 Jul 1981	10 Jun 1985
Pakistan.....	8 Apr 1979	29 Oct 1979	10 Jun 1985
Panama.....	17 Aug 1979	23 Jul 1980	19 Jun 1985
Papua New Guinea.....	29 Mar 1985	10 Sep 1986	
Paraguay.....	7 Oct 1980	2 Dec 1981	18 Jul 1985
Peru.....	8 Apr 1979	13 Sep 1982	10 Jun 1985
Philippines.....	12 Oct 1979	7 Jan 1980	10 Jun 1985
Poland.....	22 Jan 1981	5 Mar 1985	14 Jun 1985
Portugal.....	10 Sep 1979	21 May 1984	10 Jun 1985
Qatar.....		9 Dec 1985 a	
Republic of Korea.....	7 Oct 1980	30 Dec 1980	14 Jun 1985
Republic of Moldova.....		1 Jun 1993 a	
Romania.....	8 Apr 1979	28 Nov 1980	10 Jun 1985
Russian Federation.....	8 Dec 1980	22 May 1985	22 May 1985
Rwanda.....	28 Aug 1979	18 Jan 1983	10 Jun 1985
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....		11 Dec 1985 a	
Saint Lucia.....	8 May 1980	11 Aug 1982	19 Nov 1985
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		30 Mar 1987 a	
Sao Tome and Principe.....	29 Nov 1983	22 Feb 1985	14 Apr 1986
Saudi Arabia.....		21 Jun 1985 a	
Senegal.....	8 Apr 1979	24 Oct 1983	13 Jun 1985
Seychelles.....	21 Apr 1982	21 Apr 1982	19 Aug 1985
Sierra Leone.....	29 Aug 1979	7 Mar 1983	15 Aug 1985
Slovakia.....		20 Jan 1993 a	
Slovenia.....		11 Jun 1992 a	
Somalia.....	21 Mar 1980	20 Nov 1981	15 Nov 1985
Spain.....	21 Jan 1980	21 Sep 1981	10 Jun 1985
Sri Lanka.....	31 Oct 1979	25 Sep 1981	10 Jun 1985
Sudan.....	27 Jun 1979	30 Sep 1981	28 Jun 1985
Suriname.....	19 Sep 1980	8 Oct 1981	24 Dec 1985
Swaziland.....	14 Jan 1980	19 Aug 1981	3 Apr 1986
Sweden.....	28 Sep 1979	28 Jul 1980	10 Jun 1985
Switzerland.....	19 Sep 1979	10 Feb 1981	10 Jun 1985
Syrian Arab Republic.....	1 Feb 1980	6 Dec 1982	12 Jun 1985
Tajikistan.....		9 Jun 1993 a	
Thailand.....	8 Apr 1979	29 Jan 1981	10 Jun 1985
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		27 May 1993 a	
Togo.....	20 Dec 1979	18 Sep 1981	25 Jun 1985
Tonga.....		13 Aug 1986 a	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	14 Apr 1980	2 May 1980	15 Jul 1985
Tunisia.....	8 Apr 1979	2 Feb 1981	13 Jun 1985
Turkey.....	8 Apr 1979	5 May 1982	10 Jun 1985
Turkmenistan.....		16 Feb 1995 a	
Uganda.....	8 Apr 1979	23 Mar 1983	5 Dec 1985
Ukraine.....	12 Dec 1980	10 Jun 1985	10 Jun 1985
United Arab Emirates.....	4 Dec 1981	4 Dec 1981	1 Aug 1985
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	5 Oct 1979	7 Jul 1983	10 Jun 1985
United Republic of Tanzania.....	12 May 1980	3 Oct 1980	10 Jun 1985
United States of America.....	[17 Jan 1980	2 Sep 1983	10 Jun 1985]
Uruguay.....	5 May 1980	24 Dec 1980	10 Jun 1985
Uzbekistan.....		26 Apr 1994 a	

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Notification under article 25</i>
Vanuatu.....		17 Aug 1987 a	
Venezuela.....	5 Oct 1979	28 Jan 1983	10 Jun 1985
Viet Nam.....	16 Jun 1981	6 May 1983 AA	19 Jul 1985
Yemen.....	8 Apr 1979	29 Jan 1982	29 Jul 1985
Yugoslavia.....	8 Apr 1979	8 Feb 1980	10 Jun 1985
Zambia.....	5 Oct 1979	15 May 1981	10 Jun 1985
Zimbabwe.....		21 Jun 1985 a	

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

AUSTRALIA¹

12 April 1982

"In accordance with section 43 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, UNIDO will be accorded the same privileges and immunities as are accorded by Australia to other specialized agencies.

"Until the Constitution enters into force the Government of Australia will continue to accord to UNIDO the privileges and immunities in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946."

BELARUS⁸

Declarations:

In ratifying the Constitution of UNIDO, the Byelorussian SSR assumes that the agreements on the condition for the establishment of UNIDO as specialized agency that were confirmed in General Assembly resolution 39/231 of 18 December 1984 will be fully and strictly observed, including the agreement on the equitable geographical distribution of posts and, in particular, the allocation of one of the posts of Deputy Director-General to the socialist countries. Fulfilment of those conditions will make it possible to ensure the universal character of UNIDO's activities in the interests of all its member countries.

The determination of the members of UNIDO, as expressed in the Organization's Constitution, to contribute to international peace and security and to the prosperity of all nations should be reflected in its decisions and its practical activities, since only under conditions of peace, and only when real disarmament measures are implemented, can significant additional resources be released for the needs of economic and social development, including the industrialization of the developing countries.

In [the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic's] view, UNIDO activities aimed at promoting industrial development in the developing countries and at those countries' attainment of economic independence must be based on the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international industrial development co-operation. Those goals can be achieved only by means of a fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the conduct of progressive social and economic reforms, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the implementation of national plans and programmes for social and economic development.

UNIDO must oppose the policies of those States that are striving not only to maintain but also to increase the neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries, must combat the acts of economic aggression, *diktat*, blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of States that are perpetrated by the forces of imperialism, and must promote the establishment of effective control over the activities of transnational corporations with a view to restricting their negative influence on the economies of developing countries and on international economic relations and development as a whole.

The Byelorussian SSR bases its position on the need to apply consistently in practice the provision of the UNIDO Constitution that relates to the purposes for which the regular and operational budgets of the Organization may be utilized, and on the need not to permit the expenditure of resources for programmes and projects, including "advisory services", that could serve for the penetration of foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries. In order to ensure the effective and economical use of the resources of the regular budget, the level of that budget must be established on a stable basis.

At the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, the delegations of the socialist countries announced on 7 April 1979 their opposition in principle to the use of funds from the Organization's regular budget for the provision of technical assistance.

In connection with the provision of the UNIDO Constitution on the allocation of 6 per cent of the regular budget to technical assistance, the Byelorussian SSR states that the corresponding portion of its convertible currency contribution to the UNIDO budget will be credited to a separate account in the Foreign Trade Bank of the USSR. The Republic will make use of those funds to participate in the provision through UNIDO of technical assistance to interested countries.

The Byelorussian SSR firmly expects that its position of principle on the activities of UNIDO, as contained in this statement and as expressed in the course of the consultations on the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency, will be duly taken into account and acted upon.

The nature and extent of our co-operation with UNIDO will depend on the implementation of the agreements reached, on the nature and direction of the practical activities of UNIDO and on that Organization's real observance of the basic United Nations decisions relating to international economic development and the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

BULGARIA⁸

Declaration:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria ratifies the Constitution of UNIDO proceeding from the consensus confirmed in Gener-

al Assembly resolution 39/231 concerning the conditions for the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations. [The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria] attaches particular importance to the consensus on equitable geographical representation in the Secretariat post allocation, including the employment of one Deputy Director-General from the group of socialist countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is of the opinion that the strict and complete observance of this consensus would furnish the conditions for respecting the interests of all members of UNIDO on the basis of the principle of universality.

"The activities of UNIDO on behalf of the industrial development of the developing countries should be aimed at promoting international co-operation in the field of industrial development and should be based on the principles and norms of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on Establishing the New International Economic Order, the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international co-operation in this field. The activities of UNIDO should pursue as a lasting goal the attainment of economic independence for the developing countries.

"The Bulgarian Government is of the view that in order to achieve the [said] goals, international economic relations, including those in the industrial field, should be based on their radical restructuring through strengthening the state-owned and cooperative sectors of the economy and the creation of diversified industry in the developing countries which serves their national objectives as well as their plans for economic and social development.

"The maintenance of international peace and security are a prerequisite for the accelerated industrial development of the developing countries and for fostering international co-operation. Through its decisions and practical activities, UNIDO should actively contribute to strengthening of world peace and security, to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, as well as to the creation of condition for the re-channelling of non-productive expenditures for the purposes of economic development and international co-operation in the industrial field.

"UNIDO should vigorously oppose the use of economic measures and sanctions as a means of exerting political and economic pressures against sovereign States and should resist the attempts of the imperialist forces to preserve and expand their exploitation of the developing countries. For this purpose, of particular importance is the active co-operation of UNIDO in establishing an effective control over the activities of transnational corporations for limiting the negative consequences of their activities for the overall socio-economic development of the developing countries.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria is of the opinion that UNIDO should not allow the spending of resources under programmes and projects which might be used to facilitate the penetration by foreign private capital of the developing countries to the detriment of their national interests.

"It is the view of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that the resources of UNIDO's regular budget should be expended in a rational and economic fashion, whereas the amount of the regular budget should be maintained at the predetermined level.

"[The Permanent Representative of Bulgaria avails himself] of this opportunity to reaffirm the position of [his] Government, as expressed on 7 April 1979 in the statement made by the delegations of the socialist countries at the United Nations conference on conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, with regard to the question of using the resources of UNIDO's regular budget for providing technical assistance.

"As in the past, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to give active support to the efforts of the developing countries for their industrialization, as well as to the activities of

UNIDO in this field, aimed at the restructuring of international economic relations and international industrial co-operation on a just and democratic basis.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria hopes that in its practical work UNIDO would strive after realizing the foregoing considerations, as well as the considerations voiced by [its] Government during the consultations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency."

CZECH REPUBLIC²

ISRAEL

Declaration:

"The Government of the State of Israel, in accordance with article 21 [2] (b) of the said Constitution, will not apply the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization."

ITALY

Declaration:

The Italian Government will apply the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 2 (b), of the Constitution.

The Italian Government reserves the right to take into account the tax-free emoluments paid by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to its officials who are nationals or permanent residents of Italy for the purpose of calculating the amount of tax to be levied on income from other sources.

KUWAIT⁹

Understanding:

It is understood that the ratification of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, signed in New York by the State of Kuwait on 7 January 1981, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Declarations included in the notification under article 25:

... The Lao People's Democratic Republic believes that UNIDO activities aimed at promoting industrial development in the developing countries and at those countries' attainment of economic independence must be based on the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international industrial development co-operation.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic believes that without the fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, without effecting progressive social and economic reforms, without the strengthening of the States sector of the Economy and without the co-ordination of national plans and programmes for social and economic development, those objectives can never be achieved.

Not only must UNIDO combat economic aggression, *diktat*, blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of States by the forces of imperialism, but it must also oppose the policies of those States which are striving to maintain and increase the neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries.

It is therefore important that UNIDO contribute actively to the establishment of effective control of the activities of transnational corporations with a view to restricting their negative influence on the economies of developing countries and on international economic relations and development as a whole.

In the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the States Parties express their determination to contribute to international peace and security and to the prosperity of all peoples; that determination should be reflected in the Organization's decisions and in its practical activities.

MONGOLIA⁸

Declarations:

The Mongolian People's Republic has always attached and continues to attach great significance to the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development. For this reason, it supports the proposal to convert UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations on the understanding that this step will enhance its capability for the promotion of industrial development and for the attainment and consolidation of the economic independence of the developing countries on the basis of the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international co-operation in the field of industrial development.

In supporting UNIDO as a specialized agency of the United Nations, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that, for the full attainment of the purposes and the performance of the functions specified in the Constitution, UNIDO should actively promote a radical restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the introduction of progressive social and economic transformations, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the implementation of national plans and programmes of social and economic development.

UNIDO must oppose any form of economic aggression, diktat, blackmail, interference in the internal affairs of States and neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries practiced by the forces of imperialism and in particular by the transnational corporations.

UNIDO is also called on to promote the solution of the key problems of today - the establishment and strengthening of international peace and security and the adoption of practical disarmament measures, which will release additional resources for the development of the developing countries.

In the light of the above considerations, the Mongolian People's Republic is prepared to support the activities of UNIDO and the development of co-operation between its member countries. It is confident that the fruitful co-operation between the Mongolian People's Republic and UNIDO which has already existed for many years will be further expanded.

NEW ZEALAND

Declarations:

The instrument of ratification indicates that in accordance with the special relationships which exist between New Zealand and the Cook Islands and between New Zealand and Niue, there have been consultations between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of Cook Islands and between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of Niue regarding the Constitution; that the Government of the Cook Islands, which has exclusive competence to implement treaties in the Cook Islands, has requested that the Constitution should extend to the Cook Islands; that the Government of Niue which as exclusive competence to implement treaties in Niue, has requested

that the Constitution should extend to Niue. The said instrument specifies that accordingly the Constitution shall apply also to the Cook Islands and Niue.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION⁸

In taking this action, the Soviet side assumes that the Agreements on the conditions for converting UNIDO into a specialized agency which were confirmed in General Assembly resolution 39/231, including the agreement on the equitable geographical distribution of posts and, in particular, the allocation of one of the posts of Deputy Director-General to the socialist countries, will be fully and strictly observed. This will ensure the universal character of the new Organization's activities in the interest of all countries members of UNIDO.

UNIDO activities aimed at promoting industrial development in the developing countries and at those countries' attainment of economic independence must be based on the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international industrial development co-operation.

The Soviet Union believes that those goals can be achieved only by means of a fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the conduct of progressive social and economic reforms, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the implementation of national plans and programmes for social and economic development.

UNIDO must combat the acts of economic aggression, diktat, blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of States which are perpetrated by the forces of imperialism. It must oppose the policies of those States which are striving not only to maintain but also to increase the neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries.

Of particular significance is UNIDO's active promotion of the establishment of effective control of the activities of transnational corporations with a view to restricting their negative influence on the economies of developing countries and on international economic relations and development as a whole.

In the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Members of UNIDO express their determination to contribute to international peace and security and to the prosperity of all nations; that determination should be reflected in the Organization's decisions and in its practical activities. Only under conditions of peace, and only when real disarmament measures are implemented, can significant additional resources be released for the needs of economic and social development, including the industrialization of the developing countries. The importance and urgency of that task was reaffirmed in the Declaration entitled "Maintenance of peace and international economic co-operation" adopted at the high-level Economic conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in June 1984.

The Soviet Union bases its position on the need to apply consistently in practice that provision of the Constitution of UNIDO with regard to the purposes for which the regular and operational budgets of the expenditure of resources for programmes and projects, including "advisory services", which could serve for the penetration of foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries. In order to ensure the effective and economical use of the resources of the regular budget, the level of that budget must be established on a stable basis.

At the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, the delegations of the socialist countries announced, on 7 April 1979, their opposition in principle to the

use of funds from the regular budget of UNIDO for the provision of technical assistance.

In connection with the provision of the Constitution of UNIDO on the allocation of 6 per cent of the regular budget to technical assistance, the Soviet Union states that the corresponding promotion of its convertible currency contribution to the UNIDO budget will be credited to a separate account in the Foreign Trade Bank of the USSR. The Soviet Union will make use of those funds to participate in the provision through UNIDO of technical assistance to interested countries.

The Soviet Union firmly expects that its positions of principle on the activities of UNIDO, as contained in this statement and as expressed in the course of the consultations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, will be duly taken into account and acted upon. The nature and the extent of the Soviet Union's co-operation with UNIDO will depend on the implementation of the agreements reached, on the nature and direction of the practical activities of UNIDO and on that organization's real observation of the basic United Nations decisions relating to international economic development and the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

SLOVAKIA²

UKRAINE⁸

Declarations:

The Ukrainian SSR supports the purposes and principles of UNIDO's activities, as stated in the UNIDO Constitution, and believes that their implementation requires a fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the establishment of a new international economic order on an equitable and democratic basis, the conduct of progressive social and economic reforms, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the carrying out of national plans and programmes for economic and social development.

UNIDO'S activities aimed at promoting industrial development in the developing countries and at those countries' attainment of economic independence must be based on the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international industrial development co-operation.

To these ends, UNIDO must actively and firmly oppose the attempts of imperialist forces to interfere in the internal affairs of States and must combat acts of economic aggression, *diktat* and blackmail. UNIDO should work against the policies of those States and economic circles which are endeavouring not only to continue but even to expand the neo-colonialist plundering of the developing countries. In this connection, UNIDO should take active steps to establish effective control over the activities of transnational corporations with a view to restricting their negative influence on the economic development of the developing countries and on international economic relations in general.

The Ukrainian SSR attaches primary importance to the need for implementing the provisions of the UNIDO Constitution which declare the determination of member countries to promote international peace and security and the prosperity of all peoples.

It is firmly convinced that a cessation of the arms race and a transition to real disarmament measures would make possible the release of significant additional resources to meet the needs of social and economic development, including the industrialization of the developing countries.

The Ukrainian SSR emphasizes that it is essential to comply strictly, in the practical activities of UNIDO, with the provisions of its Constitution concerning the purposes for which the regular and operational budgets of the Organization may be utilized. UNIDO should take steps to prevent the expenditure of resources on programmes and projects, including "advisory services", that could be used for the penetration of foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries. Fixing the levels of the regular budget on a stable basis will enable the Organization to make sure that the budget is more effectively and rationally used.

With regard to the expenditure of UNIDO regular budget resources for technical assistance, the Ukrainian SSR's position of principle has been stated in the joint declaration issued by the delegations of the socialist countries on 7 April 1979 at the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency. In connection with the provision in annex II of the UNIDO Constitution that 6 per cent of the regular budget of the Organization should be allocated to technical assistance, the Ukrainian SSR declares that the corresponding portion of its convertible currency contribution to the UNIDO budget will be credited to a separate account at the Foreign Trade Bank of the USSR. The Ukrainian SSR will make use of that portion of its contribution to participate in the provision through UNIDO of technical assistance to interested countries.

The Ukrainian SSR advocates keeping the new Organization's activities universal in character in the interests of all its member countries. The realization of this very important principle would help to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/231 of 18 December 1984, which confirms the agreement on the conditions for the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency, including the agreement on the equitable geographical distribution of posts and, in particular, the allocation of one of the posts of Deputy Director-General to the socialist countries.

The Ukrainian SSR wishes to express its conviction that the considerations with regard to the activities of the new Organization put forward in this statement and expressed in the course of the consultations on the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency will be duly taken into account and reflected in UNIDO's practical activities.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Declarations:

"(1) As used in article I of the Constitution, the phrase 'new international economic order' -

"(A) is an evolving concept with no fixed meaning;

"(B) reflects the continuing goal of members of the United Nations to find new or more effective ways of handling international economic relations and is subject to interpretation by all such members; and

"(C) is not legally defined by the Constitution or by any resolution of the sixth or seventh special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations or by the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

"(2) The entry into force of the Constitution with respect to the United States of America does not abrogate or rescind any reservation made by the United States of America to any resolution, declaration, or plan of action referred to in the Constitution."

Declaration included in the notification under article 25:

"In connection with the notification, [concerning *inter alia* declarations made by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] the United States wishes to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the understandings set forth in its instrument

of ratification of the new UNIDO Constitution, deposited with the Secretary-General on September 2, 1983.

"Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Constitution provides for its entry into force when at least eighty States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notify the Depositary that they have agreed, after consultation among themselves, that the Convention shall enter into force." The Permanent Missions of several States, including the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, have inserted in their article 25 notices or otherwise indicated their individual views as to how the Organization's goals should be achieved, characterizations of the results of the consultations, and statements as to how those States intend to apply certain articles of the Constitution. The United States considers that such unilateral statements cannot vary the legal rights or obligations of the Parties to the functioning of the Organization or in any way prejudice the decisions to be adopted by UNIDO."

Notes:

¹ On 24 December 1987, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Australia, an instrument of denunciation of the Constitution. The denunciation took effect on 31 December 1988, in accordance with article 6 (2) of the Constitution. It is recalled that the Government of Australia had signed and ratified the Constitution on 3 March 1980 and 12 July 1982, respectively. In regard to the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, it is recalled that the instrument of ratification was received by the Secretary-General on 20 November 1981. By a note verbale dated 12 July 1982, received on the same day, the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations in response to a request of clarifications concerning the declarations accompanying the instrument of ratification, informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"The Australian Government considers that Australia is a Party to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and confirms the Secretary-General's understanding that the statements made by the Government of Australia, [made in relation to the ratification by Australia to the Constitution], do not purport to constitute reservations in respect of any provisions of the UNIDO Constitution."

On the basis of those assurances and due account being taken of the provisions of article 22 of UNIDO regarding the interpretation or application of the said Constitution, the Secretary-General concluded that the statements made by Australia in relation to the instrument received on 20 November 1981 were in nature of interpretative statements and, accordingly, proceeded to the deposit of the said instrument as at 12 July 1982. With regard to the position of the Government of Australia in respect to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, it should be reminded that, in accordance with the practice described in the Secretary-General's report entitled "Depositary practice with regard to reservations" (A/5687, part II, par. 22-75), in the absence of agreement on the said reservations, the instrument of accession by Australia to the said Convention received on 20 November 1962, was not then accepted for deposit. It is also recalled that the Government of Australia had also deposited a notification under article 25 thereof on 10 June 1985.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received instruments of denunciation of the Constitution from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter :

<i>Participant:</i>	<i>Date of notification:</i>	<i>Date of effect:</i>
Canada	3 Dec 1992	31 Dec 1993
United States of America	4 Dec 1995	31 Dec 1996
Australia	23 Dec 1996	31 Dec 1997

² Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Constitution on 26 November 1980 and 29 May 1985, respectively, with declarations. For the text of the declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1401, p. 149. See also note 8 below and note 11 in chapter 1.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had signed the Constitution on 28 May 1981, ratified it and deposited its notification under article 25 on 24 May 1985, with declarations. For the text of the declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1401, p. 152. See also note 14 in chapter 1.2 and note 8 below.

⁴ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Constitution shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Subsequently, on 2 December 1985, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the following declaration:

The Soviet side does not object to the application of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to Berlin (West) in such measure and to such an extent as is permissible from the stand-point of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, according to which Berlin (West) continues not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not governed by it.

In this regard, on 29 October 1986, the Secretary-General received from the Government of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America the following communication:

"The statement by the Soviet Union contains an incomplete and consequently misleading reference to the Quadripartite Agreement. The relevant passage of that agreement provides that the ties between the western sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany will be maintained and developed, taking into account that these sectors continue not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it."

See also note 3 above.

⁵ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter 1.1.

⁶ The ratification is applicable also to the Cook Island and Niue.

⁷ The Yemen Arab Republic had signed and ratified the Constitution, and deposited its notification under article 25 on 19 July 1979, 20 October 1983 and 14 August 1985, respectively. See also note 33 in chapter 1.2.

⁸ The Secretary-General received on 28 April 1986, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration with regard to the said declarations:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wishes to note that article 27 of the Constitution of UNIDO provides that reservations to the Constitution are not permitted. The Government wishes to confirm that nothing in [these declarations] affects the rights and obligations of the Parties to the Constitution or the provisions of the Constitution that regulate the functioning of the Organization."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received from the Governments of France (on 1 May 1986), Italy (on 12 May 1986), the Federal Republic of Germany (on 29 May 1986) and Spain (3 October 1986) declarations identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one made by the United Kingdom. (See also declaration by the United States of America.)

⁹ The Secretary-General received on 28 June 1982 from the Government of Israel the following objection with regard to the above-mentioned understanding:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument deposited by the Government of Kuwait contains a statement of a political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, this Constitution is not the proper framework for

such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Government of Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**10. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE
OF GOODS**

Vienna, 11 April 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1988, in accordance with article 99 (1).
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1988, No. 25567.
STATUS: Signatories: 19. Parties: 57.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1489, p. 3¹; and depositary notification C.N.862.1998.TREATIES-5 of 19 February 1999 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic text).¹

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, held at Vienna from 10 March to 11 April 1980. The Conference was convened by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in accordance with its resolution 33/93² of 16 December 1978, adopted on the basis of chapter II of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its eleventh session (1978).

The Convention was opened for signature at the concluding meeting of the Conference on 11 April 1980 and remained open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 30 September 1981.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Argentina		19 Jul 1983 a	Lesotho	18 Jun 1981	18 Jun 1981
Australia		17 Mar 1988 a	Lithuania		18 Jan 1995 a
Austria	11 Apr 1980	29 Dec 1987	Luxembourg		30 Jan 1997 a
Belarus		9 Oct 1989 a	Mauritania		20 Aug 1999 a
Belgium		31 Oct 1996 a	Mexico		29 Dec 1987 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		12 Jan 1994 d	Mongolia		31 Dec 1997 a
Bulgaria		9 Jul 1990 a	Netherlands ^{6,7}	29 May 1981	13 Dec 1990 A
Burundi		4 Sep 1998 a	New Zealand ⁸		22 Sep 1994 a
Canada		23 Apr 1991 a	Norway	26 May 1981	20 Jul 1988
Chile	11 Apr 1980	7 Feb 1990	Peru		25 Mar 1999 a
China	30 Sep 1981	11 Dec 1986 AA	Poland	28 Sep 1981	19 May 1995
Croatia		8 Jun 1998 d	Republic of Moldova .		13 Oct 1994 a
Cuba		2 Nov 1994 a	Romania		22 May 1991 a
Czech Republic ³		30 Sep 1993 d	Russian Federation ...		16 Aug 1990 a
Denmark	26 May 1981	14 Feb 1989	Singapore	11 Apr 1980	16 Feb 1995
Ecuador		27 Jan 1992 a	Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Egypt		6 Dec 1982 a	Slovenia		7 Jan 1994 d
Estonia		20 Sep 1993 a	Spain		24 Jul 1990 a
Finland	26 May 1981	15 Dec 1987	Sweden	26 May 1981	15 Dec 1987
France	27 Aug 1981	6 Aug 1982 AA	Switzerland		21 Feb 1990 a
Georgia		16 Aug 1994 a	Syrian Arab Republic .		19 Oct 1982 a
Germany ^{4,5,6}	26 May 1981	21 Dec 1989	Uganda		12 Feb 1992 a
Ghana	11 Apr 1980		Ukraine		3 Jan 1990 a
Greece		12 Jan 1998 a	United States of Amer- ica	31 Aug 1981	11 Dec 1986
Guinea		23 Jan 1991 a	Uruguay		25 Jan 1999 a
Hungary	11 Apr 1980	16 Jun 1983	Uzbekistan		27 Nov 1996 a
Iraq		5 Mar 1990 a	Venezuela	28 Sep 1981	
Italy	30 Sep 1981	11 Dec 1986	Yugoslavia	11 Apr 1980	27 Mar 1985
Kyrgyzstan		11 May 1999 a	Zambia		6 Jun 1986 a
Latvia		31 Jul 1997 a			

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

ARGENTINA

Declaration:

In accordance with articles 96 and 12 of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, any provisions of article 11, article 29 or Part II of the Convention that allows a contract of sale or its modification or termination by agreement or any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in writing does not apply where any party has his place of business in the Argentine Republic.

AUSTRALIA

Declaration:

"The Convention shall apply to all Australian States and mainland territories and to all external territories except the territories of Christmas Island, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Ashmore and Cartier Islands."

BELARUS

Declaration:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, in accordance with articles 12 and 96 of the Convention declares that any provision of article 11, article 29 or Part II of this Convention that allows a contract of sale or its modification or termination by agreement or any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in writing does not apply where any party has his place of business in the Byelorussian SSR.

CANADA⁹

Declarations:

"The Government of Canada declares, in accordance with article 93 of the Convention, that the Convention will extend to Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories."

9 April 1992

"The Convention shall also extend to Quebec and Saskatchewan."

29 June 1992

"The Convention applies also to the Territory of the Yukon."

CHILE

Declaration:

The State of Chile declares, in accordance with articles 12 and 96 of the Convention, that any provision of article 11, article 29 or Part II of the Convention that allows a contract of sale or its modification or termination by mutual agreement or any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any other form than in writing, does not apply where any party has its place of business in Chile.

CHINA

Declaration:

The People's Republic of China does not consider itself to be bound by subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of article 1 and article 11 as well as the provisions in the Convention relating to the content of article 11.

CZECH REPUBLIC³

DENMARK

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Denmark will not be bound by Part II of the Convention.

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

"..."

"2) under paragraph 1 of article 93 that the Convention shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland,

"3) under paragraph 1 cf. paragraph 3 of article 94 that the Convention shall not apply to contracts of sale where one of the parties has his place of business in Denmark, Finland, Norway or Sweden and the other party has his place of business in another of the said states,

"4) under paragraph 2 of article 94 that the Convention is not to apply to contracts of sale where one of the parties has his place of business in Denmark, Finland, Norway or Sweden and the other party has his place of business in Iceland."

ESTONIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with articles 12 and 96 of [the said Convention] any provision of article 11, article 29 or Part II of the Convention that allows a contract of sale or its modification or termination by agreement or any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in writing does not apply where any party has his place of business in the Republic of Estonia."

FINLAND

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Finland will not be bound by Part II of the Convention.

Upon ratification:

"With reference to Article 94, in respect of Sweden in accordance with paragraph (1) and otherwise in accordance with paragraph (2) the Convention will not apply to contracts of sale where the parties have their places of business in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland or Norway."

GERMANY⁴

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany holds the view that Parties to the Convention that have made a declaration under article 95 of the Convention are not considered Contracting States within the meaning of subparagraph (a) (b) of article 1 of the Convention. Accordingly, there is no obligation to apply - and the Federal Republic of Germany assumes no obligation to apply - this provision when the rules of private international law lead to the application of the law of a Party that has made a declaration to the effect that it will not be bound by subparagraph (1) (b) of article 1 of the Convention. Subject to this observation the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany makes no declaration under article 95 of the Convention.

HUNGARY

Declaration:

"[The Hungarian People's Republic] considers the General Conditions of Delivery of Goods between Organizations of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance/GCD CMEA, 1968/1975, version of 1979/ to be subject to the provisions of article 90 of the Convention;

"[The Hungarian People's Republic] states, in accordance with articles 12 and 96 of the Convention, that any provision of article 11, article 29 or Part II of the Convention that allows a contract of sale or its modification or termination by agreement or any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in writing, does not apply where any party has his place of business in the Hungarian People's Republic."

LATVIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 96 of the [said Convention], the Republic of Latvia declares that any provision of article 11, article 29, or Part II of this Convention, that allows a contract of sale or its modification or termination by agreement or any offer, acceptance, or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in writing, does not apply where any party has his place of business in the Republic of Latvia."

LITHUANIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with articles 96 and 12 of the said Convention, the Republic of Lithuania declares that any provisions of article 11, article 29 or Part II of the Convention that allows a contract of sale or its modification or termination by agreement or any offer, acceptance or other indication of intention to be made in any form other than in written does not apply where any party has his place of business in the Republic of Lithuania."

NORWAY

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by Finland.]

Upon ratification:

[Same reservation, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by Finland.]

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Declaration:

[Same declaration, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by Belarus.]

SINGAPORE

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 95 of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Singapore will not be bound by sub-paragraph (1) (b) of article 1 of the Convention and will apply the Convention to the Contracts of Sale of Goods only between those parties whose places of business are in different States when the States are Contracting States."

SLOVAKIA³

SWEDEN

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by Finland.]

Upon ratification:

[Same reservation, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by Finland.]

UKRAINE

Declaration:

[Same declaration, *mutatis mutandis*, as the one made by Belarus.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"Pursuant to article 95 the United States will not be bound by subparagraph (1) (b) of Article 1".

Notes:

¹ The English text of the Convention has been published by the Government of the United States of America in the publication "Federal Register" of Monday 2 March 1987, volume 52, No. 40, pages 6262 to 6280 together with various comments and information by the Department of State.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/33/45)*, p. 217.

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 1 September 1981 and 5 March 1990, respectively, with the following reservation:

Pursuant to article 95, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that it shall not consider itself bound by the provision of article 1, paragraph 1, item b), of the Convention.

See note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified the Convention on 13 August 1981 and 23 February 1989, respectively. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the said Con-

vention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

⁶ [The Federal Republic of Germany denounced, on 1 January 1990,] [The Netherlands denounced, on 1 January 1991,] the Convention relating to a uniform law on the international Sale of Goods and the Convention relating to uniform on law the formation of contracts for the international sale of goods, both done at The Hague on 1 July 1964. These denunciations shall take effect 12 months later, and the present Convention will therefore enter into force for [the Federal Republic of Germany on 1 January 1991,] [the Netherlands,] in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 6 of article 99. See also note 4 above.

⁷ For the Kingdom in Europe and Aruba.

⁸ With a declaration of non-application to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

⁹ On 31 July 1992, the Government of Canada notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following declaration made, upon accession, in accordance with article 95:

"The Government of Canada also declares, in accordance with article 95 of the Convention, that, with respect to British Columbia, it will not be bound by article 1.1 b) of the Convention."

11. CHARTER OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Bangkok, 1 April 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1983, in accordance with article XVIII (1).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1983, No. 22028.
STATUS: Signatories: 3. Parties: 17.¹
TEXT: Resolution 225 (XXXVIII)² of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Note: The Charter was adopted on 1 April 1982 by resolution 225 (XXXVIII) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, following decisions taken by the Commission in its resolutions 191 (XXXV) of 14 March 1979, 206 (XXXVI) of 27 March 1980 and 215 (XXXVII) of 19 March 1981. The Charter, under article XVI (2), was open for signature by the Members and Associated Members of the Commission at the Headquarters of the Commission in Bangkok from 1 September 1982 to 30 April 1983 and remains open thereafter at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Australia		11 Oct 1983 s	Malaysia		9 Sep 1982 s
Bangladesh		9 Sep 1982 s	Maldives		25 Apr 1983 s
Brunei Darussalam ..		14 Feb 1985 s	Nepal		25 Apr 1983 s
China		18 Feb 1983 s	New Zealand	9 Sep 1982	
Cook Islands		29 Mar 1983 s	Pakistan		9 Sep 1982 s
Fiji		4 Sep 1986 a	Philippines		15 Dec 1982 s
India		25 Apr 1983 s	Republic of Korea ...		9 Sep 1982 s
Indonesia		7 Jan 1983 s	Sri Lanka	9 Sep 1982	
Japan		9 Sep 1982 s	Thailand		27 Jun 1983 s
Lao People's Democratic Republic...	9 Sep 1982		Viet Nam		9 Sep 1982 s

Notes:

¹ In addition, Macao is an associate member. The instrument of accession, deposited on 3 June 1993, was accompanied by the following declaration by the Government of Portugal, made in accordance with article XVII of the Statutes, according to which:

"... The Government of the Portuguese Republic confirms that Macao, as an associate member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, is authorized to be a party to the Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and to assume the rights and obligations contained herein."... Moreover, it is recalled that "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 also responsible for the external relations of Macau until December 19, 1999."

On 3 June 1993, and in relation to the deposit of the said instrument, the Secretary-General received from the Government 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 Macao signed in Beijing on 13 April 1987, the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao as of 20 December 1999. Macao, 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 a member of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre.

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

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 10 (E/198/20) and (E/ESCAP/287).*

**12. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND
INTERNATIONAL PROMISSORY NOTES**

New York, 9 December 1988

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 89 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 3. Parties: 2.
TEXT: Doc. A/RES/43/165.

Note: The draft Convention was prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The Convention was adopted by resolution 43/165¹ of 9 December 1988 at the forty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, was open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, until 30 June 1990, in accordance with article 86 (1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Canada	7 Dec 1989		Russian Federation ...	30 Jun 1990	
Guinea		23 Jan 1991 a	United States of Amer- ica	29 Jun 1990	
Mexico		11 Sep 1992 a			

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/43/49), p. 280*

**13. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LIABILITY OF OPERATORS OF
TRANSPORT TERMINALS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Vienna, 19 April 1991

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 22 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 5. Parties: 2.
TEXT: Doc. A/CONF/152/13.

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade on 19 April 1991 at Vienna. In accordance with article 18(1), it was open for signature at the concluding meeting of the Conference and will remain open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, until 30 April 1992.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Egypt.....		6 Apr 1999 a	Spain.....	19 Apr 1991	
France.....	15 Oct 1991		United States of Amer- ica.....	30 Apr 1992	
Georgia.....		21 Mar 1996 a			
Mexico.....	19 Apr 1991				
Philippines.....	19 Apr 1991				

14. AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH THE SOUTH CENTRE

Geneva, 1 September 1994

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 July 1995, in accordance with article XV (1).
REGISTRATION: 30 July 1995, No. 32076.
STATUS: Signatories: 40. Parties: 28.
TEXT: Depositary notification C.N.295.1994.TREATIES-2 of 28 September 1994.

Note: The Agreement was open for signature at the South Centre in Geneva, from 1 September to 27 September 1994 by all developing countries members of the Group of 77 and China, in accordance with article XIII. Thereafter, it was open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 30 September to 15 December 1994.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Definitive signature (s)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Definitive signature (s)</i>
Algeria	30 Sep 1994	4 Jan 1996	Malawi	30 Sep 1994	11 Mar 1996
Angola	30 Sep 1994		Malaysia	1 Dec 1994	15 Jun 1995
Benin	30 Sep 1994	2 Jun 1998	Mali	30 Sep 1994	
Bolivia	30 Sep 1994		Micronesia (Federated States of)	30 Sep 1994	
Brazil	15 Dec 1994		Morocco	19 Oct 1994	
Burundi	30 Sep 1994		Mozambique	30 Sep 1994	
Cambodia	30 Sep 1994		Namibia	30 Sep 1994	
Cape Verde	30 Sep 1994		Nigeria	30 Sep 1994	
China		4 May 1995 a	Pakistan		12 May 1995 a
Colombia	30 Sep 1994	24 Jun 1997	Panama	30 Sep 1994	4 Apr 1996
Côte d'Ivoire	25 Nov 1994		Philippines	13 Oct 1994	14 Jun 1996
Cuba	30 Sep 1994	17 Nov 1995	Seychelles		30 Sep 1994 s
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	6 Dec 1994	31 May 1995 AA	Sierra Leone	4 Oct 1994	
Egypt	30 Sep 1994	27 Mar 1996	South Africa	3 Oct 1994	25 Aug 1998
Ghana	17 Oct 1994		Sri Lanka	30 Sep 1994	16 Mar 1995
Guyana		16 Sep 1994 s	Sudan	30 Sep 1994	
Honduras	30 Sep 1994		Suriname	30 Sep 1994	
India	30 Sep 1994	13 Dec 1994	Uganda	30 Sep 1994	12 May 1995
Indonesia	30 Sep 1994	17 Feb 1995	United Republic of Tanzania	30 Sep 1994	27 Sep 1995
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30 Sep 1994	11 Sep 1997	Viet Nam	25 Nov 1994	2 Jun 1995 A
Iraq		24 Jul 1997 a	Yugoslavia	8 Dec 1994	3 Dec 1996
Jamaica	23 Nov 1994	8 Jul 1998	Zimbabwe		30 Sep 1994 s
Jordan	30 Sep 1994	29 Dec 1995			
Libyan Arab Jamahir- iya	30 Sep 1994	22 Jul 1996			

**15. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND STAND-BY
LETTERS OF CREDIT**

New York, 11 December 1995

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 2000, in accordance with article 28 (1).
STATUS: Signatories: 4. Parties: 5.
TEXT: Doc. A/50/640; depositary notification C.N.317.1997.TREATIES-3 of 18 August 1997 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts).

Note: The draft Convention was prepared by the Working Group on International Contract Practices and submitted to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The Commission decided at its twenty-eighth session (2-28 May 1995) to submit the draft Convention to the General Assembly for its consideration. Subsequently, the Convention was adopted by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session by resolution No. 48¹. The Convention is open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 11 December 1997.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Belarus.....	3 Dec 1996		Tunisia.....		8 Dec 1998 a
Ecuador.....		18 Jun 1997 a	United States of Amer- ica.....	11 Dec 1997	
El Salvador.....	5 Sep 1997	31 Jul 1998			
Kuwait.....		28 Oct 1998 a			
Panama.....	9 Jul 1997	21 May 1998			

Notes:

¹ A/RES/50/48.

**16. AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE BANK FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

28 August 1996

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 53 (c)].
STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 3.
TEXT: Depositary notification C.N.293.1996.TREATIES-1 of 30 October 1996.

Note: The Agreement is the result of negotiations begun pursuant to a mandate from the Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit held in Casablanca from 30 October to 1 November 1994. Following a meeting of the prospective signatories in Cairo, from 13 to 14 February 1996, the text of the Agreement was forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for deposit on 28 August 1996. In accordance with its article 53, the Agreement is open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York by, for or on behalf of all prospective members whose names are set forth in Schedule A of the Agreement.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Austria	7 May 1997		Netherlands ¹	18 Feb 1997	10 Dec 1997 A
Cyprus	8 Nov 1996		Russian Federation ...	22 Nov 1996	
Greece	22 May 1997		United States of Amer- ica	22 Nov 1996	
Italy	8 Nov 1996	1 Jun 1999			
Japan	30 May 1997	30 May 1997 A			
Jordan	24 Oct 1996				

Declarations and Reservations
*(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification,
acceptance or approval.)*

ITALY

Declaration:

"With reference to article 39 b) of the Agreement, the Government of the Italian Republic retains the right to tax not only its own citizens or nationals, but also those foreign citizens who reside permanently in Italy."

JAPAN

Declaration:

"With reference to the provisions of paragraph (b) of article 39 of [the said Agreement], it is hereby declared that Japan retains for itself and its political subdivisions the right to tax salaries, expense allowances, and emoluments paid by the said Bank to its nationals."

Notes:

¹ For the Kingdom in Europe.

CHAPTER XI
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A. Customs Matters

**1. AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT
INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD
VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD**

Geneva, 16 June 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950, in accordance with article III.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1950, No. 696.
STATUS: Signatories: 1. Parties: 1.
TERMINATION: The Agreement, the Additional Protocol of 16 June 1949 (see chapter XI.A-2) and the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952 (see chapter XI.A-4) were terminated, in accordance with articles III and IV of the Agreement, as follows: on 1 January 1965 in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road, and on 1 January 1966 in respect of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles. (The Additional Protocol of 11 March 1950 (see chapter XI.A-3) was abrogated by the Additional Protocol of 28 November 1952, in accordance with article V of the latter Protocol.)

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 45, p. 149.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria ^{2,3}		[27 Dec 1949 s]	Sweden ^{3,8}		[15 Sep 1950 a]
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union .	16 Jun 1949		Switzerland ^{3,4}		[16 Jun 1949 s]
Denmark ³		[29 Dec 1949 s]	Turkey ^{3,9}		[16 Jan 1957 a]
France ³		[16 Jun 1949 s]	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{3,10}		[16 Jun 1949 s]
Italy ²	[16 Jun 1949	26 Jan 1954]	Yugoslavia ³		[10 Jul 1958 a]
Malaysia ⁵		29 Jun 1959 d]			
Netherlands ^{3,6}		[16 Jun 1949 s]			
Norway		[16 Jun 1949 s]			
Poland ^{3,7}		[7 Jan 1959 a]			

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17 Mar 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Sarawak and the Somaliland Protectorate
	28 Jul 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Cyprus, St. Helena, Seychelles, Fiji and the Colony of Aden
	18 Oct 1950	In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, North Borneo, Singapore, Federation of Malaya, Leeward Islands, "Colonies of the Windward Islands", Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, and Sierra Leone

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Singapore and Sierra Leone
7 Sep 1951		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Brunei, Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar
		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Brunei, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
6 Feb 1952		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring only, Northern Rhodesia
		In respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Commercial Road Vehicles, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia

Denunciations

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Date of effect</i>	<i>Draft Conventions concerned</i>
Austria	25 Apr 1961	1 Jan 1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
	15 Oct 1963	1 Jan 1965	International Transport of Goods by Road
Denmark ¹¹	15 Sep 1961	1 Jan 1962	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
France	16 May 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Italy ¹²	20 Feb 1964	1 Jan 1965	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Liechtenstein ⁴	7 Jul 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Netherlands ¹³	15 Sep 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Norway	2 Mar 1960	1 Jan 1961	International Transport of Goods by Road
	3 Feb 1965	1 Jan 1966	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
Poland	20 Oct 1961	1 Jan 1963	International Transport of Goods by Road
Sweden	25 Feb 1959	1 Jan 1960	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles
	30 Sep 1965		International Transport of Goods by Road
Switzerland ⁴	7 Jul 1960	1 Jan 1961	Touring Commercial Road Vehicles International Transport of Goods by Road
Turkey	10 Aug 1964	1 Jan 1965	Touring
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Sep 1958	1 Jan 1959	Touring
	30 Jul 1959	1 Jan 1960	Commercial Road Vehicles
Yugoslavia	8 Dec 1960	1 Jan 1962	Touring International Transport of Goods by Road
	29 Jan 1964	1 Jan 1965	Commercial Road Vehicles

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had signed the Agreement on 28 December 1949 with a declaration to the effect that the signature applies only to the Draft International Conventions on Commercial Road Vehicles and on International Transport of Goods by Road and with the reservation that the date of entry into force of the latter Draft Convention "will be determined later, according to the results of the meeting of the Customs Experts of the European Economic Commission which will be held in Geneva on 20 February 1950". See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

² With the declaration that the signature applies only to the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles. In a notification received by the Secretary-General on 22 May 1950, the Government of Austria declared that the signature affixed on its behalf on 27 December 1949 also applies to the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

³ See under *Denunciations*.

⁴ In a notification received on 6 December 1949, the Government of Switzerland, referring to article II of the Agreement, declared that, as the Principality of Liechtenstein forms part of the Customs territory of the Confederation, the provisions of the Draft Conventions will also apply to it.

⁵ Only in respect of the Draft Customs Convention on Touring.

⁶ In a communication received on 10 April 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as withdrawn.

⁷ Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods by Road.

⁸ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Sweden indicated that it desired to apply the provisions of the Agreement as from 1 July 1950.

⁹ Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Convention on Touring.

¹⁰ Only in respect of the Draft International Customs Conventions on Touring and on Commercial Road Vehicles.

¹¹ In its notice of denunciation, the Government of Denmark made the following statement: "However, the Government of Denmark regards its denunciation as limited only to those Parties to the three Draft Conventions, who have adhered to and ratified—or in future may adhere to and ratify—the Customs Convention of May 18, 1956 on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles done at Geneva on May 18, 1956, and the Customs Convention of January 15, 1959, on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets".

¹² In its notice of denunciation, the Government of Italy made the following statement: However, the Government of Italy regards its denunciation as limited only to those Parties to the three Conven-

tions, who have adhered to and ratified—or in future may adhere to and ratify—the Customs Convention of May 18, 1956 on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles done at Geneva on May 18, 1956, and the Customs Convention of January 15, 1959, on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets.

¹³ In its notice of denunciation, the Government of the Netherlands made the following statement: "However, as to the Draft Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods by Road annexed to the Agreement of 16 June 1949, the Netherlands Government will consider itself no longer bound in its relations with only those Parties to the Draft Convention, for whom the Customs Convention of 15 January 1959 has come into force, as from the date on which the 1959 Convention enters into force between those Parties and the Kingdom of the Netherlands".

**2. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL
APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON
TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL
TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD**

Geneva, 16 June 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1950.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1950, No. 696.
STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 1.
TERMINATION: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 45, p. 158.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession (c)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession (a)</i>
Austria	27 Dec 1949		Norway	16 Jun 1949	
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union..	16 Jun 1949		Switzerland	16 Jun 1949	
Denmark	29 Dec 1949		Turkey		16 Jan 1957 a
France	16 Jun 1949		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	16 Jun 1949	
Italy	16 Jun 1949				
Netherlands	16 Jun 1949				

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had signed the Protocol on 28 December 1949.
 See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

**3. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL
APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON
TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL
TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD, RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF
GOODS BY CONTAINER UNDER THE T.I.R. CARNET RÉGIME**

Geneva, 11 March 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 March 1950.
REGISTRATION: 7 June 1950, No. 696.
STATUS: Signatories: 2. Parties: 6.
TERMINATION: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 65, p. 319.

<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant¹</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union .	11 Mar 1950		Netherlands		11 Mar 1950 s
Denmark		7 Jul 1950 s	Sweden		7 Dec 1950 a
France		11 Mar 1950 s	Switzerland		11 Mar 1950 s
Italy	11 Mar 1950	26 Jan 1954			

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had signed the Protocol on 6 September 1950.
See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

**4. ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT
PROVIDING FOR THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL
CUSTOMS CONVENTIONS ON TOURING, ON COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES AND ON
THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS BY ROAD**

Geneva, 28 November 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 July 1955, in accordance with article VI From the time of its entry into force, this Protocol, in accordance with its article VII, became an integral part of the Agreement of 16 June 1949.

REGISTRATION: 7 July 1955, No. 696.

STATUS: Signatories: 2. Parties: 8.

TERMINATION: See under the Agreement of 16 June 1949, chapter XI.A-1.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 212, p. 296.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification</i>
Austria		3 Jun 1954 s	Netherlands.....		28 Nov 1952 s
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union..	5 Dec 1952		Norway.....		10 Feb 1954 s
Denmark.....		28 Nov 1952 s	Sweden.....		28 Nov 1952 s
France.....		28 Nov 1952 s	Switzerland.....		28 Nov 1952 s
Italy.....	28 Nov 1952	7 Jul 1955			

**5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO FACILITATE THE IMPORTATION OF
COMMERCIAL SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING MATERIAL**

Geneva, 7 November 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 November 1955, in accordance with article XI.
REGISTRATION: 20 November 1955, No. 3010.
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 62.¹
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 221, p. 255.

Note: The Convention was drawn up by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its seventh session, held at Geneva in November 1952. The proposal for the conclusion of such a convention had been referred to the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in resolution 347 (XII)² of 7 March 1951.

<i>Participant</i> ^{3,4}	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ^{3,4}	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Australia		6 Jan 1956 a	Malaysia		21 Aug 1958 d
Austria		8 Jun 1956 a	Malta		27 Jun 1968 d
Belgium	30 Jun 1953	28 Aug 1957	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		12 Jan 1994 d	Netherlands		3 May 1955 a
Canada		12 Jun 1974 a	New Zealand		19 Apr 1967 a
Croatia		31 Aug 1994 d	Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Cuba		26 Apr 1976 a	Norway		2 Nov 1954 a
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d	Pakistan		12 Oct 1953 a
Czech Republic		2 Jun 1993 d	Poland		18 Feb 1960 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d	Portugal		24 Sep 1956 a
Denmark		5 Oct 1955 a	Republic of Korea ..		12 Jun 1978 a
Egypt		29 Sep 1955 a	Romania		15 Nov 1968 a
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d	Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
Finland		27 May 1954 a	Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
France		7 Feb 1964 a	Singapore		7 Jun 1966 d
Germany ^{6,7}	12 Jun 1953	2 Sep 1955	Slovakia ⁵		28 May 1993 d
Ghana		7 Apr 1958 d	Slovenia		3 Nov 1992 d
Greece	12 Jun 1953	10 Feb 1955	Spain		9 Sep 1954 a
Guinea		8 May 1962 a	Sri Lanka		28 Oct 1959 a
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a	Sweden	30 Jun 1953	23 Feb 1955
Hungary		3 Jun 1957 a	Switzerland ¹		4 Dec 1954 a
Iceland		28 Apr 1977 a	Thailand		30 Nov 1994 a
India		3 Aug 1954 a	Tonga		11 Nov 1977 d
Indonesia		21 Apr 1954 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		11 Apr 1966 d
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		11 Jun 1970 a	Turkey		8 Dec 1956 a
Ireland		23 Apr 1959 a	Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Israel		8 Oct 1957 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	30 Jun 1953	21 Oct 1955
Italy		20 Feb 1958 a	United Republic of Tanzania		28 Nov 1962 a
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d	United States of Amer- ica	28 May 1953	17 Sep 1957
Japan		2 Aug 1955 a	Yugoslavia		29 May 1956 a
Kenya		3 Sep 1965 a			
Luxembourg		9 Sep 1957 a			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For reservations made upon notification of territorial application, see hereinafter.)

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the final

clause of article VIII, paragraph 2, which authorizes the Parties to request the President of the International Court of Justice to nominate arbitrators for the settlement of disputes.

GERMANY⁶

"The Federal Republic of Germany cannot consider roasted coffee, coffee- and tea extracts as well as tobacco goods including cigarette paper as samples of negligible value. No privileges provided for in Article II of the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material can be granted with respect to the importation of the above-described products into the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany."

INDIA

"The concession of duty-free import would be available to only those catalogues, price lists and trade notices which are supplied free."

MALTA

"In the application of paragraph 5 of Article III of the Convention the period allowed by the Government of Malta for re-exportation of samples which qualify for exemption from import duties under that Article, should be three months which may be extended on sufficient cause being shown."

ROMANIA

(a) In acceding to the International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, done at Geneva on 7 November 1952, in the interests of the development of international economic co-operation, the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that negotiation between the parties to a dispute, as provided for in article VIII (1) of the Convention, constitutes the means of settling such disputes in a

spirit of co-operation between the States and of full respect for their interests.

(b) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article XIII of the above-mentioned Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

SPAIN⁸

SRI LANKA⁹

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"Paragraph 6 of Article III cannot be implemented in Trinidad as the Customs and Excise Department is not self-accounting and refunds are made on Treasury vouchers."

UGANDA

"Uganda shall not be bound by article V of the Convention."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

"In accordance with article XIV, Tanganyika [United Republic of Tanzania] reserves the right not to grant to advertising films temporary duty-free admission treatment."

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Austria	12 Jan 1956	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea
Belgium	28 Aug 1957	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Netherlands ¹⁰	3 May 1955	Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea
New Zealand	19 Apr 1957	The Cook Islands (including Niue), the Tokelau Islands and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁴	21 Oct 1955	The Isle of Man
	5 Feb 1957	Aden, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya (with reservation), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands), Federation of Malaya, Malta (with reservations), Mauritius, North Borneo, Federation of Nigeria, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika (with reservation), Trinidad and Tobago (with reservation), Uganda (with reservation), Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, Tonga
United States of America	17 Sep 1957	All possessions of the United States except American Samoa, Guam, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, Midway Islands, the Virgin Islands and Wake Island

Reservations made upon notification of Territorial Application

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Kenya

"Kenya shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention."

Malta

"(i) The period allowed by law for re-exportation of goods released on temporary importation is three months but this period may be extended on sufficient cause being shown. (ii) If the whole quantity of goods is not taken out of Malta the deposit made to cover duty shall be forfeited. (iii) Samples of high value will be controlled under temporary importation and under

regulations to be made in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article III of the Convention."

Tanganyika

"Tanganyika shall not be bound by article V of the Convention."

Trinidad and Tobago

"Paragraph 6 of Article III cannot be implemented in Trinidad as the Customs and Excise Department is not self-accounting and refunds are made on Treasury vouchers."

Uganda

"Uganda shall not be bound by Article V of the Convention."

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, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/1987), p. 7.*

³ The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had acceded to the Convention on 30 April 1956 in its capacity as a Contracting Party to the Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 30 October 1947. See also note 26 in chapter V.2.

⁴ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

⁵ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 12 January 1956. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁶ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 December 1955, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "also applies to *Land Berlin*, as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of Romania made a declaration to the effect that it considers that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is not competent to extend the application of this Convention to West Berlin because West Berlin does not constitute a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 6 above.

⁸ In a communication received on 17 June 1959, the Government of Spain notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation made upon accession. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 221, p. 282.

⁹ In a communication received on 29 January 1963, the Government of Sri Lanka notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of its reservation made upon accession to the Convention. For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 349, p. 334.

¹⁰ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

6. CONVENTION CONCERNING CUSTOMS FACILITIES FOR TOURING

New York, 4 June 1954

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 September 1957 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 16.
REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992
STATUS: Signatories: 32. Parties: 75.^{4,19}
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 191; and vol. 596, p. 542 (amendment to article 2).¹

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)³ 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.

<i>Participant^{4,5}</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant^{4,5}</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Malaysia		7 May 1958 d
Argentina	4 Jun 1954	9 Dec 1986	Mali		1 Aug 1973 a
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a	Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Austria	4 Jun 1954	30 Mar 1956	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d	Mexico	4 Jun 1954	13 Jun 1957
Belgium	4 Jun 1954	21 Feb 1955	Monaco	4 Jun 1954	
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Morocco		25 Sep 1957 a
Bulgaria		7 Oct 1959 a	Nepal		21 Sep 1960 a
Cambodia	4 Jun 1954	29 Nov 1955	Netherlands	4 Jun 1954	7 Mar 1958
Canada		1 Jun 1955 a	New Zealand		17 Aug 1962 a
Central African Repub- lic		15 Oct 1962 a	Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Chile		15 Aug 1974 a	Norway		10 Oct 1961 a
Costa Rica	20 Jul 1954	4 Sep 1963	Panama	4 Jun 1954	
Croatia		31 Aug 1994 d	Peru		16 Jan 1959 a
Cuba	4 Jun 1954	23 Oct 1963	Philippines	4 Jun 1954	9 Feb 1960
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d	Poland		16 Mar 1960 a
Denmark		13 Oct 1955 a	Portugal	4 Jun 1954	18 Sep 1958
Dominican Republic ..	4 Jun 1954		Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Ecuador	4 Jun 1954	30 Aug 1962	Russian Federation ...		17 Aug 1959 a
Egypt	4 Jun 1954	4 Apr 1957	Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
El Salvador		18 Jun 1958 a	Senegal		19 Apr 1972 a
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d	Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Finland		21 Jun 1962 a	Singapore ¹⁹		[22 Nov 1966 d]
France	4 Jun 1954	24 Apr 1959	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Germany ^{6,7}	4 Jun 1954	16 Sep 1957	Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Ghana		16 Jun 1958 a	Spain	4 Jun 1954	18 Aug 1958
Greece ⁸		15 Jan 1974 a	Sri Lanka	4 Jun 1954	28 Nov 1955
Guatemala	4 Jun 1954		Sweden	4 Jun 1954	11 Jun 1957
Haiti	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958	Switzerland ²	4 Jun 1954	23 May 1956
Holy See	4 Jun 1954		Syrian Arab Republic ⁹		26 Mar 1959
Honduras	15 Jun 1954		Tonga		11 Nov 1977 d
Hungary		29 Oct 1963 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		11 Apr 1966 d
India	30 Dec 1954	5 May 1958	Tunisia		20 Jun 1974 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		3 Apr 1968 a	Turkey		26 Apr 1983 a
Ireland		14 Aug 1967 a	Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Israel		1 Aug 1957 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	4 Jun 1954	27 Feb 1956
Italy	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958	United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jun 1964 a
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d	United States of Amer- ica	4 Jun 1954	25 Jul 1956
Japan	2 Dec 1954	7 Sep 1955	Uruguay	4 Jun 1954	8 Sep 1967
Jordan		18 Dec 1957 a	Yugoslavia		10 Jul 1958 a
Lebanon		16 Mar 1971 a			
Luxembourg	6 Dec 1954	21 Nov 1956			

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

ALGERIA

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria reserves the right, notwithstanding article 1 of the said Convention, not to regard as tourists persons who, in the course of their visit, accept any paid employment.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21 of the said Convention concerning compulsory arbitration and declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required for the submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.

BULGARIA¹⁰

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention.

DENMARK

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of this Convention, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries.

EGYPT

"The Delegation of Egypt reserves its Government's right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Egypt as a tourist, takes up employment with or without pay."

FINLAND

"(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 the Government of Finland shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in the Scandinavian countries;

"(ii) Taking into account the relevant provisions in the Finnish legislation the Government of Finland apply the rule in article 10, paragraph 2 so far as sub-paragraph c is concerned to tourists under 21 years of age."

GHANA

"(1) The exemption on arms and ammunition included in article 2 (3) of the Convention shall not be applicable to Ghana.

"(2) The authorization contained in article 4 (b) of the Convention, to export travel souvenirs of a total value not exceeding 100 USA dollars, without the formalities applying to Exchange Control and without payment of export duties shall not apply to Ghana."

GUATEMALA

"The Guatemalan Government reserves the right:

"(1) Not to consider as tourists persons who enter the country for business as provided in article 1.

"(2) Not to accept the provisions of article 19 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State."

HAITI

The Delegation of Haiti reserves its Government's right to withhold the advantages provided for by the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Haiti as a tourist, accepts any paid employment or engages in any other form of gainful occupation.

HUNGARY

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 21 of the Convention."

POLAND^{11,12}

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Poland reserves the right not to apply the provisions of article 4 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring.

ROMANIA¹³

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention 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 FEDERATION¹⁴

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of 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 that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

SENEGAL

1. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right to withhold the benefits of the provisions of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring from any person who, while visiting Senegal as a tourist takes, any employment paid or not;

2. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right:

a) Not to consider as tourists persons who enter the country for business as provided in article 1.

b) Not to accept the provisions of article 19 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State.

SINGAPORE¹⁹

SWEDEN

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 3 of the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, the Scandinavian countries shall be permitted to make special rules applicable to persons residing in those countries."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Reserving "the right of the Government to deny the privileges and facilities provided in the said Convention, to any tourist who takes up any job paid or unpaid during his stay in the country".

TUNISIA

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

UGANDA

"The Government of Uganda shall be bound by Article 2 provided that a tourist's stay in the East African Territories does not exceed six months, but shall not be bound by Article 2 in so far as it refers to portable gramophones with records, portable sound recording apparatus, portable wireless receiving sets, tents and other camping equipment, fishing outfits, non-pow-

ered bicycles, skis, tennis rackets and other similar articles if the period of stay in the Territories does not exceed six months, but undertakes to allow the temporary importation of these articles in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure.

"The Government of Uganda shall not be bound by Article 3 but undertakes to grant reasonable concessions.

"The Government of Uganda shall not be bound by Article 4 and reserves the right to require that such goods shall be dealt with in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure."

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA¹⁵

"The Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [Tanzania] shall not be bound by article 3 of the Convention, but undertakes to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein."

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Belgium ¹⁶	21 Feb 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations
Netherlands	7 Mar 1958	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea
New Zealand	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue)
Portugal ²⁰	18 Sep 1958	Overseas Provinces
	30 Mar 1983	Macao
United Kingdom ^{5, 17, 18}	7 Aug 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta with reservation
	14 Jan 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Dominica, Bermuda, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, St. Helena, Grenada, St. Vincent; 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 and Anguilla
	15 Sep 1961	Trinidad and Tobago
	5 Feb 1962	British Guiana
United States of America	25 Jul 1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

Notes:

¹ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 9 August 1966, the Government of the Netherlands proposed an amendment to article 2, paragraph 3 of the Convention to the effect that the words "one portable television set" be inserted after the words "one portable wireless receiving set". The text of the proposed amendment was circulated by the Secretary-General to all contracting States on 6 September 1966. No objection having been expressed to the proposed amendment within the period of six months from the date of the circulation of its text by any of the contracting States, the amendment is deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 23 of the Convention. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the same article, the amendment entered into force for all contracting States three months after the expiration of the said period of six months, that is to say, on 6 June 1967.

² 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.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2419), p. 9.*

⁴ The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 31 January 1956. See also note 32 in chapter I.2 and note 1 in chapter III.6.

⁵ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[*Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.*]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[*Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.*]

⁶ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that this Convention, the additional Protocol thereto and the Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles also apply to *Land Berlin*.

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3. See also note 6 above.

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

⁹ Notification by the United Arab Republic. See note 5 in chapter I.1.

¹⁰ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, apply the aforesaid reservation reciprocally with respect to Bulgaria".

Subsequently, 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 regard to article 21 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 358.

¹¹ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations.

¹² On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 21 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 367, p. 334. (See also note 11 in this chapter.)

¹³ The Governments of Switzerland and the Republic of Viet-Nam informed the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

¹⁴ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union". The Government of Yugoslavia has informed the Secretary-General that it does not object to this reservation subject to the provisions of paragraph 7 of article 20 of the Convention.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ This Convention is applicable to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, subject to the following reservations:

(1) The temporary importation of firearms and their ammunition cannot be considered without a temporary importation document (article 2 of the Convention);

(2) The exemption in the case of wine, spirits, toilet water and perfume must continue to be limited to opened containers and subject, in the case of alcoholic beverages in particular, to the observance of the legal provisions in force (article 3 of the Convention);

(3) Worked ivory and objects of indigenous art must be excluded from the operation of the Convention (article 4).

The Government of Rwanda notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention on 1 December 1964. Subsequently, in a communication received on 10 February 1965, the Government of Rwanda informed the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain any of the above-mentioned reservations.

¹⁷ [As concerns Malta] "The definition of 'Personal effects' contained in paragraph 3 of article 2 of the Convention shall not include 'one portable wireless set'."

On 3 January 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention. In a communication received on 28 February 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain the said reservation, which had been made on its behalf by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of the notification of the extension of the Convention to Malta.

¹⁸ "(i) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 2 of the Convention in so far as it refers to portable musical instruments, portable gramophones with records, portable sound-recording apparatus, non-powered bicycles and sporting firearms with cartridges, but undertake to allow the temporary importation of these articles in accordance with the temporary importation permit procedure.

"(ii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 3 of the Convention but undertake to grant reasonable concessions in respect of the items referred to therein.

"(iii) The Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika shall not be bound by article 4 of the Convention and reserve the right to require a temporary importation permit in respect of the articles referred to therein."

For the reservations made on accession by the Governments of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, see under "*Declarations and Reservations*" in this chapter.

¹⁹ On 3 November 1999, the Government of Singapore informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to denounce the Convention [with effect from 3 February 2000 in accordance with its article 17 (2)]. It will be recalled that the Government of Singapore had, on 12 July 1999, communicated to the Secretary-General, the following reservation:

"... the Government of the Republic of Singapore wishes to make a reservation to article 3 of the [Convention]."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received objections to the reservation from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Finland (22 October 1999)

[The Government of Finland] notes that, according to the well-established rule under the international law of treaties, codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations to treaties are only allowed when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty. Under international law, after a State has bound itself by a treaty it can no longer submit reservations.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Singapore to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring."

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (22 October 1999):

"As it is well established in international law that, in the absence of express provision in the treaty itself, a party may not formulate a reservation to a treaty by which it is already bound, the United Kingdom is unable to agree that the reservation referred to above be accepted for deposit."

Consequently, the reservation in question is not accepted, the Governments of Finland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland having objected thereto.

²⁰ Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (29 September 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (19 October 1999) :

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macau, which is Annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the

People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macau may continue to be implemented in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring of 4 June 1954 and the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention and the Protocol"), which applies to Macau at present, will continue to apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention and the Protocol.

**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 1954¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 June 1956, in accordance with article 10.
REGISTRATION: 11 September 1957, No. 3992.
STATUS: Signatories: 25. Parties: 70.²
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 276, p. 191.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria.....		31 Oct 1963 a	Mali.....		11 Jun 1974 a
Argentina.....	4 Jun 1954	19 Dec 1986	Malta.....		29 Jul 1968 d
Australia.....		6 Jan 1967 a	Mauritius.....		18 Jul 1969 d
Austria.....	4 Jun 1954	30 Mar 1956	Mexico.....	4 Jun 1954	13 Jun 1957
Barbados.....		5 Mar 1971 d	Monaco.....	4 Jun 1954	
Belgium.....	4 Jun 1954	21 Feb 1955	Morocco.....		25 Sep 1957 a
Bulgaria.....		7 Oct 1959 a	Nepal.....		21 Sep 1960 a
Cambodia.....	4 Jun 1954		Netherlands.....	4 Jun 1954	7 Mar 1958
Central African Republic.....		15 Oct 1962 a	New Zealand.....		17 Aug 1962 a
Chile.....		15 Aug 1974 a	Nigeria.....		26 Jun 1961 d
Costa Rica.....	20 Jul 1954	4 Sep 1963	Norway.....		10 Oct 1961 a
Cuba.....	4 Jun 1954	29 Jun 1964	Panama.....	4 Jun 1954	
Cyprus.....		16 May 1963 d	Peru.....		16 Jan 1959 a
Czech Republic ⁴		2 Jun 1993 d	Philippines.....	4 Jun 1954	19 Feb 1960
Denmark.....		13 Oct 1955 a	Poland.....		16 Mar 1960 a
Ecuador.....	4 Jun 1954	30 Aug 1962	Portugal.....		18 Sep 1958 a
Egypt.....	4 Jun 1954	4 Apr 1957	Romania.....		26 Jan 1961 a
El Salvador.....		18 Jun 1958 a	Russian Federation..		17 Aug 1959 a
Fiji.....		31 Oct 1972 a	Rwanda.....		1 Dec 1964 d
Finland.....		21 Jun 1962 a	Senegal.....		19 Apr 1972 a
France.....	4 Jun 1954	24 Apr 1959	Sierra Leone.....		13 Mar 1962 d
Germany ^{5,6}	4 Jun 1954	16 Sep 1957	Singapore.....		22 Nov 1966 d
Ghana.....		16 Jun 1958 a	Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Greece ⁷		15 Jan 1974 a	Solomon Islands....		3 Sep 1981 d
Haiti.....	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958	Spain.....		5 Sep 1958 a
Holy See.....	4 Jun 1954		Sweden.....	4 Jun 1954	11 Jun 1957
Honduras.....	15 Jun 1954		Switzerland ²	4 Jun 1954	23 May 1956
Hungary.....		29 Oct 1963 a	Syrian Arab Republic ⁸		26 Mar 1959
India.....		15 Feb 1957 a	Tonga.....		11 Nov 1977 d
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		3 Apr 1968 a	Trinidad and Tobago.		11 Apr 1966 d
Ireland.....		14 Aug 1967 a	Tunisia.....		20 Jun 1974 a
Israel.....		1 Aug 1957 a	Turkey.....		26 Apr 1983 a
Italy.....	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958	Uganda.....		15 Apr 1965 a
Jamaica.....		11 Nov 1963 d	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁹ .	4 Jun 1954	27 Feb 1956
Japan.....	2 Dec 1954	7 Sep 1955	United Republic of Tanzania.....		22 Jun 1964 a
Jordan.....		18 Dec 1957 a	Uruguay.....	4 Jun 1954	
Lebanon.....		16 Mar 1971 a	Yugoslavia.....		10 Jul 1958 a
Luxembourg.....	6 Dec 1954	21 Nov 1956			
Malaysia.....		7 May 1958 d			

Declarations and Reservations¹⁰
(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 submission of each individual dispute to arbitration.

BULGARIA¹¹

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 REPUBLIC⁴

FIJI

"Fiji shall not be bound by Article 2 of the Additional Protocol in so far as it refers to unframed photographs and unframed photographic enlargements; but undertakes to allow the temporary duty and tax free admission of these articles under the provisions 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^{11,12}

ROMANIA¹³

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 Republic 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.

SLOVAKIA⁴

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 permits in respect of any item specified therein which may be or become dutiable at any time."

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.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA¹⁴

"Notwithstanding articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Additional Protocol, the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [Tanzania] reserves the right to require temporary importation 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 the Trust Territory of Ruanda Urundi
Netherlands	7 Mar 1958	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea
New Zealand	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue)
Portugal ¹⁶	18 Sep 1958	Overseas Provinces
	30 Mar 1983	Macao
United Kingdom ^{3,15}	7 Aug 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Malta, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland 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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
	11 Nov 1960	Hong Kong
	9 Jan 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla
	15 Sep 1961	Trinidad and Tobago
	5 Feb 1962	British Guiana

Notes:

- ¹ See note at the beginning of chapter XI.A-6.
- ² 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.
- ³ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:
- China:
[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]
- ⁴ 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 11 in chapter I.2.
- ⁵ See note 14 in chapter I.2.
- ⁶ See note 7 in chapter XI.A-6.
- ⁷ See note 8 in chapter XI.A-6.
- ⁸ Notification by the United Arab Republic. See note 5 in chapter I.1.
- ⁹ 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.
- ¹⁰ 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".
- ¹¹ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland have notified the Secretary-General that they object to this reservation.
- 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.
- ¹² 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 11 in this chapter.)
- ¹³ The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.
- ¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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."

¹⁶ Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (29 September 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (19 October 1999):

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 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macau, which is Annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macau may continue to be implemented in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring of 4 June 1954 and the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention and the Protocol"), which applies to Macau at present, will continue to apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention and the Protocol.

8. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PRIVATE ROAD VEHICLES

New York, 4 June 1954¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 December 1957 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 35.
REGISTRATION: 15 December 1957, No. 4101.
STATUS: Signatories: 32. Parties: 73.³
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 282, p. 249 and depositary notifications C.N.162.1984.TREATIES-1 of 23 July 1984 (amendments to chapter VII); C.N.315.1991.TREATIES-1 of 30 January 1992 and C.N.288.1992.TREATIES-2 of 20 November 1992 (amendments to English, French and Spanish authentic texts); and C.N.308.1998.TREATIES-1 of 5 February 1998 (amendment).²

<i>Participant⁴</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant⁴</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Argentina	4 Jun 1954		Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a	Mexico	4 Jun 1954	13 Jun 1957
Austria	4 Jun 1954	30 Mar 1956	Monaco	4 Jun 1954	
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d	Morocco		25 Sep 1957 a
Belgium	4 Jun 1954	21 Feb 1955	Nepal		21 Sep 1960 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Netherlands	4 Jun 1954	7 Mar 1958
Bulgaria		7 Oct 1959 a	New Zealand		17 Aug 1962 a
Cambodia	4 Jun 1954		Nigeria		26 Jun 1961 d
Canada		1 Jun 1955 a	Norway		10 Oct 1961 a
Central African Repub- lic		15 Oct 1962 a	Panama	4 Jun 1954	
Chile		15 Aug 1974 a	Peru		16 Jan 1959 a
Costa Rica	20 Jul 1954	4 Sep 1963	Philippines	4 Jun 1954	9 Feb 1960
Croatia		31 Aug 1994 d	Poland		16 Mar 1960 a
Cuba	4 Jun 1954	20 Nov 1963	Portugal	4 Jun 1954	18 Sep 1958
Cyprus		16 May 1963 d	Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Denmark		13 Oct 1955 a	Russian Federation ...		17 Aug 1959 a
Dominican Republic ..	4 Jun 1954		Rwanda		1 Dec 1964 d
Ecuador	4 Jun 1954	30 Aug 1962	Senegal		19 Apr 1972 a
Egypt	4 Jun 1954	4 Apr 1957	Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
El Salvador		18 Jun 1958 a	Singapore		15 Aug 1966 d
European Community ^b		1 Feb 1996 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d	Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Finland		21 Jun 1962 a	Spain	4 Jun 1954	18 Aug 1958
France	4 Jun 1954	24 Apr 1959	Sri Lanka	4 Jun 1954	28 Nov 1955
Germany ^{7,8}	4 Jun 1954	16 Sep 1957	Sweden	4 Jun 1954	11 Jun 1957
Ghana		16 Jun 1958 a	Switzerland ³	4 Jun 1954	23 May 1956
Guatemala	4 Jun 1954		Syrian Arab Republic. the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		26 Mar 1959
Haiti	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958	Tonga		20 Dec 1999 d
Holy See	4 Jun 1954		Trinidad and Tobago ..		11 Nov 1977 d
Honduras	15 Jun 1954		Tunisia		11 Apr 1966 d
Hungary		4 May 1983 a	Turkey		20 Jun 1974 a
India	4 Jun 1954	5 May 1958	Uganda		26 Apr 1983 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		3 Apr 1968 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	4 Jun 1954	15 Apr 1965 a
Ireland		14 Aug 1967 a	United Republic of Tanzania ..		27 Feb 1956
Israel		1 Aug 1957 a	United States of Amer- ica	4 Jun 1954	28 Nov 1962 a
Italy	4 Jun 1954	12 Feb 1958	Uruguay	4 Jun 1954	25 Jul 1956
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d	Yugoslavia		10 Jul 1958 a
Japan	2 Dec 1954	8 Jun 1964			
Jordan		18 Dec 1957 a			
Luxembourg	6 Dec 1954	21 Nov 1956			
Malaysia		7 May 1958 d			
Mali		12 Jun 1974 a			

Declarations and Reservations
(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 article 40 of the said Convention and declares that a dispute may be submitted to arbitration only with the agreement of all the parties.

BULGARIA¹⁰

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3. of article 40 of the Convention. At the same time it states that, if this reservation is rejected by more than two-thirds of the Parties to the Convention, it will consider that the Convention has not been ratified by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 39.

EL SALVADOR

In connexion with article 4, El Salvador reserves its rights with respect to the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles in view of the fact that such component parts may be difficult to identify when taken out of the country; it therefore considers that payment of the taxes prescribed by the law should be made in such cases. The same reservation is made in connexion with other articles of the Convention which refer to component parts for repairs.

GUATEMALA

"The Guatemalan Government reserves its right:

"(1) To consider that the provisions of the Convention shall apply solely to natural persons and not to legal persons and bodies corporate as provided in chapter I, article 1;

"(2) To consider that article 4 shall not be applicable to Guatemala;

"(3) Not to accept the provisions of article 38 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State."

HUNGARY¹¹

Declaration:

Article 38 of the Convention is at variance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 16 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Reservation:

The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of article 40 of the Convention.

INDIA

With reference to article 1 (e):

"The Government of India reserves the right to exclude 'legal' persons from the categories of persons to whom concessions envisaged in this Convention are applicable."

With reference to article 2:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of India reserves the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside India who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to India, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation."

ISRAEL

"Article 4, paragraph 1

"The Government of Israel shall not be bound to admit without payment of import duties and import taxes the importation of component parts of the repair of vehicles temporarily imported; likewise, import prohibitions and restrictions in force at the time being in Israel may be applied to the importation of such component parts."

"Article 24, paragraphs 1 and 2

"In view of the fact that land frontiers with neighbouring States are closed at the present time and that, consequently, private road vehicles may not be re-exported except through an Israel port, the Government of Israel shall not be bound to accept as evidence of re-exportation of vehicles or component parts thereof, any of the documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 24."

MEXICO

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"The Delegation of Mexico, in accordance with the declaration duly made when the matter was under discussion in Working Party I, reserves its rights with regard to article 4, which authorizes the temporary importation of component parts for the repair of motor vehicles. The Delegation cannot agree to this article because the procedure in question is contrary to the legislation of its country, and because such spare parts do not usually have the specifications which would permit of their identification on exit. In the Delegation's opinion, this procedure would be prejudicial to the country's fiscal interests, because in this way it would be possible to import new spare parts without payment of duty by re-exporting old parts belonging to a vehicle not the tourist's own. It has therefore been considered more appropriate that in such cases the proper duty should be paid.

"The same reservation is made with regard to other articles of this Convention which refer to component parts for making repairs."

POLAND^{12,13}

ROMANIA¹⁴

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 40, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention 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 FEDERATION¹⁰

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles 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 that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

SENEGAL

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves to itself the right to exclude from the benefits of the said article persons normally resident outside Senegal who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to Senegal, take up paid employment or any form of gainful occupation;

2. The Government of the Republic of Senegal reserves the right:

a) To consider that the provisions of the Convention shall apply solely to natural persons and not to legal persons and bodies corporate as provided in chapter 1, article 1;

b) To consider that article 4 shall not be applicable to its territory;

c) Not to accept the provisions of article 38 in respect of territories in dispute which are under the *de facto* administration of another State.

SRI LANKA

"Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of this Convention, the Government of Ceylon reserves to itself the right to exclude from the benefits of this article persons normally resident outside Ceylon who, on the occasion of a temporary visit to Ceylon, take up paid employment or any other form of gainful occupation."

TUNISIA

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

Territorial Application

Participant	Date of receipt of the notification	Territories
Belgium ¹⁵	21 Feb 1955	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, with reservations
Netherlands ¹⁶	7 Mar 1958	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea
New Zealand	21 May 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue)
Portugal	18 Sep 1958	Overseas Provinces
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{5, 17}	7 Aug 1957	North Borneo, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Federation of Malaya, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tonga and Zanzibar; and Malta (with reservation)
	14 Jan 1958	Brunei, Antigua, Mauritius, Sarawak, Kenya, Dominica, Gambia, Montserrat, Federation of Nigeria, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, St. Helena, Uganda, Gibraltar, Virgin Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tanganyika
	16 Jun 1959	Barbados
	12 Sep 1960	British Honduras
	11 Nov 1960	Hong Kong
	9 Jan 1961	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla
	15 Sep 1961	Trinidad and Tobago
	5 Feb 1962	British Guiana
United States of America	25 Jul 1956	Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

Notes:

¹ See note at the beginning of chapter XI.A-6.

² The Secretary-General circulated on 6 April 1979 the text of an amendment proposed by Switzerland aiming at the addition of a new article 25^{bis} to chapter VII of the Convention. The said amendment was not accepted owing to objections notified to the Secretary-General on 2 October 1979 (India) and on 4 October 1979 (Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Subsequently, the text of a new amendment by Switzerland (new article 25^{bis}) was circulated by the Secretary-General on 23 July 1984. No objections having been notified within a period of six months from the date of its circulation, the amendment entered into force on 23 April 1985 in accordance with article 42 (3) of the Convention.

However, the Secretary-General received, in this regard, on 22 January 1985, from the Government of Austria the following declaration:

"Austria does not object to the substance of the amendment proposed by Switzerland which has been approved by the Austrian Federal Government on December 12, 1984. But as the Austrian constitutional procedures in the present case also require the ratification by the Federal President after approval by parliament, Austria is not yet in a position to apply the new regulations. Austria does, however, not wish to prevent the entry into force of the present amendment for the other contracting states.

Subsequently, on 7 June 1985, the Secretary-General was informed by the Government of Austria that "the said amendment had been approved by the Austrian Parliament and that it would therefore now be applied by Austria."

On 30 January 1992, the Secretary-General circulated the text of the amendments to the English, French and Spanish authentic texts proposed by the Government of Italy. In this connexion, it is to be noted that the said amendments, as circulated by depositary notification C.N.315.1991.TREATIES-1 dated 30 January 1992, indeed entered into force on 30 October 1992, with the exception,

however, of the proposed amendment to article 13, consisting in the addition of a fourth paragraph: an objection was formulated by Japan to the said proposed amendment on 30 July 1992, i.e., within the period of six months from the date of the relevant depositary notification as follows:

"... The Government of Japan considers that the proposed provisions of article 13, paragraph 4, setting forth the exemption from taxation in case of loss or theft of an object in the case of a seizure, do not appear precise enough to ensure the prevention of its abuse. For this reason, the Government of Japan considers that the proposed amendments should not be adopted and therefore expresses its objection to them in accordance with article 42 (2) of the Convention."

Consequently, in accordance with article 42 (3), all amendments proposed by Italy entered into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiration of the period of six months following the date of circulation of the proposed amendment by the Secretary-General, i.e., on 30 October 1992, with the exception of the proposed fourth paragraph to article 13.

³ 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.

⁴ The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 31 January 1956. See also note 32 in chapter I.2 and note 1 in chapter III.6.

⁵ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

⁶ The instrument contained a notification by which the European Community accepts the resolution of the United Nations of 2 July 1993 on the applicability of *carnets de passage en douane* and CPD carnets to private road vehicles.

⁷ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁸ See note 7 in chapter XI.A-6.

⁹ Notification by the United Arab Republic. See note 5 in chapter I.1.

¹⁰ The Governments of Italy and Switzerland notified the Secretary-General that they object to these reservations. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to [these] reservation[s], but "considers that it may, and hereby states that it will, apply the aforesaid reservation[s] reciprocally with respect to Bulgaria [on the one hand and] to the Soviet Union [on the other]".

Subsequently, 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 regard to article 40 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 360.

¹¹ By 24 August 1983, the day following the expiry of the period of ninety days from the date of the said depositary notification, none of the States concerned had notified the Secretary-General as envisaged in article 39 (3) of the Convention, of an objection to the reservation. Consequently, in accordance with article 35 (2), the Convention entered into force for Hungary with effect from 2 August 1983.

¹² The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation.

¹³ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 40 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 367, p. 346. See also note 12 in this chapter.

¹⁴ The Government of Switzerland has notified the Secretary-General that it objects to this reservation. The Government of the United States of America has notified the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

¹⁵ With regard to the application to the Territory of the Belgian Congo and to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, concluded at New York on 4 June 1954, the Belgian Government considers that in present circumstances the system of free international circulation of motor vehicles should not be extended to legal persons. Temporary admittance without payment should not be granted in respect of component parts imported for the repair of a vehicle covered by free circulation papers.

The latter restriction does not, of course, apply to component parts accompanying vehicles when they are listed in the counterfoil of the international circulation document.

By a communication received on 10 February 1965, the Government of Rwanda, in relation to the succession, informed the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain any of the above-mentioned reservations.

¹⁶ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

¹⁷ The reservation with respect to Malta reads as follows:

"Article 4 of the Convention shall not apply to Malta." On 3 January 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General of its succession to the Convention. In a communication received on 28 February 1966, the Government of Malta notified the Secretary-General that it did not intend to maintain the said reservation, which had been made on its behalf by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of the notification of the extension of the Convention to Malta.

9. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON CONTAINERS

Geneva, 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 August 1959 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 13 [Note: Article 20(1) of the Customs Convention on Containers 1972 (see chapter XI.A-15), provides that, upon its entry into force, it shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Parties to the latter Convention, the present Convention. The said Convention of 1972 came into force on 6 December 1975.]

REGISTRATION: 4 August 1959, No. 4834.

STATUS: Signatories: 12. Parties: 43.⁴

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 338, p. 103.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a	Japan		14 May 1971 a
Antigua and Barbuda .		25 Oct 1988 d	Luxembourg	18 May 1956	25 Oct 1960
Australia		6 Jan 1967 a	Malawi		24 May 1969 a
Austria	18 May 1956	13 Nov 1957	Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d
Belgium	18 May 1956	27 May 1960	Netherlands.....	18 May 1956	27 Jul 1960
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		12 Jan 1994 d	Norway.....		22 Nov 1961 a
Bulgaria		18 Jan 1960 a	Poland.....	18 May 1956	6 May 1959
Cambodia		4 Aug 1959 a	Portugal		1 May 1964 a
Cameroon		24 Sep 1963 a	Romania		1 Nov 1967 a
Canada		8 Sep 1972 a	Sierra Leone.....		13 Mar 1962 d
Croatia		31 Aug 1994 d	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Cuba		4 Aug 1965 a	Slovenia		3 Nov 1992 d
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Solomon Islands.....		3 Sep 1981 d
Denmark.....		3 Sep 1965 a	Spain.....		21 Jan 1959 a
Finland		15 Jun 1961 a	Sweden.....	18 May 1956	11 Aug 1959
France.....	18 May 1956	20 May 1959	Switzerland ⁴	18 May 1956	7 Jul 1960
Germany ^{2,3}	18 May 1956	23 Oct 1961	Trinidad and Tobago .		11 Apr 1966 d
Greece.....		12 Sep 1961 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	18 May 1956	23 May 1958
Hungary	18 May 1956	23 Jul 1957	United States of Amer- ica		3 Dec 1968 a
Ireland.....		7 Jul 1967 a	Yugoslavia		9 Mar 1961 a
Israel.....		14 Nov 1967 a			
Italy.....	18 May 1956	29 Mar 1962			
Jamaica.....		11 Nov 1963 d			

Declarations and Reservations
(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 17 of the said Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

BULGARIA⁵

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 17 of this Convention.

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

DENMARK⁶

"Pursuant to article 5 in the prevailing Danish Customs Act, the Danish customs area does not comprise Faroe Islands and Greenland. The acceptance of the Convention by Denmark, therefore, applies only to the Danish customs area as defined in the said article."

POLAND

The Government of the People's Republic of Poland does not consider itself bound by article 17 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention.

The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the parties in dispute.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 16 of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peo-

ples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

SLOVAKIA¹

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention, the said Convention shall extend to the customs territory of the United States [which at the present time includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico]."

Territorial Application

Participant	Date of receipt of the notification	Territories
Australia	3 Jan 1968	The Territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Trust Territory of New Guinea
Netherlands ⁷	27 Jul 1960	Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁸	23 May 1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey
	19 Oct 1959	Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Montserrat, North Borneo, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, State of Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Zanzibar
	12 Dec 1974	Hong Kong

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 31 May 1962, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, p. 299. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to *Land Berlin*, as from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 2 above.

⁴ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

⁵ 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 regard to article 17 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 375.

⁶ The Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe included the following statement in the report on its Twenty-second session, adopted on 3 September 1965 (document TRANS/304-TRANS/WP30/98, paragraph 52): "With regard to the accession of Denmark to the Convention [Customs Convention on Containers, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956], the Working Party noted that its intention in preparing the Convention, had always been to allow Denmark to become a party to that instrument only in respect of the Danish Customs zone, which, under the Danish Customs laws, did not include the Faroe Islands and Greenland, and that in its opinion the matter was covered by the principles set forth in article 16 of the Convention."

⁷ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

⁸ With regard to the application of the Covenant to Hong Kong, on 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

10. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF COMMERCIAL ROAD VEHICLES

Geneva, 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 April 1959 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 34.
REGISTRATION: 8 April 1959, No. 4721.
STATUS: Signatories: 12. Parties: 36.⁶
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 327, p. 123; vol. 1314, p. 277 (amendment); and depositary notification C.N.316.1991.TREATIES-1 of 30 January 1992 (amendments to authentic English and French texts).¹

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		19 Dec 1977 a	Luxembourg.....	18 May 1956	28 Jan 1964
Algeria.....		31 Oct 1963 a	Netherlands ⁷	18 May 1956	27 Jul 1960
Austria.....	18 May 1956	13 Nov 1957	Norway.....		11 Jul 1966 a
Belgium.....	18 May 1956	18 Feb 1963	Poland.....	18 May 1956	6 May 1959
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		12 Jan 1994 d	Portugal.....		8 May 1967 a
Bulgaria.....		7 Oct 1959 a	Romania.....		7 Jan 1966 a
Cambodia.....		8 Apr 1959 a	Sierra Leone.....		13 Mar 1962 d
Croatia.....		31 Aug 1994 d	Singapore.....		15 Aug 1966 d
Cuba.....		16 Sep 1965 a	Slovenia.....		3 Nov 1992 d
Cyprus.....		2 Feb 1983 d	Spain.....		17 Nov 1958 a
Denmark.....		8 Jan 1959 a	Sweden.....	18 May 1956	16 Jan 1958
European Community ³		1 Feb 1996 a	Switzerland ⁶	18 May 1956	7 Jul 1960
Finland.....		23 May 1967 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia.....		20 Dec 1999 d
France.....	18 May 1956	20 May 1959	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..	18 May 1956	30 Jul 1959
Germany ^{4,5}	18 May 1956	23 Oct 1961	Uzbekistan.....		11 Jan 1999 a
Greece.....		12 Sep 1961 a	Yugoslavia.....		12 Jun 1961 a
Hungary.....	18 May 1956	23 Jul 1957			
Ireland.....		26 Jul 1967 a			
Italy.....	18 May 1956	29 Mar 1962			
Kyrgyzstan.....		2 Apr 1998 a			

Declarations and Reservations

(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 38 of the said Convention relating to the compulsory arbitration of the International Court of Justice.

BULGARIA⁸

POLAND⁹

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention, its position being that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

Territorial Application

Participant	Date of receipt of the notification	Territories
United Kingdom ²	30 Jul 1959	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey
	6 Nov 1959	Gibraltar, Brunei, Somaliland, North Borneo, Seychelles and Singapore
	29 Apr 1960	Cyprus, Gambia
	12 Sep 1960	Sierra Leone
	21 Sep 1960	Hong Kong
	19 Jul 1962	Kenya, Uganda

Notes:

¹ The Secretary-General circulated on 6 April 1979 the text of an amendment proposed by Switzerland aiming at the addition of a new article 25^{bis} to chapter VII of the Convention. The said amendment was not accepted owing to objections notified to the Secretary-General on 4 October 1979 (Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Subsequently, a further proposed amendment by Switzerland to chapter VII of the Convention by the addition of a new article 25^{bis} was circulated by the Secretary-General on 26 August 1982. Within the period of six months following the date of its circulation, no Contracting Party expressed an objection to the proposed amendment and therefore, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 41 of the Convention, it is deemed accepted.

On 30 January 1992, the Secretary-General circulated the text of the amendments to the authentic English and French texts proposed by the Government of Italy. Within a period of six months from the date of its circulation (i.e., 30 January 1992), none of the Contracting Parties to the Convention expressed an objection to the proposed amendment. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of article 41 (2) and (3) of the Convention, the proposed amendment was deemed accepted and will enter into force for all Contracting Parties three months after the expiry of the said period of six months, i.e., on 30 October 1992.

² On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

³ The instrument contained a notification by which the European Community accepts the resolution of the United Nations of 2 July 1993 on the applicability of *carnets de passage en douane* and CPD carnets to private road vehicles.

⁴ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to *Land Berlin*, as of the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

⁶ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

⁷ For the Kingdom of Europe.

⁸ 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 regard to article 38 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 342, p. 362.

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 38 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 328, p. 344.

**11. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION FOR PRIVATE USE
OF AIRCRAFT AND PLEASURE BOATS**

Geneva, 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1959 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 34.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1959, No. 4630.
STATUS: Signatories: 11. Parties: 25.⁵
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 319, p. 21.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria ¹		31 Oct 1963 a	Netherlands ⁶	18 May 1956	27 Jul 1960
Austria	18 May 1956	13 Nov 1957	Portugal		16 Feb 1965 a
Belgium	18 May 1956	18 Feb 1963	Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Croatia		31 Aug 1994 d	Slovenia		3 Nov 1992 d
Denmark		8 Jan 1959 a	Solomon Islands		3 Sep 1981 d
Finland		30 Sep 1965 a	Spain ⁷		2 Oct 1958 a
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959	Sweden	18 May 1956	16 Jan 1958
Germany ^{3,4}	18 May 1956	23 Oct 1961	Switzerland ⁵	18 May 1956	7 Jul 1960
Hungary	18 May 1956	23 Jul 1957	Trinidad and Tobago .		11 Apr 1966 d
Italy	18 May 1956	29 Mar 1962	United Kingdom of		
Jamaica		11 Nov 1963 d	Great Britain and		
Luxembourg	18 May 1956	13 Oct 1964	Northern Ireland ..	18 May 1956	3 Oct 1958
Malta		3 May 1966 d	Yugoslavia		29 Jan 1960 a
Mauritius		18 Jul 1969 d			

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
France	14 Dec 1959	Overseas Territories (St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Somaliland, Comoro Archipelago, New Caledonia and Dependencies, French Polynesia)
France/United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 Dec 1959	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{2,8}	23 Dec 1959	Condominium of the New Hebrides
	3 Oct 1958	The Isle of Man, Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey
	13 May 1959	Aden, British Guiana, Brunei, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat), North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Zanzibar, British Solomon Islands Protectorate; and Cyprus
	15 Sep 1959	Jamaica
	19 Oct 1959	Malta, Sierra Leone
	12 May 1960	Hong Kong and Falkland Islands
	12 Jan 1961	British Honduras
	10 Feb 1961	Mauritius
	8 May 1961	Trinidad and Tobago

Notes:

¹ With a reservation that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 38 of the Convention relating to compulsory arbitration.

² On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

³ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 30 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to *Land Berlin*, as of the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications, are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 3 above.

⁵ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will also apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

⁶ The signature was affixed for the Kingdom in Europe. The instrument of ratification provides that the Convention was ratified for the Kingdom in Europe, for Surinam, for the Netherlands Antilles and Netherlands New Guinea. See also note 8 in chapter I.1.

⁷ The Government of Spain had deposited an instrument of accession on 29 July 1958. On 2 October 1958, the Government of Spain withdrew the said instrument and deposited a new instrument of accession containing a declaration, made under paragraph 1 of article 39 of the Convention, that Spain does not consider itself bound by article 38 of the Convention.

⁸ Application to Cyprus with the following note:

"It will involve amendment to Customs and Tariff Law which will be made at earliest opportunity. Facilities as provided by the Convention will be granted by administrative action in respect of any importation that may be made between the date of extension of the Convention to Cyprus and the amendment of the law."

**12. CUSTOMS CONVENTION CONCERNING SPARE PARTS UNSED FOR REPAIRING
EUROP WAGONS**

Geneva, 15 January 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1961 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1961, No. 5503.
STATUS: Signatories: 8. Parties: 9.⁴
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 383, p. 229.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria	20 Feb 1958	3 Mar 1959	Italy.....	5 Feb 1958	8 Mar 1960
Belgium	5 Feb 1958	10 Sep 1959	Luxembourg.....	12 Feb 1958	19 Feb 1969
Denmark ¹		5 Feb 1958 s	Netherlands ²	7 Feb 1958	7 May 1959
France..... ^{2,3}	7 Feb 1958	19 Aug 1959	Switzerland ⁴	20 Feb 1958	7 Jul 1960
Germany ^{2,3}	10 Feb 1958	21 Oct 1960			

Notes:

¹ The signature by Denmark was affixed subject to ratification. In a communication received on 16 May 1958, the Government of Denmark notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the reservation as to ratification.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention

"will also apply to *Land Berlin*, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

See also note 2 above.

⁴ On depositing the instrument of ratification the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

⁵ For the Kingdom in Europe.

**13. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS UNDER
COVER OF TIR CARNETS (TIR CONVENTION)**

Geneva, 15 January 1959

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 January 1960 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 40 [Note: Article 56(1) of the TIR Convention of 1975 (see chapter XI-A-16) provides that the said Convention, upon its entry into force, shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties thereto, the present Convention. The said Convention of 1975 came into force on 20 March 1978.].

REGISTRATION: 7 January 1960, No. 4996.

STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 38.⁵

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 13; vol. 481, p. 598 (amendment 1),¹ and vol. 566, p. 356 (Amendment 2).¹

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		11 Oct 1971 a	Luxembourg	14 Apr 1959	3 Jul 1962
Albania		1 Oct 1969 a	Malta		31 Jan 1978 a
Austria	15 Feb 1959	3 Feb 1960	Morocco		10 Oct 1975 a
Belgium	4 Mar 1959	14 Mar 1962	Netherlands	9 Apr 1959	27 Jul 1960
Bulgaria		15 Apr 1959 s	Norway		2 Mar 1960 a
Canada		26 Nov 1974 a	Poland		3 Oct 1961 a
Cyprus		3 Jun 1977 a	Portugal		6 Jun 1966 a
Czech Republic		2 Jun 1993 d	Romania		9 Apr 1964 a
Denmark		15 Apr 1959 s	Russian Federation		20 Feb 1974 a
Finland		14 Jun 1960 a	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
France	14 Apr 1959	3 Jul 1959	Spain		12 May 1961 a
Germany	13 Apr 1959	23 Oct 1961	Sweden		14 Apr 1959 s
Greece		2 May 1961 a	Switzerland	12 Mar 1959	7 Jul 1960
Hungary		6 Dec 1961 a	Turkey		23 Feb 1966 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		25 May 1971 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Apr 1959	9 Oct 1959
Ireland		7 Jul 1967 a	United States of America		3 Dec 1968 a
Israel		31 Oct 1969 a	Yugoslavia		23 Aug 1960 a
Italy	15 Apr 1959	11 Jan 1963			
Japan		14 May 1971 a			
Jordan		8 Nov 1973 a			
Kuwait		26 May 1977 a			

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

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention which provide for compulsory arbitration to settle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention. It declares that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each particular case for the submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

BULGARIA⁷

CZECH REPUBLIC²

GREECE⁸

HUNGARY

"[The Hungarian People's Republic] does not consider as obligatory paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention."

MALTA

"The Government of the Republic of Malta, having already become a party to the 1975 TIR Convention, now becomes a

party to the 1959 TIR Convention only in relation to those States Parties that have not themselves become a party to the 1975 Convention."

POLAND

[Poland] does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 44 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention with reference to the settlement by compulsory arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of one of the Contracting Parties.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the provisions of article 39 of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, which restrict the participation of certain States in the Convention, are contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state that the provisions of article 43 of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, to the effect that States may extend the Customs

Convention to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 44, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets and states that the submission to arbitration of any dispute between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Customs Convention must be subject, in each specific case, to the agreement of all the Parties in dispute and that only persons designated by agreement between the Parties in dispute may act as arbitrators.

SLOVAKIA²

TURKEY⁹

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 43 of the Convention, the said Convention shall extend to the customs territory of the United States [which at the present time includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico]."

Notes:

¹ Annexes 3 and 6 to the Convention were modified by agreement between the competent administrations of all the Contracting Parties, in accordance with the procedure provided in article 47, paragraph 4 of the Convention. Amendment 1 (amendment to article 5 of annex 3) entered into force on 19 November 1963; for the text, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 481, p. 598. Amendment 2 (amendments to articles 2 and 5 of annex 3, and article 5 of annex 6) entered into force on 1 July 1966; for the text, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 566, p. 356. For the text of the Convention incorporating these amendments, see document E/ECE/332(E/ECE/TRANS/510)/Rev.1.

In a communication received on 12 June 1974, the Government of Austria requested, in accordance with article 46 (1) of the Convention, that a conference be convened for the purpose of reviewing the latter. That request was notified by the Secretary-General to all States concerned on 28 June 1974, and the required number of States have expressed their concurrence with the said request within the four-month period provided for by article 46 (1). This Convention resulted in a new Convention (chapter XI.A-16).

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 31 August 1961, with a declaration. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 406, p. 334. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention with a reservation and a declaration, on 24 October 1975. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 985, p. 394. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 1 December 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to *Land Berlin* as from the date of its entry into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said

communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

In this regard, the following declaration was made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic upon accession:

As regards the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic notes in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971 that Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. Accordingly, the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that this Convention also applies to the "*Land Berlin*" is incompatible with the Quadripartite Agreement.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 3 above.

⁵ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

⁶ On depositing the instrument of ratification the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Convention shall extend to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

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 definitive signature with respect to article 44 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, p. 44.

⁸ In a communication received on 16 August 1971, the Government of Greece notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation formulated on deposit of its instrument of accession. For

the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 395, p. 276.

⁹ In a communication received on 12 February 1974, the Government of Turkey notified the Secretary-General of the withdrawal of the

reservations that it had made in respect of chapter IV and articles 44 (2) and 44 (3) of the Convention. For the text of those reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 557, p. 278.

**14. EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF PALLETS USED IN
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT**

Geneva, 9 December 1960

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 June 1962 by exchange of letters, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 12 June 1962, No. 6200.
STATUS: Signatories: 8. Parties: 28.¹
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, p. 211.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Australia		1 Oct 1969 a	Netherlands	13 Mar 1961	22 Oct 1962
Austria		7 Oct 1963 a	Norway		27 Oct 1964 a
Belgium	21 Feb 1961	14 Mar 1962	Poland		4 Sep 1969 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan 1994 d	Portugal		15 Jan 1968 a
Bulgaria		28 Feb 1961 s	Romania		15 May 1964 a
Croatia		31 Aug 1994 d	Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
Cuba		26 Sep 1963 a	Slovenia		3 Nov 1992 d
Czech Republic ³		2 Jun 1993 d	Spain		2 Feb 1973 a
Denmark		14 Mar 1961 s	Sweden		1 Mar 1961 s
Finland		19 Aug 1966 a	Switzerland ¹	6 Mar 1961	24 Apr 1963
France	8 Mar 1961	12 Mar 1962	Turkey		10 Oct 1974 a
Germany ^{4,5}	20 Dec 1960	29 Sep 1964	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	7 Feb 1961	1 Oct 1962
Hungary		26 Jul 1963 a	Yugoslavia		19 Jun 1964 a
Italy	15 Mar 1961	5 Jan 1967			
Luxembourg	6 Feb 1961	31 Jul 1962			

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

BULGARIA⁶

CUBA

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 11 of the Convention.

CZECH REPUBLIC³

HUNGARY

POLAND⁷

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, with reference to the settlement by compulsory arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of one of the Parties in dispute.

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Netherlands ⁸	22 Oct 1962	Netherlands Antilles
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²	1 Oct 1962	Aden Colony, Antigua, Bahama Islands, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Kenya, Montserrat, North Borneo, Sarawak, Uganda

Notes:

¹ Including Liechtenstein. 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 On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

³ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 31 May 1962 with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, p. 212. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 15 March 1977 with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1037, p. 417. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "shall also apply to *Land Berlin*, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 3 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made the following declaration:

With regard to the application of the Convention to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic states that according to the Quadripartite

Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971 Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. Consequently, the statement of the Federal Republic of Germany according to which this Convention was also applicable to the "*Land Berlin*" is in contradiction with the Quadripartite Agreement.

Concerning the declaration by the German Democratic Republic, the Secretary-General received on 22 February 1978 the following declaration from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that the declaration by the German Democratic Republic of 15 March 1977 concerning its accession to the European Convention of 9 December 1960 on Customs Treatment of Pallets used in International Transport cannot by itself have the effect of establishing contractual relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 1 above.

⁶ 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 definitive signature to article 11 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, p. 226.

⁷ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 689, p. 364.

⁸ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

15. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON CONTAINERS, 1972

Geneva, 2 December 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 December 1975, in accordance with article 19.
REGISTRATION: 6 December 1975, No. 14449.
STATUS: Signatories: 15. Parties: 28.⁸
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 988, p. 43 and depositary notifications C.N.358.1981.TREATIES-1 of 8 December 1981 (amendments to annexes 4 and 6); vol. 1407, p. 389 (amendments to annexes 1, 5, 6 and 7); vol. 1490, p. 531 (amendments to annex 6); vol. 1488, p. 345 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original French and Spanish texts); C.N.276.1988.TREATIES-1 of 1 December 1988 (amendments to article 1, paragraph c and annex 6); and C.N.36.1994.TREATIES-1 of 10 March 1994 (amendments to the Convention and annexes 4 and 6).

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations/IMCO Conference on Containers Traffic, held at Geneva from 13 November to 2 December 1972. The Conference was convened in pursuance of a decision taken by the Economic and Social Council on 22 May 1970² and Council resolutions 1568 (L)³ and 1725 (LIII)⁴. The Conference adopted a Final Act containing, *inter alia*, the texts of eight resolutions (see Doc. E/CONF.59/44). The Convention was open for signature until 15 January 1973 at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and subsequently from 1 February 1973 until 31 December 1973 inclusive at the Headquarters of the United Nations at New York.

<i>Participant⁵</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant⁵</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Algeria		14 Dec 1978 a	New Zealand ⁹		20 Dec 1974 a
Australia		10 Nov 1975 a	Poland	20 Dec 1972	29 Apr 1982
Austria	22 May 1973	17 Jun 1977	Republic of Korea ...	15 Jan 1973	19 Oct 1984
Belarus	22 Oct 1973	1 Sep 1976	Romania	11 Dec 1973	6 Mar 1975
Bulgaria	12 Jan 1973	22 Feb 1977	Russian Federation ...	18 Oct 1973	23 Aug 1976
Burundi		4 Sep 1998 a	Slovakia ⁷		28 May 1993 d
Canada	5 Dec 1972	10 Dec 1975	Spain		16 Apr 1975 a
China ⁶		22 Jan 1986 a	Switzerland ⁸	5 Dec 1972	12 Oct 1976
Cuba		23 Nov 1984 a	Trinidad and Tobago .		23 Mar 1990 a
Czech Republic ⁷		2 Jun 1993 d	Turkey	15 Dec 1972	13 Jul 1994
Finland	26 Dec 1973	22 Feb 1983 A	Ukraine	22 Oct 1973	1 Sep 1976
Georgia		2 Jun 1999 a	United States of Amer- ica	5 Dec 1972	12 Nov 1984
Greece	11 Jan 1973		Uzbekistan		27 Nov 1996 a
Hungary	10 Jan 1973	12 Dec 1973			
Indonesia		11 Oct 1989 a			
Morocco		14 Aug 1990 a			

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

BELARUS

Upon signature and upon ratification:

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

As to the provisions of article 25 regarding the settlement by arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Government of the Byelorussian SSR declares that the adoption of this provision should not be interpreted as changing the view of the Government of the Byelorussian SSR that a dispute may be referred to an arbitra-

tion tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

CUBA¹⁰

Declaration:

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Convention are of a discriminatory nature since they deprive certain States of the right to sign and accede to the Convention, contrary to the principle of universality.

With reference to the rules set forth in article 25 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that

differences arising between Parties should be resolved through direct negotiations by diplomatic means.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁷

ROMANIA

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, concluded at Geneva on 2 December 1972, are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

SLOVAKIA⁷

SPAIN

Reservation to article 9:

Concerning containers granted temporary admission for the carriage of goods in internal traffic, . . . such admission will not be granted in Spain.

SWITZERLAND⁸

(a) Switzerland shall grant temporary admission to containers, in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 6 of the Convention;

(b) The use of containers which have been admitted temporarily for internal traffic, as provided for in article 9 of the Convention, shall be authorized subject to the two conditions laid down in annex 3 to the Convention.

TURKEY

Upon signature:

With reservations to paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 19.

Upon signature and upon ratification:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

As to the provisions of article 25 regarding the settlement by arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Government of the USSR declares that the adoption of this provision should not be interpreted as changing the view of the Government of the USSR that a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

UKRAINE

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the provisions of article 18 of the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, which bar certain States from participation in it, are contrary to the universally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States.

As to the provisions of article 25 regarding the settlement by arbitration of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, the Government of the Ukrainian SSR declares that the adoption of this provision should not be interpreted as changing the view of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR that a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for consideration only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

Notes:

¹ Amendments to the Convention and annexes were adopted as follows:

<i>Amendments to:</i>	<i>Author of the proposal:</i>	<i>Date of circulation:</i>	<i>Date of entry into force:</i>
Annexes 4 and 6	Customs Cooperation Council	8 December 1981	8 March 1983
Annexes 1, 5, 6 and 7	Customs Cooperation Council	18 June 1984	18 September 1985
Annex 6	Customs Cooperation Council	8 November 1985	1 January 1988*
Article 1, par. 6, and Annex 6	Customs Cooperation Council	1 December 1988	1 March 1990
Annex 4 and 6	Customs Cooperation Council	10 March 1994**	10 June 1995

*For all the Contracting Parties, except the United States of America and Canada which had objected to the proposed amendments.

** Amendments were proposed by the Customs Co-operation Council to the Convention and annex 7 of the Convention on that same date. An objection thereto having been made by the Government of the United States of America and received by the Secretary-General on 9 March 1995, that is to say, before the expiry of the twelve-month period provided for in article 21 (4), the said amendments are deemed not to have been accepted.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1A (E/4832/Add.1), p. 15.*

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/5044), p. 3.*

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/5209), p. 5.*

⁵ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention with a declaration on 4 October 1974. For the text of the declaration,

see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 988, p. 253. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁶ On 6 June 1997, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General of the following:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

⁷ Czechoslovakia had signed and approved the Convention on 27 December 1973 and 4 September 1974, respectively, with a declaration. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 988, p. 250. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁸ With the declaration by which the ratification "shall also apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein for as long as the latter is bound to the Swiss Confederation by a customs union treaty."

⁹ With the following declaration: "Accession to the Convention shall not extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands".

¹⁰ Upon a request from the Secretary-General for clarification as to whether the declaration to article 25 was deemed to modify the legal effects of that article, the Government of Cuba replied that the declaration did not constitute a reservation.

**16. CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS UNDER
COVER OF TIR CARNETS (TIR CONVENTION)**

Geneva, 14 November 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 March 1978, in accordance with article 53 (1).
REGISTRATION: 20 March 1978, No. 16510.
STATUS: Signatories: 17. Parties: 64.⁶
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1079, p. 89, vol. 1142, p.413 (amendments to annexes 2 and 6), depositary notifications C.N.199.1980.TREATIES-4 of 25 July 1980 (amendments to annexes 1 and 6); vol. 1252, p. 332; C.N.51.1982.TREATIES-2 of 15 March 1982; vol. 1365, p. 348; C.N.280.1984.TREATIES-5 of 21 November 1984 (amendments to annex 6); C.N.328.1985.TREATIES-4 of 3 February 1986 (amendments to annexes 1, 2 and 6); C.N.45.1987.TREATIES-1 of 31 March 1987 and C.N.99.1987.TREATIES-2 of 10 June 1987 (amendments to annexes 1, 6 and 7); C.N.341.1987.TREATIES-5 of 23 February 1988 (amendments to article 18 and to annexes 1 and 2) and C.N.41.1988.TREATIES-1 of 13 May 1988 (corrigendum to C.N.341.1987. TREATIES-5 of 23 February 1988); C.N.136.1987.TREATIES-4 of 12 August 1987 (corrigendum to C.N.328.1985.TREATIES-4 of 3 February 1986 and C.N.45.1987.TREATIES-1 of 31 March 1987); C.N.18.1989.TREATIES-1 of 30 March 1989 (amendments to annexes 2 and 7); C.N.352.1989.TREATIES-6 of 26 March 1990 (amendments to annexes 2, 6 and 7); C.N.313.1990. TREATIES-2 of 15 February 1991 (amendments to annex 6); C.N.465.1992.TREATIES-4 of 24 March 1993 (amendments to article 16 and annexes 6 and 8); C.N.47.1994.TREATIES-1 27 April 1994 (amendments to annexes 1, 2, 6 and 7); C.N.14.1995.TREATIES-1 of 5 April 1995 (amendments to annexes 1, 4 and 6); C.N.433.1997.TREATIES-1 of 17 November 1997 (amendments proposed to the Convention and annexes 6 and 8; and C.N.336.1999.TREATIES-1 of 26 May 1999 (corrections).¹

Note: The Convention was adopted by a revising Conference convened in accordance with article 46 of the TIR Convention of 15 January 1959 (see chapter XI.A-13). In accordance with its article 52(2), it was opened for signature from 1 January 1976 until 31 December 1976 inclusive at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Afghanistan		23 Sep 1982 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		16 Aug 1984 a
Albania		4 Jan 1985 a	Ireland	30 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982
Algeria		28 Feb 1989 a	Israel		14 Feb 1984 a
Armenia		8 Dec 1993 a	Italy	28 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982
Austria	27 Apr 1976	13 May 1977	Jordan		24 Dec 1985 a
Azerbaijan		12 Jun 1996 a	Kazakhstan		17 Jul 1995 a
Belarus		5 Apr 1993 a	Kuwait		23 Nov 1983 a
Belgium	22 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982	Kyrgyzstan		2 Apr 1998 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Latvia		19 Apr 1993 a
Bulgaria		20 Oct 1977 a	Lebanon		25 Nov 1997 a
Canada		21 Oct 1980 a	Lithuania		26 Feb 1993 a
Chile		6 Oct 1982 a	Luxembourg	23 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982
Croatia		3 Aug 1992 d	Malta		18 Feb 1977 a
Cyprus		7 Aug 1981 a	Morocco	15 Oct 1976	31 Mar 1983
Czech Republic ²		2 Jun 1993 d	Netherlands ⁷	28 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982 A
Denmark ³	21 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982	Norway		11 Jan 1980 a
Estonia		21 Sep 1992 a	Poland		23 Dec 1980 a
European Community	30 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982 AA	Portugal		13 Feb 1979 a
Finland	28 Dec 1976	27 Feb 1978	Republic of Korea		29 Jan 1982 a
France		30 Dec 1976 s	Republic of Moldova		26 May 1993 a
Georgia		24 Mar 1994 a	Romania		14 Feb 1980 a
Germany ^{4,5}	30 Dec 1976	20 Dec 1982	Russian Federation		8 Jun 1982 a
Greece	30 Dec 1976	15 May 1980	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Hungary	23 Nov 1976	9 Mar 1978	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Indonesia		11 Oct 1989 a	Spain		11 Aug 1982 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Sweden		17 Dec 1976 s	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .	22 Dec 1976	8 Oct 1982
Switzerland ⁶	4 Aug 1976	3 Feb 1978	United States of America		18 Sep 1981 a
Syrian Arab Republic		11 Jan 1999 a	Uruguay		24 Dec 1980 a
Tajikistan		11 Sep 1996 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁸		2 Dec 1993 d	Yugoslavia	28 Apr 1976	20 Sep 1977
Tunisia	11 Jun 1976	13 Oct 1977			
Turkey		12 Nov 1984 a			
Turkmenistan		18 Sep 1996 a			
Ukraine ⁷		11 Oct 1994 d			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession. For objections thereto see hereinafter.)

AFGHANISTAN

Pursuant to article 58 (1), [. . .] Afghanistan will not be bound by the provisions of article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6, of the Convention.

ALBANIA

The Council of Ministers of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by article 57, paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6, of the Convention, which provide for recourse to compulsory arbitration for the interpretation and application of the Convention, and declares that in order for a dispute to be submitted to arbitration the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is necessary in each case.

ALGERIA

Reservation:

Pursuant to article 58, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by paragraphs 2 to 6 of article 57 concerning arbitration.

BULGARIA¹⁰

Declarations:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that article 52, paragraph 1, which restricts the participation by a certain number of States in the Convention, is in contradiction with the generally accepted principle of sovereign equality of States.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares also that the possibility envisaged in article 52, paragraph 3, for customs or economic unions to become Contracting Parties to the Convention, does not bind Bulgaria with any obligations whatsoever with respect to these unions.

CZECH REPUBLIC²

HUNGARY

Reservation:

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions on compulsory arbitration contained in article 57 of the Convention."

Declaration:

"The Hungarian People's Republic draws attention to the fact that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 52 of the Convention are at variance with the fundamental principles of international law. It follows from the generally accepted principle of sovereign equality of States that the Convention should be open for adherence by all States without any discrimination and restriction."

KUWAIT¹²

Reservation:

Excluding the application of article 57 (2) to (6).

Understanding:

It is understood that the accession by the State of Kuwait to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975 does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

POLAND¹¹

Declaration:

The Polish People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 52, paragraph 3, of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975, under which customs or economic unions may become Contracting Parties to that Convention, does not in any way alter the position of the Government of the Polish People's Republic with regard to the international organizations in question.

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania brings to knowledge that according to the provisions of paragraph 1, article 58 of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), concluded at Geneva, on November 14, 1975, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 2-6 of article 57 of this Convention.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the differences between two or more contracting parties on the interpretation or implementation of the Convention, which had not been settled by negotiations or in any other way, could be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties in dispute, in each individual case.

Declaration:

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 52, paragraph 1 of the Convention do not concur with the principles according to which the international multilateral treaties, whose object and aim interest the international community in its entirety, should be opened to the universal participation.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(a) Declaration in respect of article 52, paragraph 1:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that the provision of article 52, paragraph 1, of the 1975 Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), which restricts the participation of certain States in the Convention, is contrary to the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States;

(b) Declaration in respect of article 52, paragraph 3:

The participation of customs or economic unions in the 1975 Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) does not change the Soviet Union's position regarding different international organizations;

(c) Reservation in respect of article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6, of the 1975 Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), which provide for the submission of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention to a court of arbitration at the request of one of the Parties in dispute, and declares that the agreement of all the Parties in dispute is required in each particular case for the submission of the dispute to a court of arbitration.

SLOVAKIA²

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Declaration:

The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention and its conclusion doesn't imply in any way a recognition of Israel or the involvement of the Syrian Arab Republic on matters administrated by this Convention with it.

Reservation:

The Syrian Arab Republic has acceded to the [said Convention], with a reservation concerning paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 57 of the Convention.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon definitive signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession.)

BELGIUM

DENMARK

FRANCE

GERMANY⁴

IRELAND

ITALY

LUXEMBOURG

NETHERLANDS

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

In respect of the declaration made by Bulgaria:

16 August 1978

... On behalf of the Member States of the European Economic Community and of the Community itself, of the reaction on the Community side to this statement by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It should be recalled that the conference which took place in Geneva, from 8 to 14 November 1975 under the

auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe for the purpose of revising the TIR Convention decided that customs or economic unions might become contracting parties to the Convention at the same time as all their Member States or at any time after all their Member States had become contracting parties to the Convention.

In accordance with this provision as contained in article 52 (3) of the Convention the European Economic Community, which participated in the above-mentioned conference, signed the Convention on 30 December 1976.

It shall also be recalled that the TIR Convention prohibits any reservation on the Convention, with the exception of reservations to the provisions contained in article 57 paragraphs (2) to (6) thereof on the compulsory settlement of disputes arising from the interpretation or application of the Convention. The statement made by Bulgaria concerning article 52 (3) has the appearance of a reservation to that provision, although such reservation is expressly prohibited by the Convention.

The Community and the Member States therefore consider that under no circumstances can this statement be invoked against them and they regard it as entirely void.

In respect of the declaration made by the German Democratic Republic:

[Same objection, mutatis mutandis, as the one made by Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the European Economic Community with respect of the declaration

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8 Oct 1982	Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Gibraltar and Isle of Man

Notes:

¹ Amendments to the Convention and annexes were adopted as follows:

<i>Amendments to:</i>	<i>Author of the proposal:</i>	<i>Date of circulation:</i>	<i>Date of entry into force:</i>
Annexes 2 and 6	Sweden	22 Dec 1978	1 Aug 1979
Annexes 1 and 6	Federal Republic of Germany	7 Jan 1980	1 Oct 1980
Annex 6	France	8 Dec 1980	1 Oct 1981
Annex 6	France	15 Mar 1982	1 Oct 1982
Annex 6	Czechoslovakia*	19 Dec 1983	1 Aug 1984
Annex 6	United Kingdom	21 Nov 1984	1 Aug 1985
Annex 1	European Economic Community	3 Feb 1986	1 Aug 1986
Annex 2	Sweden and Federal Republic of Germany	3 Feb 1986	1 Aug 1986
Annex 6	Federal Republic of Germany	3 Feb 1986	1 Aug 1986
Annexes 1, 6 and 7	Belgium, European Economic Community, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Sweden	31 Mar 1987	1 Aug 1987
Annex 2	Federal Republic of Germany	23 Feb 1988	1 Aug 1988
Article 18 and annex 1	Austria	23 Feb 1988	23 May 1989**
Annexes 2 and 7	Various Parties	30 Mar 1989	1 Aug 1989
Annexes 2, 6 and 7	Various Parties	26 Mar 1990	1 Aug 1990
Annex 6	Sweden	15 Feb 1991	1 Aug 1991
Annexes 2 and 7	Sweden	21 Jan 1992	1 Aug 1992
Annex 6	Sweden	24 Mar 1993	1 Aug 1993
Article 16	Sweden	24 Mar 1993	24 Jun 1994
Annex 8	Netherlands	24 Mar 1993	24 Jun 1994
Annexes 1 and 6	Netherlands	27 Apr 1994	1 Oct 1994
Annex 7	Germany	27 Apr 1994	1 Oct 1994
Annexes 2, 6 and 7	Sweden	27 Apr 1994	1 Oct 1994
Annexes 1, 4 and 6***	Germany, Sweden and European Community	5 Apr 1995	1 Aug 1995
Convention and annexes 6 and 8	Administrative Committee	17 Nov 1997	

* See note 2 below.

** As for the entry into force of the amendment to Annex 1 (model of the TIR Carnet, Rules regarding the use of the TIR carnet, Rule 5), which was proposed as a consequence of the proposed amendment to article 18 of the Convention, the Administrative Committee decided, in accordance with article 60 (1) of the Convention that the said amendments should come into force on the same date as the amendment to article 18 of the Convention, i.e., 23 May 1989.

***The Secretary-General received objections from the the Government of Czech Republic on 1 May 1995 and Romania on 28 April 1995 with respect to Annex 6. None of the Contracting Parties to the above Convention having expressed an objection by 1 May 1995 to the amendments to Annexes 1 and 4, and less than one-fifth of the Contracting Parties having informed the Secretary-General that they reject the amendments to annex 6 by 1 May 1995, the amendments in question, in accordance with the decision of the Administrative Committee, taken at its seventeenth session held in Geneva on 20 and 21 October 1994, entered into force on 1 August 1995.

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 25 February 1981, with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1216, p. 327. See also note 1 above and note 11 in chapter 1.2.

³ The ratification does not extend to the Faeroe Islands. Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, on 13 April 1987, from the Government of Denmark a communication declaring that the Convention will apply to the Faeroe Islands as from 10 April 1987.

⁴ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 21 July 1978 with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1098, p. 368. See also note 14 in chapter 1.2.

⁵ With a declaration that the Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 4 above.

⁶ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein, so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

⁷ For the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 8 in chapter 1.1.

⁸ On 12 April 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:

"Succession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under

Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975, does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Hellenic Republic."

⁹ The Government of Ukraine informed the Secretary-General that although, being a part of the USSR, Ukraine as one of the States Members of the United Nations since its inception, a number of provisions set forth in the Convention pertained solely to the competence of the Government of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the Government of Ukraine specified that, from the time of the Soviet Union's participation in the TIR Convention, its provisions were extended also to the territory of Ukraine because Ukraine was an inalienable part of the USSR and also Ukraine, as a former Soviet Republic, shared borders with other States, and the relevant customs agencies of the Soviet Union were located in its territory. In accordance with the Act proclaiming the succession of Ukraine of 12 September 1991 and the Act of 15 July 1994 proclaiming the participation of Ukraine in the Convention, Ukraine reaffirmed its participation in the TIR Convention as from 12 September 1991.

¹⁰ 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 57 (2) to

(6). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1079, p. 296.

¹¹ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 57, paragraphs 2 to 6 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1208, p. 549.

¹² On 9 January 1984, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel, the following communication:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument by Kuwait contains a declaration of political character in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel this Convention is not the place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Government of the State of Kuwait under general international law or under specific Conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in regard to the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the State of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

**17. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE HARMONIZATION OF FRONTIER
CONTROL OF GOODS**

Geneva, 21 October 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1985, in accordance with article 17 (1).
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1985, No. 23583.
STATUS: Signatories: 14. Parties: 39.³
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1409, p. 3; and depositary notification C.N.81.1984.TREATIES-3 of 4 May 1984 (procès-verbal of rectification of French authentic text).¹

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Succession (d)</i>
Armenia		8 Dec 1993 a	Lithuania		7 Dec 1995 a
Austria		22 Jul 1987 a	Luxembourg	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987
Belarus		5 Apr 1993 a	Netherlands ⁶	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987 A
Belgium	31 Jan 1984	12 Jun 1987	Norway		10 Jul 1985 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Poland		6 Dec 1996 a
Bulgaria		27 Feb 1998 a	Portugal		10 Nov 1987 a
Croatia		20 May 1994 d	Russian Federation ...		28 Jan 1986 a
Cuba		15 Apr 1992 a	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ²		30 Sep 1993 d	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Denmark	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987	South Africa		24 Feb 1987 a
Estonia		4 Mar 1996 a	Spain		2 Jul 1984 a
European Community.	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987	Sweden		15 Jul 1985 a
Finland		8 Aug 1985 a	Switzerland ⁵	25 Jan 1984	21 Jan 1986
France	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		20 Dec 1999 d
Georgia		2 Jun 1999 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁷ .	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987
Germany ^{3,4}	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987	Uzbekistan		27 Nov 1996 a
Greece	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987	Yugoslavia	29 Mar 1984	2 Jul 1985
Hungary	21 Dec 1983	26 Jan 1984 AA			
Ireland	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987			
Italy	1 Feb 1984	12 Jun 1987			
Kyrgyzstan		2 Apr 1998 a			
Lesotho		30 Mar 1988 a			

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

CUBA

Reservation:

[The Government of Cuba declares that] it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7, and that any disputes that may arise among the parties must be resolved by means of negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

HUNGARY

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon approval:

"The Government of the Hungarian's People's Republic does not consider itself bound by Article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7, of this Convention."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation:

Regarding article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7, of the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods concerning the settlement of disputes;

Declaration:

Regarding article 16:

The participation in the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods of regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States does not alter the position of the Soviet Union with regard to such international organizations.

SOUTH AFRICA

"South Africa does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7, of this Convention."

Notes:

¹ The rectification was proposed by the Secretary-General on 19 January 1984. It was effected on 18 April in the absence of any objections.

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 6 September 1991. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 22 April 1987, with the following declaration:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraphs 2 to 7 of the Convention according to which a dispute regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention not settled by negotiation shall be subject to arbitration upon the request of one of the Contracting Parties party to the dispute.

In this connection the German Democratic Republic takes the view that in each case the consent of all contracting parties to the dispute is required to settle a dispute by arbitration.

SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland declared that it accepts resolution No. 230 adopted by the Inland Transport Committee on 4 February 1983, concerning Technical Assistance Measures for the Implementation of the Convention.

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 3 above.

⁵ On depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of Switzerland declared that the provisions of the Convention will apply to the Principality of Liechtenstein so long as it is linked to Switzerland by a customs union treaty.

⁶ For the Kingdom in Europe, for the Netherlands Antilles and for Aruba.

⁷ For the United Kingdom, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Saint Helena and Saint Helena Dependencies.

**18. CONVENTION ON CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF POOL CONTAINERS USED IN
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT**

Geneva, 21 January 1994

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 January 1998, in accordance with article 16 (1).
REGISTRATION: 17 January 1998, No. 34301.
STATUS: Signatories: 7. Parties: 8.
TEXT:: Doc. ECE/TRANS/106.

Note: The Convention was adopted on 21 January 1994 at Geneva by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe. It was opened for signature from 15 April 1994 to 14 April 1995 inclusive, at the Office of the United Nations in Geneva, by Member States of the United Nations or its specialized agencies. Thereafter, it shall be open for accession, in accordance with its article 14 (4).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria		17 Jul 1997 a	Switzerland.....	15 Feb 1995	
Cuba		12 Jun 1996 a	Uganda	7 Nov 1994	
Denmark.....	11 Apr 1995		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	13 Apr 1995	
European Community.	11 Apr 1995	11 Apr 1995	Uzbekistan		27 Nov 1996 a
Italy.....	11 Apr 1995	6 Jan 1998			
Malta.....		12 Jul 1995 a			
Slovakia		23 Apr 1999 a			
Sweden	13 Apr 1995	29 Mar 1996			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA

Reservation :

[Same reservation, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under European Community.]

CUBA

Declaration:

In respect of article 13 of the [said Convention], the Cuban customs authorities will require documentation under their jurisdiction or warranty when, in their judgement, such measures will promote better compliance with this Convention.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Reservation :

"Pursuant to articles 6 and 7 of the Convention, community legislation requires, in certain circumstances, production of customs documents and the furnishings of a form of security for component parts for repair and for accessories and equipment of containers. These circumstances are:

- cases of serious risk of failure to comply with the obligation to re-export and
- cases where payment of the customs debt likely to arise is not entirely certain."

ITALY

Reservation :

[Same reservation, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under European Community.]

MALTA

Reservation:

"Malta wishes to enter the reservations as mentioned in article 15 of the Convention and pertaining to paragraph 2 of articles 6 and 7."

SLOVAKIA

Declaration:

"With reference to article 15 of this Convention, the Slovak Republic declares that in the cases provided for by the legislation of the Slovak Republic by application of article 6 paragraph 2 and article 7 paragraph 2 of this Convention, will require the customs declaration to be presented and customs debt, which may occur, to be secured by importation, by temporary admission with total relief from customs duty and by re-exportation of spare parts, accessories and equipment imported for repair and modifying of the containers used in common by Container Pool."

SWEDEN

Reservation :

[Same reservation, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under European Community.]

B. ROAD TRAFFIC

1. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

Geneva, 19 September 1949

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 March 1952, in accordance with article 29.
REGISTRATION: 26 March 1952, No. 1671.
STATUS: Signatories: 20. Parties: 91.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 3.¹

Note: The Convention was prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport held at Geneva from 23 August to 19 September 1949. It was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 147 B (VII)² of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, adopted on 28 August 1948. The Conference also prepared and opened for signature the Protocol concerning countries or territories at present occupied and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals and reached certain other decisions which are recorded in the Final Act of the Conference. For the text of the said Final Act, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 3.

<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Albania		1 Oct 1969 a	Japan		7 Aug 1964 a
Algeria		16 May 1963 a	Jordan		14 Jan 1960 a
Argentina		25 Nov 1960 a	Kyrgyzstan		22 Mar 1994 a
Australia		7 Dec 1954 a	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic...		6 Mar 1959 a
Austria	19 Sep 1949	2 Nov 1955	Lebanon	19 Sep 1949	2 Aug 1963
Bangladesh		6 Dec 1978 a	Lesotho		27 Sep 1973 a
Barbados		5 Mar 1971 d	Luxembourg	19 Sep 1949	17 Oct 1952
Belgium	19 Sep 1949	23 Apr 1954	Madagascar		27 Jun 1962 d
Benin		5 Dec 1961 d	Malawi		17 Feb 1965 d
Botswana		3 Jan 1967 a	Malaysia		10 Sep 1958 a
Bulgaria		13 Feb 1963 a	Mali		19 Nov 1962 d
Cambodia		14 Mar 1956 a	Malta		3 Jan 1966 d
Canada		23 Dec 1965 a	Monaco		3 Aug 1951 a
Central African Repub- lic		4 Sep 1962 d	Morocco		7 Nov 1956 d
Chile		10 Aug 1960 a	Namibia		13 Oct 1993 d
China ^{4,5}			Netherlands	19 Sep 1949	19 Sep 1952
Congo		15 May 1962 a	New Zealand		12 Feb 1958 a
Côte d'Ivoire		8 Dec 1961 d	Niger		25 Aug 1961 d
Cuba		1 Oct 1952 a	Norway	19 Sep 1949	11 Apr 1957
Cyprus		6 Jul 1962 d	Papua New Guinea ..		12 Feb 1981 a
Czech Republic ⁶		2 Jun 1993 d	Paraguay		18 Oct 1965 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		6 Mar 1961 d	Peru		9 Jul 1957 a
Denmark	19 Sep 1949	3 Feb 1956	Philippines	19 Sep 1949	15 Sep 1952
Dominican Republic ..	19 Sep 1949	15 Aug 1957	Poland		29 Oct 1958 a
Ecuador		26 Sep 1962 a	Portugal ²³		28 Dec 1955 a
Egypt	19 Sep 1949	28 May 1957	Republic of Korea ⁷ ..		14 Jun 1971 d
Fiji		31 Oct 1972 d	Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Finland		24 Sep 1958 a	Russian Federation ..		17 Aug 1959 a
France	19 Sep 1949	15 Sep 1950	Rwanda		5 Aug 1964 d
Georgia		23 Jul 1993 a	San Marino		19 Mar 1962 a
Ghana		6 Jan 1959 a	Senegal		13 Jul 1962 d
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a	Sierra Leone		13 Mar 1962 d
Guatemala		10 Jan 1962 a	Singapore		29 Nov 1972 d
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a	Slovakia ⁶		1 Feb 1993 d
Holy See		5 Oct 1953 a	South Africa	19 Sep 1949	9 Jul 1952 a
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a	Spain		13 Feb 1958 a
Iceland		22 Jul 1983 a	Sri Lanka		26 Jul 1957 a
India	19 Sep 1949	9 Mar 1962	Sweden	19 Sep 1949	25 Feb 1952
Ireland		31 May 1962 a	Switzerland	19 Sep 1949	
Israel	19 Sep 1949	6 Jan 1955	Syrian Arab Republic		11 Dec 1953 a
Italy	19 Sep 1949	15 Dec 1952	Thailand		15 Aug 1962 a
Jamaica		9 Aug 1963 d	Togo		27 Feb 1962 d
			Trinidad and Tobago ..		8 Jul 1964 a

<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant³</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Tunisia		8 Nov 1957 a	United States of America	19 Sep 1949	30 Aug 1950
Turkey		17 Jan 1956 a	Venezuela		11 May 1962 a
Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a	Yugoslavia	19 Sep 1949	8 Oct 1956
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	19 Sep 1949	8 Jul 1957	Zimbabwe		1 Dec 1998 d

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For territorial applications, see hereinafter.)

ALBANIA

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice by application from one of the parties to the dispute. The Government of the People's Republic of Albania declares, as it has done hitherto, that in each separate case the agreement of all the parties to the dispute is required for the submission of any dispute for arbitration.

AUSTRALIA

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2."

AUSTRIA

15 October 1971

"Austria will not in future apply annex 1 to the Convention."

BARBADOS⁸

In the notification of succession, the Government of Barbados declared that it wished to maintain the declarations and reservations subject to which the Convention was extended to Barbados by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and which were the same as those made by that Government in its own instrument of ratification.

BOTSWANA

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2."

BULGARIA⁹

With reservations to the following provisions:

(a)

(b) Annex 1 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which provides that cycles fitted with an auxiliary internal combustion engine having a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm³ (3.05 cu.in.) shall not be considered as motor vehicles, provided that they retain all the normal characteristics of cycles with respect to their structure.

(c) Section II, paragraph (c) second sentence, of annex 6 to the Convention on Road Traffic, which stipulates: "However, motor cycles with an engine of a maximum cylinder capacity of 50 cm³ (3.05 cu.in.) may be excluded from this obligation."

CHILE

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention.

CYPRUS

Reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Cyprus reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Cyprus, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would by the domestic legislation of Cyprus be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Cyprus shall, from night-fall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and to show to the rear a red light or a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Cyprus."

Declarations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Cyprus excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Cyprus will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."

CZECH REPUBLIC⁶

DENMARK

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[The Dominican Republic declares] excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention and renewing the reservation concerning paragraph 2 of article 1 of the Convention already made in plenary meeting.

FJIJ⁸

In its notification of succession, the Government of Fiji declared that it wished to maintain the declarations and reservations made on behalf of Fiji when the Convention was extended

to Fiji by the Government of the United Kingdom on 16 December 1965.

FINLAND

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1.

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the Government of Finland declare that they will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that they will not permit an articulate vehicle to draw a trailer.

FRANCE

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the French Government declares that it will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

GHANA

Reservations:

"(i) Cycles in international traffic admitted to Ghana shall from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light, a reflex reflector and a white surface with regard to article 26 of the Convention.

"(ii) In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2 should be excluded."

GUATEMALA

Article 33 of the Convention shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of article 149, item 3, of the Constitution of the Republic.

26 September 1962

In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 and paragraph IV (b) of Annex 6 of the Convention, respectively, the Government of Guatemala:

1. Excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

2. Will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle and will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

HUNGARY^{9, 10}

ICELAND

Declaration:

"The Government of Iceland excludes, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of the Convention, annex 1 from the application of the Convention."

INDIA

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

IRELAND

"1. Annexes 1 and 2 are excluded from Ireland's application of the Convention.

"2. In relation to annex 6, the number of trailers drawn by a mechanically propelled vehicle may not exceed that permitted under Irish legislation."

ISRAEL

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 1."

JAMAICA

"(a) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Jamaica reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Jamaica, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Jamaica, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(b) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, annexes 1 and 2 shall be excluded from Jamaica's application of the Convention.

"(c) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section IV of annex 6 to the said Convention, the Jamaica Government will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward."

JAPAN

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

MALAWI

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2 from the application of the Convention."

MALAYSIA

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2."

MALTA

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malta excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

MONACO

With reference to annex 6, section IV (b), the Government of the Principality of Monaco indicates that it will permit only one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer.

NETHERLANDS

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of this Convention, annex 2.

NEW ZEALAND

"Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Convention, annexes 1 and 2."

NORWAY

Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

"1) Excluding, in accordance with article 2 paragraph 1 of the Convention, annexes 1 and 2.

2) In connection with article 24 of the Convention, the Government of Papua New Guinea reserves the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily, in Papua New Guinea if:

(i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward, and

(ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Papua New Guinea, be required to have a special vocational licence.

3) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 of the Convention, the Government of Papua New Guinea will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle. It will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passengers for hire or reward."

PHILIPPINES

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

PORTUGAL

In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6, the Government of Portugal has indicated that it will only permit one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and that it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer, and that it will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

ROMANIA^{9, 11}

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION^{9, 12}

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 33 of the Convention on Road Traffic, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

SAN MARINO

Excluding, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2, annex 1.

SENEGAL

Excluding, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1 of the Convention, annex 1.

SIERRA LEONE

Reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in Sierra Leone if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage

of persons for hire or reward, and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of Sierra Leone, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to Sierra Leone shall, from night fall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red light in accordance with the domestic legislation of the territory."

Declarations:

"(1) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the Convention, the Government of Sierra Leone will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, it will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and it will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for transport of passenger for hire or reward."

SINGAPORE

The Government of Singapore does not wish to maintain the reservation made by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of notification of territorial application of the Convention to Singapore.

SLOVAKIA⁶

SOUTH AFRICA

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

SWEDEN

"Subject to a declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Convention, excluding annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

"Subject to the exclusion of annexes 1 and 2."

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND¹³

"Subject to the following reservations:

"(1) In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward or for the carriage of goods and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(2) In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

"(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve the right, in applying the said Convention to any of the other territories for whose internation-

al relations they are responsible, to apply it subject to reservations similar to those set out above.

"Furthermore, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare:

"(1) That, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the said Convention, they exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention.

"(2) In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the said Convention, they will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, that they will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer and that they will not permit articulated vehicles to be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward."

Article 31:

Amendments to the Convention shall not enter into force with respect to the Republic of Venezuela until the relevant constitutional requirements have been complied with.

Article 33:

The Republic shall be bound by the terms of Article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. That is to say, no case may be submitted to the International Court of Justice except by agreement between the Parties.

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	3 May 1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea
Belgium	23 Apr 1954	Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
France	29 Oct 1952	French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, all French Overseas Territories and Togoland and the Cameroons under French Mandate
	19 Jan 1953	Principality of Andorra
Japan ¹⁵	12 Jun 1972	Okinawa
Netherlands ¹⁶	14 Jan 1955	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea
	9 May 1957	The Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand	29 Nov 1961	Trust Territory of Western Samoa
Portugal ²³	19 Jan 1956	All Overseas Provinces—excluding Macau
South Africa	9 Jul 1952	South West Africa
Spain	13 Feb 1958	African localities and provinces
United Kingdom ^{5, 17, 18}	22 Jan 1958	The Isle of Man
	28 May 1958	Bailiwick of Guernsey and the States of Jersey
	27 Aug 1958	Aden Colony, British Guiana, Seychelles, Cyprus, Gibraltar, British Honduras and Uganda
	5 Mar 1959	Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad
	25 Mar 1959	Gambia
	13 May 1959	Mauritius and Singapore
	23 Nov 1959	Malta
	8 Feb 1960	Zanzibar
	25 Mar 1960	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
	22 Apr 1960	St. Vincent, North Borneo and Sierra Leone
	27 Sep 1960	Barbados
	12 Jan 1961	Hong Kong
	3 Aug 1961	Bahamas
	14 Jul 1965	Swaziland and Grenada
	16 Dec 1965	Fiji
United States of America	30 Aug 1950	All the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible

Declarations and Reservations made upon notification of territorial application

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

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands New Guinea

Excluding annexes 1 and 2.

Netherlands Antilles

Excluding annexes 1 and 2.

NEW ZEALAND

Trust Territory of Western Samoa

"Excluding annexes 1 and 2."

PORTUGAL¹⁹

Portuguese Overseas Provinces (excluding Macao)

Subject to the declaration made on accession by the Government of Portugal.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Isle of Man

The Convention is applied to the Isle of Man subject to declarations and reservations the terms of which are identical to those of the United Kingdom set out under Nos. 1 and 2 above.

Bailiwick of Guernsey

The declarations made by the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Reservations:

"(1)The provisions of the said Convention concerning motor vehicles shall not apply in the Island of Sark, in which Island the use of motor vehicles, except motor tractors for use for certain limited purposes, is prohibited.

"(2)In connexion with article 24 of the said Convention, the Insular Authorities of the Bailiwick of Guernsey reserve the right not to permit a person to drive a vehicle, other than one brought into and only temporarily in the Bailiwick if (i) the vehicle is used for the carriage of persons for hire or reward and (ii) the driver of such vehicle would, by domestic legislation of the Bailiwick, be required to have a special vocational licence.

"(3)In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the Bailiwick of Guernsey shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front and show to the rear a red reflex reflector, in accordance with the domestic legislation of the Bailiwick."

States of Jersey

The declarations made by the States of Jersey are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Reservations:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under Nos. 2 and 3.]

Aden Colony, British Guiana, and Seychelles

The declarations made by the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana and Seychelles are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Reservations:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under Nos. 2 and 3.]

*Cyprus*²⁰

[With the same declarations and reservations as those made on behalf of the Governments of Aden Colony, British Guiana, and Seychelles; see above.]

Gibraltar

The declarations made by the Government of Gibraltar are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Reservation:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under No. 2.]

British Honduras

Reservations:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under Nos. 2 and 3.]

Uganda

Reservation:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under No. 2.]

*Jamaica*²⁰

Reservation:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under No. 2.]

*St. Lucia and Trinidad*²⁰

The declarations made by the Governments of St. Lucia and Trinidad are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Reservations:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under Nos. 2 and 3.]

Mauritius

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Mauritius excludes annex 2 from its application of the Convention.

Reservations:

"(1)In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of section IV of annex 6, the Government of Mauritius will only permit that one trailer be drawn by a vehicle, will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer or that articulated vehicles shall be used for the transport of passengers for hire or reward.

"(2)The Government of Mauritius reserves the right not to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 of annex 8 of the said Convention whereby the minimum age for driving a motor vehicle under the conditions set out in article 24 of the Convention shall be eighteen years."

*Singapore*²⁰

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Singapore excludes annexes 1 and 2 from its application of the Convention."

*Malta*²⁰

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of Malta excludes annex 1 from its application of the Convention."

*Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*¹⁸

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention."

St. Vincent

The declarations made by the Government of St. Vincent are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Reservations:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under Nos. 2 and 3.]

North Borneo

Reservations:

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for the Bailiwick of Guernsey, under No. 2.]

*Sierra Leone*²⁰

[Same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made for St. Vincent.]

*Barbados*²⁰

"The declarations and reservations relating to Barbados are the same as those made by the United Kingdom in its instrument of ratification."

*Hong Kong*⁵

The declarations made by the Government of Hong Kong are identical to those made by the United Kingdom upon signature and on deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Reservations:

"(1)In connexion with article 26 of the said Convention, cycles in international traffic admitted to the territory shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light to the front, and show to the rear a red light and a red reflex reflector in accordance with the domestic legislation of Hong Kong.

"(2)In connexion with paragraph (b) of Section II of Annex 6-Lighting, Hong Kong legislation stipulates that every motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle with or without a sidecar, shall be equipped with direction indicators of one of the types described in that paragraph."

Bahamas

"In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the Bahamas exclude annexes 1 and 2 from their application of the Convention."

Swaziland and Grenada

"Subject to the reservations contained in the United Kingdom instrument of ratification."

*Fiji*²⁰

"Subject to the same reservations and declarations made in respect of the United Kingdom on ratification."

**Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic
(Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General)**

Albania	AL
Algeria	DZ
Andorra	AND
Argentina	RA
Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Bangladesh	BD
Barbados ²²	BDS
Belgium	B
Benin	DY
Botswana	RB
Brazil	BR
Bulgaria	BG
Cambodia	K
Canada	CDN
Central African Republic	RCA
Chile	RCH
China ⁴	RC
Congo	RCB
Costa Rica	CR
Côte d'Ivoire	CI
Cyprus	CY
Democratic Republic of the Congo	CGO
Denmark	DK
Faroe Islands ²¹	FO
Dominican Republic	DOM
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	ET
Fiji	FJI
Finland	SF
France (including French overseas territories)	F
Gambia ²²	WAG
Georgia	GE
Ghana	GH
Greece	GR
Guatemala	GCA
Haiti	RH
Holy See	V
Hungary	H
Iceland	IS
India	IND
Indonesia	RI
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IR
Ireland	IRL
Israel	IL
Italy	I
Jamaica	JA
Japan	J
Jordan	HKJ
Kenya ²²	EAK
Kyrgyzstan	KS
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO
Lebanon	RL
Lesotho ²²	LS
Luxembourg	L
Madagascar	RM
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MAL
Mali	RMM
Malta	M
Mauritius ²²	MS
Mexico	MEX

Monaco	MC
Morocco	MA
Myanmar	BUR
Namibia	NAM
Netherlands	NL
Surinam	SME
Netherlands Antilles ¹⁶	NA
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NIC
Niger	NIG
Nigeria ²²	WAN
Norway	N
Pakistan	PAK
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines	PI
Poland	PL
Portugal	P
Republic of Korea	ROK
Romania	R
Rwanda	RWA
Russian Federation	SU
Samoa ²²	WS
San Marino	RSM
Senegal	SN
Sierra Leone	WAL
Singapore	SGP
Slovakia ⁷	SK
South Africa	ZA
Spain (incl. African localities and provinces)	E
Sri Lanka	CL
Swaziland	SD
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR
Thailand	T
Togo	TG
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Uganda	EAU
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GB
Ireland	ADN
Aden	GBA
Alderney	BS
Bahamas	BH
British Honduras	BRU
Brunei	GBZ
Gibraltar	GBG
Guernsey	HK
Hong Kong ⁵	GBM
Isle of Man	GBJ
Jersey	SY
Seychelles	RSR
Southern Rhodesia	EAT
Tanganyida ²²	EAZ
Zanzibar	
Winward Islands	
Grenada	WG
St. Lucia	WL
St. Vincent	WV
United States of America	USA
Uruguay	U
Venezuela	YV
Yugoslavia	YU
Zambia ²²	RNR
Zimbabwe	ZW

Notes:

¹ Amendments to the Convention were proposed by the Governments of Austria (communicated by circular letter 8 October 1962) and France (communicated by circular letter of 11 March 1964). The proposed amendments were not put into effect since the conditions set forth in article 31 of the Convention were not met.

² *Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, during its seventh session (E/1065)*, p. 8.

³ The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 2 November 1953 notifying VN as a distinguishing sign of vehicles in international traffic. See also note 32 in chapter I.2 and note 1 in chapter III.6.

⁴ Accession on behalf of the Republic of China on 27 June 1957. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1). With reference to the above-mentioned accession, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia on the one hand, and of China on the other hand. For the nature of these communications, see note 3 in chapter VI.14.

⁵ On 6 and 10 June 1997, respectively, the Governments of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

China:

[Same notification as the one made under note 2 in chapter V.3.]

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

[Same notification as the one made under note 4 in chapter IV.1.]

In addition, the notification made by the Government of China contained the following declaration:

1. In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 2 of the Convention, annexes 1 and 2 to the Convention are excluded from application in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2. In accordance with section IV (b) of annex 6 to the Convention, in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region an articulated vehicle is neither permitted to draw a trailer nor to be used for the transport of passengers.

3. In connection with article 26 (c) of the Convention cycles in international traffic admitted to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall, from nightfall and during the night or whenever atmospheric conditions render it necessary, show only a white light in front and show to the rear both a red light and a red reflex reflector.

4. In connection with section II of annex 6, in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle with or without a sidecar, shall be equipped with direction indicators of one of the types described in paragraph (1) of section II.

5. The Government of the People's Republic of China has reservation to article 33 of the Convention.

6. The accession by the Taiwan authorities on 27 June 1957 by usurping the name of "China" to the Convention is illegal and therefore null and void.

⁶ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 28 December 1949 and 3 November 1950, respectively, choosing the letters "CS" as distinguishing sign and with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 53. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

It should also be noted that, upon succession, the Government of Slovakia had selected the distinctive letters "SQ" in application of paragraph 3 of annex 4. Subsequently, on 14 April 1993, the Government of Slovakia notified the Secretary-General that it had replaced those letters by "SK".

⁷ In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the accession by the Republic of Korea, the Permanent Representatives of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia and Romania stated that their Governments con-

sidered the said accession as null and void since the authorities of South Korea had no right or competence whatsoever to speak on behalf of Korea.

⁸ See under "*Declarations and Reservations made upon notification of territorial application*" in this chapter.

⁹ The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Secretary-General that it is unable to accept [the reservation to article 33 of the Convention] because in its view it is not of the kind which intending parties to the Convention have the right to make.

Subsequently, 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 regard to article 33. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 453, p. 354.

¹⁰ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation to article 33 of the Convention made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 434, p. 288.

¹¹ The Government of the United States of America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to Romania".

¹² The Government of the United States of America has informed the Secretary-General that it has no objection to this reservation, but "considers that it may and hereby states that it will apply this reservation reciprocally with respect to the Soviet Union".

The Governments of Greece and of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

¹³ At the 1949 United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, the Conference placed on record that there would be no objection to a reservation by the United Kingdom in respect of article 26 of the Convention. In the letter transmitting the instrument of ratification of the Convention, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that "... the reservation made in respect of article 26 of the Convention omits the phrase 'and a white surface' between the words 'a red reflex reflector' and the words 'in accordance with the domestic legislation of the United Kingdom,' which were included in the text of the reservation set out in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 7 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, 1949. This omission is occasioned by the fact that the white surface requirement has since been repealed by United Kingdom legislation."

¹⁴ The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam had informed the Secretary-General that it objects to the reservation made to article 33 of the Convention. (See also note 9 in chapter III.3 on this subject.)

¹⁵ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 June 1972, the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, upon instructions from his Government, made the following statement:

"Japan has assumed as of May 15, 1972 full responsibility and authority for the exercise of all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over "Okinawa" in accordance with the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands signed on June 17, 1971. Under the United States administration, all vehicles were required to keep to the right side of the road in Okinawa. Upon reversion of Okinawa to Japan, the Government of Japan began to take the measures, in conformity with Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention on Road Traffic, necessary for shifting the side to which vehicles are required to keep in Okinawa from the right to the left so that there shall be uniformity with the rest of Japan. It is estimated that it will take at least three years before the changes may be smoothly carried out."

Subsequently, in a communication received on 21 August 1978, the Government of Japan informed the Secretary-General that "the said change was completed as of July 30, 1978, there being now the uniformity in Okinawa with the rest of Japan in conformity with article 9, paragraph 1 of the said Convention".

¹⁶ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

¹⁷ In a communication received on 11 May 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"At the time of the notification of the extension of this Convention to Jamaica in 1959, the Cayman Islands were a dependency of Jamaica, and the extension of the Convention to Jamaica therefore extended it automatically to the Cayman Islands.

"The Convention continued to apply and still applies to the Cayman Islands, which, when Jamaica became independent remained a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible."

¹⁸ See note 26 in chapter V.2.

¹⁹ See under "*Declarations and Reservations*" in this chapter.

²⁰ For declarations and reservations made by these territories upon accession or notification of succession after attaining statehood, see under "*Declarations and Reservations*" in this chapter.

²¹ From 1 July 1976 to 1 January 1996: "FR".

²² Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General, prior to the independence of that country, by the Government responsible for its international relations.

²³ On 24 September 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Macau.

In a communication received on 1 November 1999, the Government of Portugal notified the Secretary-General that "...in accordance with the section IV (b) of annex 6 of the Convention, in Macau it will only be permitted one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle and it will not be permitted an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer, and it will not be permitted articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers."

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Portugal (9 December 1999):

"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 on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the

People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

China (15 December 1999):

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 on 13 April 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

It is provided both in Section VIII of Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Macau, which is Annex I to the Joint Declaration, and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Basic Law), which was adopted on 31 March 1993 by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not yet a party but which are implemented in Macau may continue to be implemented in the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In accordance with the above provisions, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Convention on Road Traffic, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), which applies to Macau at present, will continue to apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

In accordance with section IV (b) of Annex 6 of the Convention, it declares that the Macau Special Administrative Region will only permit one trailer to be drawn by a vehicle, and will not permit an articulated vehicle to draw a trailer, and it will not permit articulated vehicles for the transport of passengers.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention.

2. PROTOCOL CONCERNING COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES AT PRESENT OCCUPIED

Geneva, 19 September 1949¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 March 1952, in accordance with article 29.
REGISTRATION: 26 March 1952, No. 1671.
STATUS: Signatories: 17. Parties: 19.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, p. 3.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Belgium	19 Sep 1949	23 Apr 1949	Norway	19 Sep 1949	
Botswana		3 Jan 1967 a	Philippines	19 Sep 1949	28 Dec 1955 a
Cambodia		14 Mar 1956 a	Portugal		9 Jul 1952
Chile		10 Aug 1960 a	South Africa	19 Sep 1949	
Cuba		1 Oct 1952 a	Sweden	19 Sep 1949	
Denmark	19 Sep 1949		Switzerland	19 Sep 1949	
Dominican Republic	19 Sep 1949	15 Aug 1957	Tunisia		8 Nov 1957 a
Egypt	19 Sep 1949	28 May 1957	Turkey		17 Jan 1956 a
France	19 Sep 1949	15 Sep 1950	Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Guatemala		10 Jan 1962 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Sep 1949	8 Jul 1957
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a	United States of Amer- ica	19 Sep 1949	30 Aug 1950
India	19 Sep 1949				
Italy	19 Sep 1949	15 Dec 1952			
Lebanon	19 Sep 1949				
Luxembourg	19 Sep 1949	17 Oct 1952			
Netherlands	19 Sep 1949				

Notes :

¹ See note at the beginning of chapter XI.B.1.

3. PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

Geneva, 19 September 1949¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 58.
REGISTRATION: 20 December 1953, No. 1671.
STATUS: Signatories: 15. Parties: 37.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 229, and vol. 514, p. 254 (amendments to the Protocol)².

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	19 Sep 1949	2 Nov 1955	Netherlands	19 Sep 1949	19 Sep 1952
Belgium	19 Sep 1949	23 Apr 1954	Niger		5 Mar 1968 a
Bulgaria		13 Feb 1963 a	Norway	19 Sep 1949	
Cambodia		14 Mar 1956 a	Poland		29 Oct 1958 a
Cuba		1 Oct 1952 a	Portugal		15 Feb 1957 a
Czech Republic ³		2 Jun 1993 d	Romania		26 Jan 1961 a
Denmark	19 Sep 1949	1 Jul 1959	Russian Federation		17 Aug 1959 a
Dominican Republic		15 Aug 1957 a	Rwanda		5 Aug 1964 d
Ecuador		26 Sep 1962 a	San Marino		19 Mar 1962 a
Egypt	19 Sep 1949	28 May 1957	Senegal		13 Jul 1962 a
Finland		24 Sep 1958 a	Slovakia ³		28 May 1993 d
France	19 Sep 1949	18 Aug 1954	Spain		13 Feb 1958 a
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a	Sweden	19 Sep 1949	25 Feb 1952
Haiti		12 Feb 1958 a	Switzerland	19 Sep 1949	
Holy See		1 Oct 1956 a	Thailand		15 Aug 1962 a
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a	Tunisia		8 Nov 1957 a
India	29 Dec 1949		Uganda		15 Apr 1965 a
Israel	19 Sep 1949	15 Dec 1952	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		16 May 1969 a
Italy	19 Sep 1949	22 Mar 1994 a	Yugoslavia	19 Sep 1949	8 Oct 1956
Kyrgyzstan					
Lebanon	19 Sep 1949				
Luxembourg	19 Sep 1949	17 Oct 1952			
Monaco		25 Sep 1951 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA⁴

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 1 of article 45 contained in paragraph 7 (f) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.

BULGARIA⁵

FINLAND

"With reference to article 15, paragraph 5 of this Protocol, the Government of Finland reserve the right to use the Saint Andrew's Cross at level-crossings with gates."

HUNGARY⁶

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of paragraph 5, article 15 of the Protocol which stipulates that level-crossings with gates shall not be provided with a sign in the form of a Saint Andrew's cross."

NORWAY⁸

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 5 of article 15 contained in paragraph 7 (e) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62, under which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned. The position of the Romanian People's Republic is that the agreement of all the parties in dispute is required in each case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION⁷

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 62 of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, which lays down that disputes between Contracting States concerning the interpreta-

tion or application of this Protocol may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision by application from any of the States concerned, and declares that the agreement of all the States in dispute is required in each separate case for the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision.

SWEDEN⁸

Subject to the reservation in respect of paragraph 5 of article 15 contained in paragraph 7 e) of the Final Act of the Conference on Road and Motor Transport.

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Netherlands ⁹	14 Jan 1955 9 May 1957	Surinam and the Netherlands New Guinea The Netherlands Antilles
Portugal	15 Feb 1957	Portuguese Overseas Provinces of Angola and Mozambique
Spain	13 Feb 1958	African localities and provinces

Notes:

¹ See note at the beginning of chapter XI.B-1.

² Registration: 22 October 1964, No. 1671. The proposal for these amendments was communicated to the Secretary-General by the Government of France on 3 February 1964 pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 60 of the Protocol. In accordance with paragraph 5 of the same article, they entered into force on 22 October 1964 as regards all the Contracting Parties, with the exception that the Government of Portugal, having notified the Secretary-General of its objection to the amendment adding new paragraph 3^{bis} to article 35, is not bound by that amendment. For the text of the Protocol incorporating the said amendments, see *United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, Final Act and Related Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1967.VIII.1).

³ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Protocol on 28 December 1949 and 3 November 1950, respectively. See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

⁴ The said reservation reads as follows:

"That the signs for the special identification of routes in Austria may be either rectangular or circular in shape."

⁵ 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 62. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 453, p. 354.

⁶ In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation with respect to article 62 of the Protocol made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 434, p. 290.

⁷ The Government of Greece has informed the Secretary-General that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions to which the reservation is made, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

⁸ The said reservation reads as follows:

"That the use of the Saint Andrew's Cross at level-crossings with gates shall be permitted in Sweden and Norway."

⁹ See note 8 in chapter 1.1.

**4. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE 1949 CONVENTION ON ROAD
TRAFFIC AND THE 1949 PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS**

Geneva, 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 December 1953, in accordance with article 4.
REGISTRATION: 20 December 1953, No. 1671.
STATUS: Signatories: 4. Parties: 13.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182, p. 286 and vol. 1137, p. 484 (termination).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria ¹	28 Jun 1951	2 Nov 1955	Netherlands ³	16 Sep 1950	4 Dec 1952 s
Belgium.....	16 Sep 1950	23 Apr 1954	Poland.....		29 Oct 1958 a
France.....		16 Sep 1950 s	Spain.....		9 Jun 1960 a
Greece.....		1 Jul 1952 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..		16 May 1966 a
Holy See.....		1 Oct 1956 a	Yugoslavia.....		16 Sep 1950 s
Hungary ²		30 Jul 1962 a			
Italy.....		30 Mar 1957 a			
Luxembourg.....	16 Sep 1950	17 Oct 1952			

Notes:

¹ In a communication received on 15 October 1971, the Government of Austria denounced, in accordance with article 3 of the Agreement, the addendum, in article 1 of that Agreement, to annex 1 of the 1949 Convention.

² With the declaration that "the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 5 of the Agreement".

³ In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature of the Agreement, is to be considered as having been withdrawn. Consequently, the date of 4 December 1952 should be considered as the date of the definitive signature.

**5. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 3 OF ANNEX 7 OF THE
1949 CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC CONCERNING THE DIMENSIONS AND
WEIGHTS OF VEHICLES PERMITTED TO TRAVEL ON CERTAIN ROADS OF THE
CONTRACTING PARTIES**

Geneva, 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 April 1954, in accordance with article 5.
REGISTRATION: 23 April 1954, No. 1671.
STATUS: Signatories: 2. Parties: 2.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 366.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification</i>
Belgium.....	16 Sep 1950	23 Apr 1954
France ¹		[16 Sep 1950 s]
Luxembourg.....	16 Sep 1950	17 Oct 1952

Notes:

¹ Notice of denunciation of the Agreement was given by the Government of France on 26 May 1954.

**6. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 23 OF THE 1949
CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC, CONCERNING THE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF
VEHICLES PERMITTED TO TRAVEL ON CERTAIN ROADS OF THE CONTRACTING
PARTIES**

Geneva, 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1952, in accordance with articles 5.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1952, No. 1671.
STATUS: Signatories: 3. Parties: 6.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 133, p. 368; vol. 251, p. 378 (addendum to the annex) and vol. 1137, p. 484 (termination).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Belgium	16 Sep 1950	23 Apr 1954	Luxembourg	16 Sep 1950	17 Oct 1952
France ¹		[16 Sep 1950 s]	Netherlands ²	16 Sep 1950	4 Dec 1952 s
Greece		1 Jul 1952 a	Yugoslavia		16 Sep 1950 s
Italy		30 Mar 1957 a			

Notes:

¹ In a communication received on 27 March 1961, the Government of France gave notice of the denunciation of the Agreement, which took effect on 27 September 1961.

² In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reser-

vation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as having been withdrawn. Consequently, the date of 4 December 1952 should be considered as the date of the definitive signature.

**7. DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC
ARTERIES**

Geneva, 16 September 1950

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 16 September 1950, in accordance with paragraph 6.
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1951, No. 1264.
STATUS: Signatories: 2. Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 92, p. 91.¹

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....		1 Oct 1951 a	Netherlands ⁴	16 Sep 1950	4 Dec 1952 s
Belgium.....	16 Sep 1950	23 Apr 1954	Norway.....		15 Dec 1953 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Poland.....		26 Sep 1960 a
Bulgaria.....		8 May 1962 a	Portugal.....		1 Apr 1954 a
Czech Republic ²		2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....		7 Apr 1965 a
Denmark.....		8 Jun 1966 a	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Finland.....		9 Sep 1965 a	Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d
France.....		16 Sep 1950 s	Spain.....		25 Mar 1960 a
Germany ³		13 Nov 1957 a	Sweden.....		31 Mar 1952 a
Greece.....		1 Jul 1952 a	Turkey.....		10 Jun 1954 a
Hungary.....		5 Dec 1962 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .		16 Sep 1950 s
Ireland.....		20 May 1968 a	Yugoslavia.....		18 Nov 1960 a
Italy.....		30 Mar 1957 a			
Luxembourg.....		16 Sep 1950 s			

Notes:

¹ For additions and amendments to annexes I and II to the Declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 92, p. 122; vol. 108, p. 321; vol. 133, p. 365; vol. 184, p. 344; vol. 203, p. 336; vol. 451, p. 326; vol. 645, p. 348 and p. 350; vol. 651, p. 350, and vol. 764, p. 337 (corrigendum to vol. 645, p. 350).

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Declaration on 6 March 1973. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a communication received on 4 December 1952, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that the reservation as to ratification, made on its behalf upon signature, is to be considered as having been withdrawn. Consequently, the date of 4 December 1952 should be considered as the date of the definitive signature.

**8. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC REGULATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ROAD
TRANSPORT (A) ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL (B) PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE**

Geneva, 17 March 1954

NOT YET IN FORCE: With the exception of the Additional Protocol (see article 10 of the Agreement and the penultimate paragraph of the Protocol of Signature)¹.
STATUS: Signatories: 10. Parties: 4.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), 22 March 1954.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Belgium	17 Mar 1954		Sweden	17 Mar 1954	
Denmark	17 Mar 1954		Switzerland	17 Mar 1954	
France		17 Mar 1954 s	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	17 Mar 1954	
Greece	17 Mar 1954	11 Dec 1956	Yugoslavia	17 Mar 1954	
Italy	17 Mar 1954	18 Oct 1957			
Luxembourg	17 Mar 1954				
Netherlands	17 Mar 1954				
Norway		17 Jan 1956 a			

NOTES:

¹ Paragraph 3 of the Additional Protocol provides that it "shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall be considered as an integral part of the General Agreement on the date of entry into force of the Agreement".

8. c) Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C.1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road transport

Geneva, 1 July 1954

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see preamble).
STATUS: Signatories: 3. Parties: 1.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/186 (E/ECE/TRANS/460), Add.1, 21 September 1954.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s)</i>
Belgium	1 Jul 1954		Luxembourg	1 Jul 1954	
France		1 Jul 1954 s	Netherlands	1 Jul 1954	

**9. AGREEMENT ON SIGNS FOR ROAD WORKS, AMENDING THE EUROPEAN
AGREEMENT OF 16 SEPTEMBER 1950 SUPPLEMENTING THE 1949 CONVENTION ON
ROAD TRAFFIC AND THE 1949 PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS¹**

Geneva, 16 December 1955

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 2).
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 12.
TEXT: Doc.E/ECE/223 (E/ECE/TRANS/481), 1956.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	16 Dec 1955		Poland		29 Oct 1958 a
Belgium	16 Dec 1955	28 May 1956	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
France		16 Dec 1955 s	Spain		9 Jun 1960 a
Greece	16 Dec 1955		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .		16 May 1966 a
Holy See		1 Oct 1956 a	Yugoslavia	16 Dec 1955	19 Mar 1957
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a			
Italy		12 Feb 1958 a			
Luxembourg	16 Dec 1955	3 Jun 1957			
Netherlands ²	16 Dec 1955	31 Jan 1958			

Notes:

¹ For the Agreement of 16 September 1950, see chapter XI.B-4.

² For the Kingdom in Europe.

**10. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE USE IN
INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC**

Geneva, 18 May 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 August 1959, in accordance with article 6.
REGISTRATION: 18 August 1959, No. 4844.
STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 22.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 339, p. 3.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Australia		3 May 1961 a	Malta		22 Nov 1966 a
Austria	18 May 1956	12 Nov 1958	Netherlands.....	18 May 1956	20 Apr 1959
Belgium	18 May 1956		Norway		9 Jul 1965 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan 1994 d	Poland	18 May 1956	4 Sep 1969
Cambodia		22 Sep 1959 a	Republic of Moldova .		26 May 1993 a
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Romania		10 Jul 1967 a
Denmark		9 Feb 1968 a	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Finland		18 May 1956 s	Sweden	18 May 1956	16 Jan 1958
France	18 May 1956	20 May 1959	United Kingdom of		
Germany ^{2,3}		7 Jul 1961 a	Great Britain and		
Ghana		18 Aug 1959 a	Northern Ireland ..	18 May 1956	15 Jan 1963
Ireland		31 May 1962 a	Yugoslavia	18 May 1956	8 Apr 1960
Luxembourg	18 May 1956	28 May 1965			

Declarations and Reservations

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

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

POLAND⁴

ROMANIA

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 10, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention, its position being that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention cannot be submitted to arbitration without the consent of all the parties in dispute.

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania believes that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the regulations of article 9 of the Convention refer is not in harmony with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), in which the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is proclaimed.

SLOVAKIA¹

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	3 May 1961	Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea
Netherlands ⁵	20 Apr 1959	Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 Jan 1963	Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and the Isle of Man
	6 Jun 1963	Falkland Islands and Gibraltar
	18 Jul 1963	Seychelles and Virgin Islands
	26 Jul 1963	St. Lucia and Montserrat
	8 Nov 1963	St. Vincent, Brunei, Zanzibar and British Guiana
	6 May 1964	Mauritius

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 2 July 1962, with a declaration. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 431, p. 316. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a note accompanying the instrument of accession, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to *Land Berlin* as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and

by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4

in chapter III.3. See also note 2 above.

⁴ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 10, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 689, p. 362.

⁵ See note 8 in chapter I.1.

**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: 10. Parties: 44.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 399, p. 189.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	19 May 1956	18 Jul 1960	Netherlands ⁴	19 May 1956	27 Sep 1960
Belarus		5 Apr 1993 a	Norway		1 Jul 1969 a
Belgium	19 May 1956	18 Sep 1962	Poland	19 May 1956	13 Jun 1962
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Portugal		22 Sep 1969 a
Bulgaria		20 Oct 1977 a	Republic of Moldova .		26 May 1993 a
Croatia		3 Aug 1992 d	Romania		23 Jan 1973 a
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ...		2 Sep 1983 a
Denmark		28 Jun 1965 a	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Estonia		3 May 1993 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Finland		27 Jun 1973 a	Spain		12 Feb 1974 a
France	19 May 1956	20 May 1959	Sweden	19 May 1956	2 Apr 1969
Georgia		4 Aug 1999 a	Switzerland	19 May 1956	27 Feb 1970
Germany ^{2,3}	19 May 1956	7 Nov 1961	Tajikistan		11 Sep 1996 a
Greece		24 May 1977 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		20 Jun 1997 d
Hungary		29 Apr 1970 a	Tunisia		24 Jan 1994 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		17 Sep 1998 a	Turkey		2 Aug 1995 a
Ireland		31 Jan 1991 a	Turkmenistan		18 Sep 1996 a
Italy		3 Apr 1961 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..		21 Jul 1967 a
Kazakhstan		17 Jul 1995 a	Uzbekistan		28 Sep 1995 a
Kyrgyzstan		2 Apr 1998 a	Yugoslavia	19 May 1956	22 Oct 1958
Latvia		14 Jan 1994 a			
Lithuania		17 Mar 1993 a			
Luxembourg	19 May 1956	20 Apr 1964			
Morocco		23 Feb 1995 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

BULGARIA⁵

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."

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

HUNGARY⁶

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

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.

POLAND⁷

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 multi-lateral 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.

SLOVAKIA¹

TURKEY

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."

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom ⁸	31 Oct 1968	Gibraltar
	12 Nov 1969	Isle of Man
	3 Mar 1972	Bailiwick of Guernsey

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 4 September 1974, with a reservation. Subsequently, on 26 April 1991, the Government 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 11 in chapter I.2.

² 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 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 7 November 1961, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention "will also apply to *Land Berlin*, as from the

date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications were received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The communications in question are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession to the Convention, on 27 December 1973, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made on the same

subject a declaration identical in essence to that reproduced in the fourth paragraph of note 4 in chapter III.3.

The latter declaration gave rise to communications from the Governments of the following States: France, United Kingdom and United States of America (received on 17 June 1974), Federal Republic of Germany (received on 15 July 1974). The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those reproduced in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession to the Convention on 2 September 1983, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a declaration to the effect that it reaffirms that the extension by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany of the Convention to "Land Berlin" is illegal.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received communications identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those reproduced in note 4 in chapter III.3, as follows:

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of the communication:</i>
France, United Kingdom, United States of America	26 Jul 1984
Federal Republic of Germany Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	27 Aug 1984
France, United Kingdom, United States of America	2 Dec 1985
Federal Republic of Germany	6 Oct 1986
	15 Jan 1987

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 2 above.

⁴ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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 Government 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.

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

Geneva, 5 July 1978

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28 December 1980, in accordance with article 4 (1).
REGISTRATION: 28 December 1980, No. 19487.
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 30.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1208, p. 427.

Note: The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eighth (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol is open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria		19 Feb 1981 a	Netherlands		28 Jan 1986 a
Belgium		6 Jun 1983 a	Norway		31 Aug 1984 a
Denmark	23 Aug 1979	20 May 1980	Portugal		22 Aug 1979 a
Estonia		17 Dec 1993 a	Romania	28 Aug 1979	4 May 1981
Finland	17 Aug 1979	15 May 1980	Spain		11 Oct 1982 a
France		14 Apr 1982 a	Sweden		30 Apr 1985 a
Georgia		4 Aug 1999 a	Switzerland		10 Oct 1983 a
Germany	1 Nov 1978	29 Sep 1980	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		20 Jun 1997 a
Greece		16 May 1985 a	Tunisia		24 Jan 1994 a
Hungary		18 Jun 1990 a	Turkey		2 Aug 1995 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		17 Sep 1998 a	Turkmenistan		18 Sep 1996 a
Ireland		31 Jan 1991 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	25 Sep 1978	5 Oct 1979
Italy		17 Sep 1982 a	Uzbekistan		27 Nov 1996 a
Kyrgyzstan		2 Apr 1998 a			
Latvia		14 Jan 1994 a			
Lithuania		17 Mar 1993 a			
Luxembourg	30 Mar 1979	1 Aug 1980			

Declarations and Reservations

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

FRANCE

The Government of the French Republic, referring to article 9 of the Protocol, declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 8, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

ROMANIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, pursuant to article 9 of the Protocol to 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 bound by article 8 of the Protocol, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Protocol 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.

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.

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Socialist Republic of Romania further declares that the provisions of article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Protocol 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 Socialist Republic of Romania likewise declares that the maintenance of the dependent status of certain territories, to which reference is made in article 7 of the Protocol, is not in conformity with the Charter of 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 Co-operation 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.

SWITZERLAND

Declaration:

With reference to new paragraphs 7 and 9 of article 23 of the CMR, which have been added in accordance with article 2 of the Protocol, the Swiss Federal Council declares that Switzerland calculates the value of its national currency in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) in the following manner:

Each day, the Swiss National Bank (BNS) communicates to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the average rate for the United States Dollar on the Zurich currency market. The exchange value of an SDR in Swiss Francs is obtained using that exchange rate for the dollar and the exchange rate of the SDR against the Dollar, as calculated by IMF. On the basis of those

values, BNS calculates an average rate for the SDR, which it publishes in its monthly bulletin.

TURKEY

Reservation:

"The Republic of Turkey does not consider itself bound by article 8 of the Additional Protocol, 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."

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 Apr 1982	Isle of Man
Ireland	9 Oct 1986	Bailiwick of Guernsey

Notes:

¹ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

² With declaration to the effect that the said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 1 above and note 3 in chapter XI.B.11.

³ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁴ In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Gibraltar.

**12. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES ENGAGED IN
INTERNATIONAL GOODS TRANSPORT**

Geneva, 14 December 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5.
REGISTRATION: 29 August 1962, No. 6292.
STATUS: Signatories: 5. Parties: 19.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 436, p. 115.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	14 Dec 1956	7 Apr 1960	Netherlands ²	15 May 1957	1 Aug 1986
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		12 Jan 1994 d	Norway.....		17 May 1957 s
Cuba.....		14 Feb 1966 a	Poland.....	14 Dec 1956	4 Sep 1969
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Denmark.....		9 Feb 1968 a	Sweden.....	14 Dec 1956	16 Jan 1958
Finland.....		11 Jan 1967 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .		6 Aug 1969 a
Ghana.....		29 Aug 1962 a	Uzbekistan.....		22 Oct 1998 a
Ireland.....		31 May 1962 a	Yugoslavia.....		29 May 1959 a
Latvia.....		14 May 1997 a			
Luxembourg.....	20 Feb 1957	28 May 1965			
Morocco.....		29 Aug 1962 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

CUBA

In accordance with article 10 of this Convention, the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself as bound by the provisions of article 9; instead, it will at all times be prepared to settle any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of one or more operative parts of this Convention by diplomatic negotiation with the dissenting party or parties.

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

MOROCCO

If the point of departure and the destination of vehicles engaged in transport are both in Moroccan territory, those vehicles shall not enjoy the privileges granted under the said Convention. [See paragraph 2 of article 3 of the Convention.]

POLAND³

SLOVAKIA¹

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom	24 Feb 1970	Isle of Man

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 2 July 1962, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 436, p. 116. See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

² For the Kingdom in Europe.

³ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 689, p. 365.

**13. CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES ENGAGED IN
INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TRANSPORT**

Geneva, 14 December 1956

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 August 1962, in accordance with article 5.
REGISTRATION: 29 August 1962, No. 6293.
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 18.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 436, p. 131.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	14 Dec 1956	7 Apr 1960	Netherlands ²	15 May 1957	1 Aug 1986
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan 1994 d	Norway		17 May 1957 s
Cuba		16 Sep 1965 a	Poland	14 Dec 1956	4 Sep 1969
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Romania		19 Feb 1968 a
Denmark		9 Feb 1968 a	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Finland		11 Jan 1967 a	Sweden	14 Dec 1956	16 Jan 1958
Ghana		29 Aug 1962 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	17 May 1957	15 Jan 1963
Ireland		31 May 1962 a	Yugoslavia		29 May 1959 a
Latvia		14 May 1997 a			
Luxembourg	20 Feb 1957	28 May 1965			

Declarations and Reservations

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

CUBA

In accordance with article 10 of this Convention, the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself as bound by the provisions of article 9; instead, it will at all times be prepared to settle any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of one or more operative parts of this Convention by diplomatic negotiation with the dissenting party or parties.

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

POLAND³

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the

Convention. The position of the Socialist Republic of Romania is that a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties in dispute.

Declaration:

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 8 of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 in resolution 1514 (XV), which proclaims the need to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations immediately and unconditionally.

SLOVAKIA¹

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 Jan 1963	Jersey, Isle of Man
	6 Jun 1963	Gibraltar

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 2 July 1962, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 436, p. 132. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² For the Kingdom in Europe.

³ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 689, p. 365.

**14. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF
DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR)**

Geneva, 30 September 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 29 January 1968, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 29 January 1968, No. 8940.
STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 34.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 619, p. 77; vol. 641, p. 3 (French only); vol. 731, p. 3 (English only). For amendments to Annexes A and B, see vol. 774, p. 368; vol. 828, p. 518; vol. 883, p. 174; vol. 907, p. 158; vol. 921, p. 284; vol. 922, p. 282; vol. 926, p. 114; vol. 951, p. 433; vol. 982, p. 313; vol. 987, p. 435; vol. 1003, p. 249; vol. 1023, p. 462; vol. 1035, p. 330; vol. 1074, p. 352; vol. 1107, p. 269; vol. 1161, p. 461; vol. 1162, p. 437; vol. 1259, p. 407; vol. 1279, p. 307; vol. 1297, p. 406; vol. 1344, p. 231; and depositary notifications C.N.324.1984.TREATIES-2 of 20 February 1985; C.N.39.1987.TREATIES-1 of 4 May 1987; C.N.280.1987.TREATIES-3 of 10 December 1987; C.N.86.1989.TREATIES-1 of 22 May 1989; C.N.86.1982.TREATIES-2 of 5 April 1982 and C.N.160.1982.TREATIES-3 of 9 July 1982 (corrigenda to the English and French texts of annexes A and B); C.N.111.1991.TREATIES-1 of 29 July 1991 (amendments to appendix B.6 of annex F, as amended); C.N.209.1992.TREATIES-1 of 30 June 1992 (amendments to annexes A and B, as amended); vol. 1845, p. 48 (amendments to annexes A and B, as amended); C.N.223.1996.TREATIES-2 of 1 July 1996 (amendments to annexes A and B, as amended); C.N.399.1996.TREATIES-5 of 30 December 1996 (corrections to amendments to annexes A and B, as amended); C.N.439.1996.TREATIES-6 of 30 December 1996 (amendments to annexes A and B, as amended); C.N.308.1997.TREATIES-6 of 15 July 1997 (amendments proposed by the Secretary-General to annexes A and B, as amended); and C.N.310.1998.TREATIES-1 of 1 July 1998 (amendments to annexes A and B as amended).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	13 Dec 1957	20 Sep 1973	Netherlands ⁴	13 Dec 1957	1 Nov 1963
Belarus		5 Apr 1993 a	Norway		5 Feb 1976 a
Belgium	18 Oct 1957	25 Aug 1960	Poland		6 May 1975 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Portugal		29 Dec 1967 a
Bulgaria		12 May 1995 a	Republic of Moldova .		14 Jul 1998 a
Croatia		23 Nov 1992 d	Romania		8 Jun 1994 a
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ...		28 Apr 1994 a
Denmark		1 Jul 1981 a	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Estonia		25 Jun 1996 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Finland		28 Feb 1979 a	Spain		22 Nov 1972 a
France	13 Dec 1957	2 Feb 1960	Sweden		1 Mar 1974 a
Germany ^{2,3}	13 Dec 1957	1 Dec 1969	Switzerland	6 Nov 1957	20 Jun 1972
Greece		27 May 1988 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		18 Apr 1997 d
Hungary		19 Jul 1979 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1 Oct 1957	29 Jun 1968
Italy	13 Dec 1957	3 Jun 1963	Yugoslavia		28 May 1971 a
Latvia		11 Apr 1996 a			
Liechtenstein		12 Dec 1994 a			
Lithuania		7 Dec 1995 a			
Luxembourg	13 Dec 1957	21 Jul 1970			

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

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

ing compulsory arbitration.

SLOVAKIA¹

HUNGARY

Reservation:

The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11 of the Agreement concern-

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 17 July 1986, with the following reservation and declaration:

Reservation:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that within the meaning of article 12, para. 1, of the Agreement it does not feel bound by the provisions of article 11, paras. 2 and 3, of the Agreement."

Declaration:

"The provision of article 10 of the Agreement contravenes the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples that was adopted at the XVth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1960 and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic therefore regards the said provision as superseded."

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Agreement on 27 December 1973 with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 905, p. 86. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement "shall also apply to *Land Berlin* with effect from the date on which it enters force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned declaration, communications have been received by the Secretary-General from the Governments of Bulgaria (on 13 May 1970) and Mongolia (on 22 June 1970). The communications in question are identical in essence,

mutatis mutandis, to the corresponding declarations reproduced in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Furthermore, the Government of the German Democratic Republic, upon accession to the Agreement made on the same subject a declaration which is identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to that reproduced in note 3 in chapter III.3. The latter declaration in turn gave rise to communications by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (received on 17 June 1974 and 8 July 1975), the Federal Republic of Germany (received on 15 July 1974 and 19 September 1975) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (received on 12 September 1974 and 8 December 1975), which are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, the Government of Hungary, in a note accompanying its instrument of accession, made a declaration identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the above-mentioned declaration made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day [3 October 1990], it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 2 above.

⁴ For the Kingdom in Europe.

**14. a) Protocol amending article 14 (3) of the above-mentioned Agreement.
Concluded at New York on 21 August 1975**

New York, 21 August 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 19 April 1985, in accordance with article 3 (1).
REGISTRATION: 19 April 1985, No. 8940.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1394, p. 532.

Note: The text of the Protocol was drawn up by the Group of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods at its special session held in Geneva on 20 January 1975.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance (A), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	10 Aug 1976 A	Norway	8 Feb 1977 A
Belgium	8 Jun 1977 A	Poland	14 Jun 1977 A
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 Sep 1993 d	Portugal	20 Apr 1979 A
Denmark	19 Mar 1985 A	Slovenia	6 Jul 1992 d
Finland	31 Aug 1979 A	Spain	5 Dec 1975 A
France	20 Dec 1977 A	Sweden	23 Feb 1976 A
Germany ^{1,2}	4 Mar 1980 A	Switzerland	19 Feb 1976 A
Hungary	26 Jan 1984 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Feb 1976 A
Italy	23 Dec 1981 A	Yugoslavia	1 Oct 1976 A
Luxembourg	23 Feb 1977 A		
Netherlands	8 Sep 1977 A		

Notes:

¹ The German Democratic Republic had accepted the Protocol on 10 August 1976. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

² With a declaration to the effect that the said Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 1 above and note 3 in chapter XI.B.14.

14. b) Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)

Geneva, 28 October 1993

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 6(1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 24.
TEXT: Doc. TRANS/WP.15/CD/6 of 1 December 1993.

Note: The Protocol was adopted on 28 October 1993 at Geneva by the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the 1957 European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). In accordance with its article 4 (2), it was open for signature at the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, in Geneva, from 28 October 1993 to 31 January 1994.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Accession (a)</i>
Austria.....		8 Aug 1995 a	Netherlands.....	28 Oct 1993	21 Nov 1994 A
Belgium.....	25 Jan 1994		Norway.....	28 Oct 1993	5 Dec 1995
Bulgaria.....		12 May 1995 a	Poland.....	31 Jan 1994	6 Dec 1996
Czech Republic.....		4 Nov 1994 a	Portugal.....		10 Jan 1994 s
Denmark.....	28 Oct 1993	16 Nov 1995 A	Romania.....		22 Apr 1999 a
Estonia.....		25 Jun 1996 a	Russian Federation..		27 Apr 1995 a
Finland.....		26 Jan 1994 s	Slovakia.....		26 Jan 1994 s
France.....		28 Oct 1993 s	Slovenia.....		21 May 1997 a
Germany.....	19 Jan 1994		Spain.....		21 Dec 1994 a
Greece.....	28 Oct 1993		Sweden.....		27 Sep 1995 a
Hungary.....		26 Jan 1994 s	Switzerland.....		17 Oct 1996 a
Italy.....	17 Dec 1993	11 Apr 1997	United Kingdom of		
Latvia.....		6 Jan 1997 a	Great Britain and		
Liechtenstein.....		12 Dec 1994 a	Northern Ireland .		17 Jun 1994 a
Luxembourg.....	28 Oct 1993	3 Oct 1995			

15. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON ROAD MARKINGS

Geneva, 13 December 1957

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 August 1960, in accordance with article 10.
REGISTRATION: 10 August 1960, No. 5296.
STATUS: Signatories: 9. Parties: 16.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 372, p. 159.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	14 Jan 1958	28 Aug 1958	Netherlands ⁴	13 Dec 1957	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan 1994 d	Portugal	13 Dec 1957	26 Mar 1959
Bulgaria		14 Mar 1963 a	Romania		20 Dec 1963 a
Cyprus		30 Jul 1973 a	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Spain		3 Jan 1961 a
France		4 Feb 1958 s	Switzerland	17 Feb 1958	
Germany ^{2,3}	13 Dec 1957	3 Jan 1963	Turkey	28 Feb 1958	25 May 1961
Ghana		10 Aug 1960 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	25 Feb 1958	
Hungary		30 Jul 1962 a	Yugoslavia		29 May 1959 a
Italy	13 Feb 1958				
Luxembourg	13 Dec 1957	28 Jun 1961			

Declarations and Reservations

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

BELGIUM

Belgium does not consider itself bound by article 14 of the Agreement.

BULGARIA⁵

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

HUNGARY⁶

ROMANIA

The Romanian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the stipulations of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 14 of this Agreement.

SLOVAKIA¹

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 12 May 1960, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 372, p. 160. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "will also apply to *Land Berlin*, as from the date on which the Convention enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and

the United States of America, on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding ones reproduced in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 2 above.

⁴ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁵ 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 14 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 500.

⁶ 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 14 (2) and (3) of the Agreement made upon accession. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 434, p. 348.

**16. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF UNIFORM CONDITIONS OF
APPROVAL AND RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF APPROVALS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
EQUIPMENT AND PARTS**

Geneva, 20 March 1958

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 June 1959, in accordance with article 7.
REGISTRATION: 20 June 1959, No. 4789.
STATUS: Signatories: 4. Parties: 34.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 335, p. 211; vol. 516, p. 378 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic English and French texts of paragraph 8 of article 1 of the Agreement); vol. 609, p. 290 (amendment to article 1, paragraph 1), and vol. 1059, p. 404 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic French text of article 12, paragraph 2 established by the Secretary-General on 29 November 1977); and depositary notification C.N.351.1994.TREATIES-50 of 16 January 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP29/409 (amendments*).

*As a result of the entry into force (on 16 October 1995) of the amendments adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its one-hundred-and-third session on 18 August 1994, the title "Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958" was modified accordingly.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria		12 Mar 1971 a	Netherlands.....	30 Mar 1958	30 Jun 1960
Belarus		3 May 1995 a	Norway.....		3 Feb 1975 a
Belgium		7 Jul 1959 a	Poland.....		12 Jan 1979 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....			Portugal.....		29 Jan 1980 a
Bulgaria		12 Jan 1994 d	Romania.....		23 Dec 1976 a
Croatia		22 Nov 1999 a	Russian Federation...		19 Dec 1986 a
Czech Republic ²		17 Mar 1994 d	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Denmark ³		2 Jun 1993 d	Slovenia.....		3 Nov 1992 d
Estonia		21 Oct 1976 a	Spain.....		11 Aug 1961 a
European Community ²⁵		2 Mar 1995 a	Sweden ⁶		21 Apr 1959 a
Finland		23 Jan 1998 a	Switzerland.....		29 Jun 1973 a
France.....		19 Jul 1976 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		1 Apr 1998 d
Germany ^{4,5}	19 Jun 1958	26 Jun 1958 s	Turkey.....		29 Dec 1995 a
Greece.....		29 Nov 1965	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..		15 Jan 1963 a
Hungary.....	30 Jun 1958	6 Oct 1992 a	Yugoslavia.....		14 Feb 1962 a
Italy.....	28 Mar 1958	3 May 1960			
Japan.....		25 Feb 1963			
Latvia ²⁶		25 Sep 1998 a			
Luxembourg.....		19 Nov 1998 a			
		13 Oct 1971 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA

"The accession of the Republic of Austria covers only the Agreement itself. The Republic of Austria is therefore not bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement."

BELGIUM

(a)In accordance with article 1, paragraph 6, Belgium declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the Agreement;

(b)In accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, Belgium declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

ESTONIA

Reservation:

"[The Government of Estonia] does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement."

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

"The European Community declares that it is not bound by article 10 of the revised Agreement and that articles 2, 4 and 5 thereof will in all cases be implemented by its individual Member States."

1. At the date of its accession to the Revised Agreement with regard to wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts, the European Community intends to restrict its accession to the recognition and approvals of the UN/ECE regulations as listed, with the series of amendments as indicated, as they are in force at the date of accession.

The technical requirements of the UN/ECE regulations [as listed] shall become alternatives to the technical annexes to the relevant separate EC Directives where the latter possess the same scope and where for the regulations separate EC Directives do exist.

However, the additional directive provisions, such as those concerning fitting requirements or the approval procedure, remain in force.

Where it is clear that UN/ECE regulations differ from the relevant directives, the Community may decide to extricate itself from its reciprocal-recognition obligation in this area by withdrawing from the UN/ECE regulation(s) concerned, in line with article 1 (6) of the Revised Agreement.

2. The listed UN/ECE regulations, for which at the date of accession no corresponding separate EC Directives exist, shall become alternatives in accordance with paragraph 1 at the moment where these separate EC Directives become applicable.

3. UN/ECE Regulation 22 shall, not in accordance with the rules of the Treaty, apply to the United Kingdom before 1 July 2000 or, if earlier, until such time as the Community accedes to an amended UN/ECE regulation on protective helmets and visors which provides for the same or higher standards for such helmets and visors as are applicable in the United Kingdom on the 27 November 1997."

CZECH REPUBLIC²

HUNGARY

"The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic hereby ratifies the Agreement with the reservation that it does not recognize article 10 of the Agreement as binding upon it."

ITALY

Italy does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

LATVIA

Declaration:

"The Republic of Latvia declares, that it does not consider itself bound by Regulations No. 2, 9, 15, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 47, 52, 55, 61, 63, 65, 68, 69, 71, 76, 84, 86, 88, 92, 94, 95, 96 and 106."

POLAND⁷

Declaration:

In accordance with paragraph 6 of article 1 of the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958, the Polish People's Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the Regulations annexed to the above-mentioned Agreement.

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares, under paragraph 1 of article 11 of the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958, that it does not consider itself bound by article 10 of the Agreement.

Declaration:

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the dependent status of certain territories to which reference is made in article 9 of the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval of Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958, 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 Co-operation 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

Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 10 of the Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts, of 20 March 1958, and state that, in order for any dispute between Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement to be submitted to arbitration, the consent of all the countries involved in the dispute shall be required in each individual case and that only persons appointed by the parties in dispute with their common consent may act as arbitrators.

Declaration:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state that the provisions of article 9 of the Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts, of 20 March 1958, which envisage the possibility of the Contracting Parties extending it to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outmoded and at variance with the 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).

SLOVAKIA²

SPAIN

Subject to reservations provided for in article 11 of the Agreement.

TURKEY

Reservation:

"Turkey does not consider itself bound by any of the regulations annexed to this Agreement."

Regulations annexed to the Agreement of 20 March 1958 concerning the adoption of uniform technical prescriptions for wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts which can be fitted and/or be used on wheeled vehicles and the conditions for reciprocal recognition of approvals granted on the basis of these prescriptions

16. 1) Regulation No. 1. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and/or a driving beam and equipped with filament lamps of category R2 and/or HS1

8 August 1960

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

8 August 1960, in accordance with article 1 (5).
8 August 1960, No. 4789.
Parties: 28.
United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 372, p. 370; vol. 462, p. 354 (amendments proposed by France); vol. 552, p. 370 (consolidated text of Regulations Nos. 1 and 2, incorporating all amendments, including those proposed by the Netherlands); doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.1/Rev.1/Amend.1 and vol. 1106, p. 344 (amendments series 02, Regulation No. 2 only); doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.1/Rev.1/Amend.2 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02, Regulation No. 2 only); doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.1/Rev.2 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 to Regulation No. 1 and amendments series 03 to Regulation No. 2) and vol. 1421, p. 278 (amendments series 03 to Regulation No. 2 only); depositary notification C.N.27.1988.TREATIES-10 of 18 March 1988 (procès-verbal concerning modifications to Regulations Nos. 1 and 2, as revised); vol. 1565, p. 366 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/237 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01, Regulation No. 1 only); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/305 and 306 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01, Regulation No. 1 only); vol. 1696, p. 162 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/332 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01, Regulation No. 1 only); C.N.264.1993.TREATIES-27 of 14 September 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/366 (supplement 4 to amendments series 01, Regulation No. 1 only); vol.1832, p. 254 (procès-verbal of rectification concerning modifications); C.N.350.1994.TREATIES-49 of 16 January 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/410 (supplement 5 to amendments series 01); C.N.211.1995.TREATIES-40 of 7 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications - Regulation No. 1 only); C.N.182.1996.TREATIES-31 of 26 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/489 (supplement 6 to amendments series 01 - Regulation No. 1 only); and C.N.240.1997.TREATIES-46 of 30 June 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/535 (supplement 7 to series 01 - Regulation No. 1 only).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 1²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	1 Mar 1972	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1987
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands ³⁰	8 Jan 1962
Belgium ²⁸	8 Aug 1960	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	2 Jun 1983
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	19 Jul 1976	Spain	11 Aug 1961
France ²⁸	8 Aug 1960	Sweden ²⁸	8 Aug 1960
Germany ⁴	2 Mar 1966	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	30 Jun 1963
Hungary.....	10 Mar 1965	Yugoslavia.....	14 Feb 1962
Italy.....	26 Jul 1963		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 2) Regulation No. 2. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both

8 August 1960

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1960, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1960, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 25.
TEXT: See "TEXT:" under Regulation No. 1.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 2²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	1 Mar 1972	Netherlands ³⁰	8 Jan 1962
Belarus	3 May 1995	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Belgium ²⁸	8 Aug 1960	Poland	2 Jun 1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	19 Jul 1976	Spain	11 Aug 1961
France ²⁸	8 Aug 1960	Sweden ²⁸	8 Aug 1960
Germany ⁴	2 Mar 1966	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30 Jun 1963
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	14 Feb 1962
Hungary	8 Aug 1960		
Italy	26 Jul 1963		
Luxembourg	5 Aug 1987		

16. 3) Regulation No. 3. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

1 November 1963

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1963, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1963, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 30.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, p. 376; vol. 557, p. 274 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic text); doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS.505/Add.2/Rev.1 (Revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 1401, p. 254 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS.505/Add.2/Rev.1/Amend.1 (amendments series 02); depositary notification C.N.275.1990.TREATIES-43 of 4 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/254 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); C.N.266.1993.TREATIES-28 of 15 September 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/367 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); C.N.245.1995.TREATIES-64 of 15 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/446 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); C.N.290.1997.TREATIES-58 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/536 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02); and C.N.441.1997.TREATIES-110 of 5 December 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/584 (supplement 5 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 3²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	1 Mar 1972	Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1987
Belgium.....	22 Jul 1969	Netherlands ³⁰	10 Jan 1966
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland.....	2 Jun 1983
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	19 Jul 1976	Spain.....	28 Dec 1965
France ²⁸	1 Nov 1963	Sweden.....	1 Jul 1966
Germany ⁴	29 Nov 1965	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Nov 1963
Hungary.....	10 Mar 1965	Yugoslavia.....	26 May 1969
Italy.....	22 Apr 1964		
Japan.....	25 Sep 1998		

16. 4) Regulation No. 4. Uniform provisions for the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

15 April 1964

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1964, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 April 1964, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 29.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 493, p. 308, and vol. 932, p. 118 (supplement 1 to the original); vol. 1525, p. 227 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/207 (supplement 2 to the original); depositary notification C.N.276.1990.TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/277 (supplement 3 to the original); C.N.42.1992.TREATIES-1 of 30 March 1992 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/290 (supplement 4 to the original); C.N.244.1995.TREATIES-63 of 11 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/447 (supplement 5 to the original); C.N.185.1996.TREATIES-32 of 15 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/490 (supplement 6 to the original); C.N.291.1997.TREATIES-59 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/537 (supplement 7 to the original),¹ and C.N.532.1999.TREATIES-2 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/664 (supplement 8 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 4²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	1 Mar 1972	Luxembourg	5 Aug 1987
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands	11 Nov 1970
Belgium ²⁸	15 Apr 1964	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	2 Jun 1983
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain	28 Dec 1965
Finland	15 Mar 1977	Sweden	7 May 1971
France	7 May 1964	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	29 Nov 1965	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Jul 1967
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	26 May 1969
Hungary	10 Mar 1965		
Italy ²⁸	15 Apr 1964		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

**16. 5) Regulation No. 5. Uniform provisions for the approval of motor vehicle
"sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving
beam or both**

30 September 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1967, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 30 September 1967, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 606, p. 324; doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.4/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 1495, p. 401 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/ WP29/139 (amendments series 02); depositary notification C.N.222.1989.TREATIES-33 of 29 September 1989 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/236 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/306 and 309 (supplement 2 to amendment series 02); C.N.208.1995.TREATIES-37 of 4 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.186.1996.TREATIES-33 of 15 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/491 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); and C.N.418.1997.TREATIES-88 of 27 October 1997 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/567 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 5²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	1 Mar 1972	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1987
Belgium.....	19 Jan 1972	Netherlands ³⁰	30 Sep 1967
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Dec 1998 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain.....	21 Aug 1969
Finland.....	19 Jul 1976	Sweden ²⁸	30 Sep 1967
Germany ⁴	30 Sep 1967	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	30 Sep 1967
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia.....	26 May 1969
Italy.....	10 Dec 1968		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 6) Regulation No. 6. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for motor vehicles and their trailers

15 October 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1967, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1967, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 30.
TEXT:

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 607, p. 282; vol. 1465, p. 272 (revision 1 incorporating the 01 series of amendments) and p. 288 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Add.5/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and modifications); vol. 1526, p. 345 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/219 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01); depositary notifications C.N.223.1989. TREATIES-34 of 29 September 1989 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/239 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01); C.N.38.1990.TREATIES-3 of 10 April 1990 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.276.1990.TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/271 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01); C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); vol. 1696, p. 201 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/291 (supplement 4 to amendments series 01); vol. 1702, p.211 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/315 (supplement 5 to amendments series 01); C.N.243.1995.TREATIES-62 of 11 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/448 (supplement 6 to amendments series 01); C.N.27.1997.TREATIES-18 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/518 (supplement 7 to amendment series 01); and C.N.1194.1999.TREATIES-3 of 24 January 2000 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/692 (supplement 8 to amendment series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 6²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	1 Mar 1972	Latvia	19 Nov 1998
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	5 Aug 1987
Belgium ²⁸	15 Oct 1967	Netherlands ³⁰	15 Oct 1967
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Dec 1998 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Poland	2 Jun 1983
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Denmark	19 Sep 1979	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain	22 Dec 1970
Finland	15 Mar 1977	Sweden	7 May 1971
France	15 Oct 1967	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	15 Oct 1967	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	15 Oct 1967
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	26 May 1969
Hungary	19 Aug 1976		
Italy	12 Feb 1968		

16. 7) Regulation No. 7. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position (side) lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers

15 October 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1967, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1967, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 30.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 607, p. 308, and vol. 754, p. 344 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic text), doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.6/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 1466, p. 418 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.6/Rev.1/ Amend.1 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01); depositary notification C.N.181.1988.TREATIES-41 of 7 November 1988 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1541, p. 382 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/204 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01); C.N.276.1990.TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/273 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01); and vol. 1689, p. 286 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/292 (supplement 4 to amendments series 01); C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); C.N.219.1992.TREATIES-29 of 4 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); C.N.214.1993.TREATIES-18 of 26 August 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/368 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); C.N.206.1995.TREATIES-35 of 4 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.242.1995.TREATIES-61 of 11 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/449 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); and C.N.28.1997.TREATIES-19 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/519 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 7²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	1 Mar 1972	Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998
Belarus..... ²⁸	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1987
Belgium.....	15 Oct 1967	Netherlands ³⁰	15 Oct 1967
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland.....	2 Jun 1983
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	15 Mar 1977	Spain.....	22 Dec 1970
France.....	15 Oct 1967	Sweden.....	7 May 1971
Germany ⁴	15 Oct 1967	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	15 Oct 1967
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia.....	26 May 1969
Italy.....	12 Feb 1968		
Japan.....	25 Sep 1998		

16. 8) Regulation No. 8. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H1, H2, H3, HB3, HB4, H7, H8 and/or HIR1)

15 November 1967

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 November 1967, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 November 1967, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 609, p. 292; vol. 764, p. 388 (amendments series 01), vol. 932, p. 118 (amendments series 02); vol. 1078, p. 358 (amendments series 03); vol. 1429, p. 339 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/125/Rev.1 (amendments series 04); vol. 1541, p. 393 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/205 (supplement 1 to amendments series 04); vol. 584, p. 418 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/255 (supplement 2 to amendments series 04); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/306 and 307 (supplement 3 to amendment series 04); vol. 702, p.236 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/333 (supplement 4 to amendment series 04); depositary notification C.N.199.1993.TREATIES-17 of 9 September 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/374 (supplement 5 to amendments series 04); vol. 1832, p. 256 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.210.1995.TREATIES-39 of 4 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.187.1996.TREATIES-34 of 15 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/492 (supplement 6 to amendments series 04); C.N.29.1997.TREATIES-20 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/520 (supplement 7 to amendments series 04); C.N.241.1997.TREATIES-47 of 25 June 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/538 (supplement 8 to series 04); C.N.442.1997.TREATIES-111 of 14 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/585 (supplement 9 to amendments series 04); and C.N.256.1998.TREATIES-61 of 4 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/623 (supplement 10 to amendments series 04).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 8²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	1 Mar 1972	Netherlands ³⁰	15 Nov 1967
Belgium ²⁸	15 Nov 1967	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	19 Jul 1976	Spain ²⁸	15 Nov 1967
France	15 Nov 1967	Sweden	15 Nov 1967
Germany ⁴	15 Nov 1967	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	19 Aug 1976	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 Jan 1969
Italy	26 Jan 1976	Yugoslavia	26 May 1969
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	2 Aug 1985		

16. 9) Regulation No. 9. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of three-wheeled vehicles with regard to noise

1 March 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1969, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1969, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 16.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 659, p. 342; vol. 917, p. 303 (amendments series 01 only) and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.8/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); Amend.1 and vol. 1181, p. 323 (amendments series 02); Amend.2 (amendments series 03), and Amend.3 and vol. 1363, p. 256 (amendments series 04); epository notification C.N.245.1993.TREATIES-26 of 26 August 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/355 (amendments series 05); C.N. 370. 1998.TREATIES-90 of 8 September 1998 and doc.TRANS/WP.29/611 (amendment series 06) and C.N.706.1999.TREATIES-1 of 6 August 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 9²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Poland.....	2 Jun 1983
Belgium.....	12 Aug 1976	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Slovakia ^{2,28}	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ^{2,28}	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Spain.....	22 Dec 1970
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia ²⁸	1 Mar 1969
Italy.....	1 Mar 1969		
Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1983		

**16. 10) Regulation No. 10. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to radio interference suppression**

1 April 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1969, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1969, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 667, p. 316, and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.9/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); and depositary notification C.N.30.1997.TREATIES-21 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/521 (amendments series 02); C.N.257.1998.TREATIES-62 of 4 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/613 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); C.N. 264.1998 TREATIES-59 of 17 July 1998 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.1232.1999.TREATIES-1 of 21 January 2000 and doc.TRANS/WP.29/693 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 10²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Aug 1983
Belgium	7 Jan 1976	Netherlands.....	23 Nov 1973
Bosnja and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Denmark.....	23 Jan 1978	Russian Federation.....	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	20 Jun 1977	Spain.....	22 Dec 1970
France ²⁸	1 Apr 1969	Sweden.....	7 Jul 1971
Germany ⁴	25 Mar 1970	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Apr 1969
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	22 Feb 1973
Hungary	19 Aug 1976		
Italy.....	28 Oct 1975		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

**16. 11) Regulation No. 11. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to door latches and door retention components**

1 June 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1969, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1969, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 28.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 673, p. 354; vol. 932, p. 118 (amendments series 01); vol. 1218, p. 347 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.10/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 02); vol. 1276, p. 498 (rectification of English and French texts); vol. 1423, p. 290 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/133 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 11²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus ²⁸	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984
Belgium ²⁸	1 Jun 1969	Netherlands ³⁰	1 Jun 1969
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	15 Dec 1977	Spain	29 Oct 1975
France ²⁸	1 Jun 1969	Sweden	7 May 1971
Germany ⁴	25 Mar 1970	Turkey	9 Dec 1999
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 Jun 1969
Hungary	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia	18 Oct 1983
Italy	19 Jul 1975		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

**16. 12) Regulation No. 12. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the
event of impact**

1 July 1969

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1969, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1969, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 24.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 680, p. 338; vol. 951, p. 400 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01), doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Add.11/Rev.2 (revised text incorporating amendments series 02); vol. 1438, p. 421 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); depositary notification C.N.37.1988.TREATIES-14 of 28 April 1988 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.471.1992.TREATIES-58 of 24 March 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP/344 (amendments series 03); C.N.212.1995.TREATIES-41 of 7 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.142.1996.TREATIES-20 of 12 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/469 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03); C.N.242.1997.TREATIES-48 of 25 June 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/563 (supplement 2 to amendments series 03); C.N.70.1998.TREATIES-29 of 9 March 1998 (modifications); and C.N.835.1999.TREATIES-2 of 23 September 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/642 (supplement 3 to amendments series 03).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 12²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Aug 1983
Belgium	19 Jan 1972	Netherlands ³⁰	1 Jul 1969
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	15 Dec 1977	Slovenia	2 Aug 1994
France ²⁸	1 Jul 1969	Spain	14 Mar 1991
Germany ⁴	18 Jul 1972	Sweden	27 Oct 1969
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Jul 1969
Italy	19 Jul 1975		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

**16. 13) Regulation No. 13. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
of categories M, N and O with regard to braking**

1 June 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1970, in accordance with article 1 (5).

REGISTRATION: 1 June 1970, No. 4789.

STATUS: Parties: 29.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 730, p. 342; vol. 887, p. 52 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 943, p. 350 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 to 04); vol. 1380, p. 309 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.12/Rev.2/Amend.2 and Corr.1 (amendments series 05); vol. 1392, p. 557 (Addendum); vol. 1458, p. 279 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.12/Rev.2/Amend.3 (supplement 1 to amendments series 05); vol. 1483, p. 283 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/172 (supplement 2 to amendments series 05); vol. 1510, p. 473 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/197 (supplement 3 to amendments series 05); vol. 1583, p.290 and depositary notification C.N.213.1990.TREATIES-31 of 24 September 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/264 and Corr.1 (amendments series 06 and corrigendum); vol. 1696, p. 348 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.563 (supplement 1 to amendments series 06); C.N.467.1992.TREATIES-56 of 24 March 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/345 (supplement 2 to amendments series 06); vol. 1822, p. 176 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/378 and Corr.1 (amendments series 07); vol. 1861, p. 451 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP.29/397 (amendments series 08); C.N.37.1996.TREATIES-7 of 28 February 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/470 (amendments series 09); C.N.39.1996.TREATIES-9 of 28 February 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/430 (supplement 1 to amendments series 08); C.N.188.1996.TREATIES-35 of 15 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/493 (supplement 1 to amendments series 09); C.N.250.1996.TREATIES-46 of 22 August 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/505 (supplement 2 to amendments series 09); C.N.223.1997.TREATIES-40 of 23 June 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.224.1997.TREATIES-41 of 20 June 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.419.1997.TREATIES-89 of 27 October 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.420.1997.TREATIES-90 of 27 October 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.421.1997.TREATIES-91 of 27 October 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/574 (supplement 3 to amendments series 09); C.N.258.1998.TREATIES-63 of 4 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/614 (supplement 4 to amendments series 09); C.N.267.1999.TREATIES-1 of 9 April 1999 (modifications); C.N.267.1999.TREATIES-1 of 20 July 1999 (modifications); and C.N.708.1999.TREATIES-1 of 6 August 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 13²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1983
Belgium.....	12 Aug 1976	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Jun 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	25 Mar 1993
Bulgaria.....	22 Nov 1999	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	6 Apr 1981
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec. 1986
Denmark.....	1 Feb 1994	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	29 Oct 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain.....	8 Dec 1988
Finland.....	18 Feb 1994	Sweden.....	3 Jun 1997
France.....	22 May 1980	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	30 Sep 1980	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1 Oct 1979
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia.....	6 Nov 1984
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976		
Italy ²⁸	1 Jun 1970		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 13H) Regulation No. 13-H. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking

11 May 1998

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 11 May 1998, in accordance with article 1 (4).
REGISTRATION: 11 May 1998, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 3.
TEXT: C.N.181.1998.TREATIES-44 of 18 May 1998¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 13H^{27,31}

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999
Japan	25 Sep 1998
Latvia	19 Nov 1998

**16. 14) Regulation No. 14. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to safety-belt anchorages**

1 April 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1970, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1970, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 28.
TEXT:

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 723, p. 302; vol. 778, p. 372 (amendments proposed by France); vol. 1006, p. 411 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev. 1/Add. 13/Rev. 1, Corr. 1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); Corr. 2 and 3; vol. 1143, p. 284 (rectifications); vol. 1380, p. 296 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.13/Rev.1/Amend.1/Corr.1 (amendments series 02); vol. 1392, p. 558 (addendum to amendments series 02); depositary notifications C.N.141.1991.TREATIES-20 of 29 August 1991 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/281 and Add.1 (amendments series 03); C.N.232.1992.TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications to amendments series 02 and 03); C.N.383.1993.TREATIES-35 of 19 November 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification concerning certain modifications); C.N.295.1997.TREATIES-63 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/555 (amendments series 04); C.N.71.1998.TREATIES-30 of 9 March 1998 (modifications); and C.N.259.1998.TREATIES-64 of 4 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/615 (amendments series 05).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 14²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	2 Mar 1983
Belgium.....	12 Oct 1970	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Apr 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland.....	4 Apr 1990
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....	2 Jul 1979
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	29 Oct 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	19 Jul 1976	Spain.....	21 May 1973
France ²⁸	1 Apr 1970	Sweden.....	10 Jan 1978
Germany ⁴	26 Jan 1973	Switzerland.....	3 May 1982
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	9 Sep 1977
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia.....	18 Oct 1983
Italy.....	16 Apr 1976		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 15) Regulation No. 15. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines - method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles

1 August 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1970, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1970, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 5.⁹
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 740, p. 364; vol. 955, p. 446 (amendments series 01); vol. 1037, p. 403 (amendments series 02)¹⁰ and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.14/Rev.3, and vol. 1078, p. 351 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 to 04) and Corr.1 (English only); vol. 1358, p. 295 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.14/Rev.3/Amend.1 (supplement to amendments series 04); and vol. 1515, p. 295 (procès-verbal concerning modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 15²⁷

<i>Participant⁹</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant⁹</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria ⁹	[11 Oct 1979]	Netherlands ⁹	[30 Mar 1971]
Belgium ⁹	[12 Oct 1970]	Norway ⁹	[3 Feb 1975]
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania ²⁹	23 Dec 1976
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation.....	19 Dec 1986
Denmark ⁹	[9 Dec 1983]	Slovenia ⁹	[3 Nov 1992 d]
Finland ⁹	[20 Jun 1977]	Spain ^{9,28}	Aug 1970]
France ^{9,28}	[1 Aug 1970]	Switzerland ⁹	" " 1973]
Germany ^{4,9}	[18 Jul 1972]	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁹	[18 May 1972]
Hungary ⁹	[19 Aug 1976]	Yugoslavia.....	28 Jun 1976
Italy ⁹	[13 Feb 1973]		
Luxembourg ⁹	[2 Aug 1983]		

16. 16) Regulation No. 16. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety-belts and restraint systems for adult occupants of power-driven vehicles

1 December 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

1 December 1970, in accordance with article 1 (5).
1 December 1970, No. 4789.
Parties: 30.
United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 756, p. 232; vol. 820, p. 420 (amendments series 01)¹¹; vol. 893, p. 330 (amendments series 02 only) and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.15/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and 02); vol. 1153, p. 435 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.15/Rev.2 (revised text incorporating amendments series 03), and Corr.1 (rectification to paragraphs 7.7.1.1 of the English and French texts); vol. 1413, p. 363 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/132, Corr.1 and 2 (amendments series 04); vol. 1506, p. 268 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/198 (supplement 1 to amendments series 04); depositary notification C.N.43.1988. TREATIES-15 of 8 April 1988 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1527, p. 279 and doc TRANS/SCI/WP29/221 (supplement 2 to amendments series 04); vol. 1548, p. 367 and doc. TRANS/ SCI/WP29/240 (supplement 3 to amendments series 04); C.N.221.1990.TREATIES-33 of 9 November 1990 (modifications); vol. 1691, p. 384 and doc. TRANS/ SCI/WP29/285 (supplement 4 to amendments series 04); C.N.466.1992.TREATIES-55 of 16 March 1992 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/348 (supplement 5 to amendments series 04); C.N.196.1993.TREATIES-15 of 26 August 1993 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); C.N.215.1993.TREATIES-19 of 29 August 1993 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); C.N.119.1995.TREATIES-25 of 18 May 1995 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP.29/429 (supplement 6 to amendments series 04); C.N.217.1996.TREATIES-40 of 22 July 1996 (modifications); C.N.296.1997.TREATIES-64 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/556 (supplement 7 to amendments series 04); C.N.260.1998.TREATIES-65 of 4 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/616 (supplement 8 to amendments series 04); and C.N.836.1999.TREATIES-1 of 23 September 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/644 (supplement 9 to amendments series 04).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 16²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	24 Sep 1980	Luxembourg.....	2 Mar 1984
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Dec 1970
Belgium ²⁹	1 Dec 1970	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland.....	7 Apr 1992
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	2 Jul 1979
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	24 Oct 1997	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain.....	7 Mar 1973
Finland.....	19 Jul 1976	Sweden.....	13 Aug 1980
France ²⁸	1 Dec 1970	Switzerland.....	3 May 1982
Germany ⁴	15 Mar 1973	Turkey.....	24 Dec 1998
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1 Feb 1980
Hungary.....	15 Sep 1988	Yugoslavia.....	28 Jun 1976
Italy.....	16 Apr 1976		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 17) Regulation No. 17. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints

1 December 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1970, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1970, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 28.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 756, p. 286; vol. 891, p. 178 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.16/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 1216, p. 302 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.16/Rev.1/Amend.1 (amendment series 02); and Rev. 2 and vol. 1425, p. 371 (revised text incorporating amendments series 03); depositary notification C.N.264.1987.TREATIES-48 of 14 December 1987 (procès-verbal of modifications of English and French texts); C.N.190.1989.TREATIES-29 of 28 August 1989 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/229 and Amend.1 (amendments series 04); C.N.232.1992.TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications - French only); C.N.241.1993.TREATIES-23 of 26 August 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/357 (supplement 1 to amendments series 04); C.N.179.1996.TREATIES-30 of 26 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/502 (amendments series 05); C.N.297.1997.TREATIES-65 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/557 (amendments series 06); C.N.35.1998.TREATIES-84 of 6 February 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/601 (amendments series 07) C.N.367.1999.TREATIES-1 of 17 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/645 (supplement 1 to the 07 series); C.N.631.1999.TREATIES-2 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/665 (supplement 2 to the 07 series); and C.N.655.1999.TREATIES-1 of 19 July 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 17²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1983
Belgium	23 Jan 1976	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Dec 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland	4 Apr 1990
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	2 Jul 1979
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	29 Oct 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	15 Dec 1977	Spain	8 Apr 1977
France ²⁸	1 Dec 1970	Sweden	7 May 1971
Germany ⁴	26 Jan 1973	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Dec 1971
Hungary	20 Jan 1993	Yugoslavia	28 Jun 1976
Italy	19 Jul 1975		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 18) Regulation No. 18. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use

1 March 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1971, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1971, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 768, p. 300 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.17/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01)²; depositary notification C.N.40.1986.TREATIES-10 of 2 May 1986 (procès-verbal of rectification of the English and French texts); and C.N.21.1997.TREATIES-12 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/522 (amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 18²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998
Belgium ²⁸	1 Mar 1971	Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Netherlands ²⁹	1 Mar 1971
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Spain.....	28 May 1971
France ²⁸	1 Mar 1971	Sweden.....	17 Jun 1974
Germany ⁴	26 Jan 1973	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	2 Feb 1972
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia.....	6 Nov 1984
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976		
Italy.....	19 Jul 1975		

16. 19) Regulation No. 19. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle fog lamps

1 March 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1971, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1971, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 30.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 768, p. 314, and vol. 926, p. 99 (amendments series 01);¹² and vol. 1504, p. 384 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/187 (amendments series 02); vol. 1525, p. 233 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/187/Corr.1 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); depositary notification C.N.224.1989.TREATIES-35 of 29 September 1989 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/235 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); vol. 1584, p. 422 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/256 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/304 and 306 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02); C.N.349.1994.TREATIES-48 of 16 January 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/411 (supplement 5 to amendments series 02); C.N.209.1995.TREATIES-38 of 4 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.189.TREATIES-36 of 15 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/494 (supplement 6 to amendments series 02); C.N.422.1997.TREATIES-92 of 27 October 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/568 (supplement 7 to amendments series 02); C.N.261.1998.TREATIES-66 of 6 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/616 (supplement 8 to amendments series 02); and C.N.837.1999.TREATIES-2 of 23 September 1999 (supplement 9 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 19²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	1 Mar 1972	Latvia	19 Nov 1998
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Aug 1985
Belgium ²⁸	1 Mar 1971	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Mar 1971
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	3 Feb 1975
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland	7 Apr 1992
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²³	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	19 Jul 1976	Spain	1 Nov 1973
France	15 Jul 1971	Sweden ²⁹	29 Mar 1972
Germany ⁴	26 Jan 1973	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 Oct 1971
Hungary	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia	28 Jun 1976
Italy	5 May 1971		
Japan	25 Sep 1998		

16. 20) Regulation No. 20. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H4 lamps)

1 May 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

1 May 1971, in accordance with article 1 (5).

1 May 1971, No. 4789.

Parties: 28.

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 774, p. 174; vol. 1019, p. 374, vol. 1429, p. 323 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.19/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01), and Amend.1 (amendments series 02); depositary notification C.N.225.1989.TREATIES-36 of 29 September 1989 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/234 (supplement 1 to series 02); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/308 and 306 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); vol. 1696, p. 225 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/334 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); C.N.272.1993.TREATIES-29 of 5 October 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/370 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02); vol. 1840, p. 344 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/391 (supplement 5 to amendments series 02); vol. 1832, p. 257 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.207.1995.TREATIES-36 of 4 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.243.1997.TREATIES-49 of 25 June 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/541 (supplement 6 to series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 20²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	1 Mar 1972	Netherlands ²⁸	1 May 1971
Belgium ²⁸	1 May 1971	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	7 Apr 1992
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	19 Jul 1976	Spain	20 Sep 1973
France ²⁹	15 Jul 1971	Sweden ²⁹	7 Jul 1971
Germany ⁴	18 Jul 1972	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Turkey	1 Jul 1998
Hungary	19 Aug 1976	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 Oct 1971
Italy	5 May 1971	Yugoslavia	28 Jun 1976
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	2 Aug 1985		

**16. 21) Regulation No. 21. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to their interior fittings**

1 December 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1971, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1971, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 25.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 801, p. 394, and vol. 1199, p. 586, and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.20/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 1425, p. 366 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/113 (amendments series 02); depositary notification C.N.142.1986.TREATIES-27 of 2 September 1986 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.298.1997.TREATIES-66 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/558 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 21²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium ²⁸	1 Dec 1971	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Netherlands	17 Apr 1981
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain	14 Jul 1978
Finland	15 Dec 1977	Sweden ²⁹	4 Apr 1972
France ²⁸	1 Dec 1971	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	14 Sep 1973	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec 1972
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	21 May 1991
Hungary	20 Jan 1993		
Italy	19 Jul 1975		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 22) Regulation No. 22. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds

1 June 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

1 June 1972, in accordance with article 1 (5).

REGISTRATION:

1 June 1972, No. 4789.

STATUS:

Parties: 26.

TEXT:

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 826, p. 300; vol. 960, p. 256, and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.21/Rev.2 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and 02); vol. 1324, p. 364 and vol. 1434, p. 251 (procès-verbaux of rectification of the English and French texts); depositary notification C.N.212.1985.TREATIES-22 of 9 October 1985; C.N.143.1986.TREATIES-28 of 20 August 1986 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1509, p. 386 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/190 and Add.1 (amendments series 03); C.N.280.1990.TREATIES-45 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/257 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03); vol. 1861, p. 448 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/398 (amendments series 04); C.N.215.1995.TREATIES-44 of 7 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.299.1997.TREATIES-67 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/559 (supplement 1 to amendments series 04); C.N.40.1998.TREATIES-24 of 9 March 1998 (modifications); and C.N.632.1999.TREATIES-3 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/667 (supplement 2 to the 04 series).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 22²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	29 May 1987	Luxembourg.....	2 Mar 1983
Belgium ²⁸	1 Jun 1972	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Jun 1972
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Czech Republic ²	27 Mar 1995	Romania.....	7 Mar 1996
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	15 Nov 1996
European Community ^{13,25}	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Spain.....	4 Oct 1976
France.....	17 Mar 1995	Sweden.....	16 Apr 1973
Germany ⁴	8 Mar 1984	Switzerland.....	3 May 1982
Hungary.....	24 Sep 1979	Yugoslavia.....	16 Nov 1987
Italy.....	4 Apr 1977		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 23) Regulation No. 23. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing lights for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

1 December 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1971, in accordance with article 1 (5).

REGISTRATION: 1 December 1971, No. 4789.

STATUS: Parties: 29.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 801, p. 432; vol. 1038, p. 312 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.22/Amend.1 (amendments series 01)¹⁵; vol. 1525, p. 234 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/208 (supplement 2 to the original); depositary notification C.N.276.1990.TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/278 (supplement 3 to the original); vol. 1689, p. 312 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/293 (supplement 4 to the original); C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.241.1995.TREATIES-60 of 11 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/450 (supplement 5 to the original); and C.N.292.1997.TREATIES-60 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/542 (supplement 6 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 23²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	24 May 1990	Latvia	19 Nov 1998
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	5 Aug 1987
Belgium ²⁸	1 Dec 1971	Netherlands	22 Nov 1972
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Poland	4 Jan 1988
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania ²⁹	23 Dec 1976
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	15 Mar 1977	Spain ²⁸	1 Dec 1971
France	29 Aug 1972	Sweden ²⁹	4 Apr 1972
Germany ⁴	14 Sep 1973	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec 1972
Hungary	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia ¹⁴	25 May 1983
Italy	6 Mar 1972		
Japan	31 Jan 2000		

16. 24) Regulation No. 24. Uniform provisions concerning: I. The approval of compression regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine

15 September 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 September 1972, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 September 1972, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 835, p. 226; vol. 891, p. 178 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.23/Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 1157, p. 402 (amendments series 02); vol. 1349, p. 327 (supplement to amendments series 02) and docs. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.23/Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and 02) and Amend. 1 and vol. 1349, p. 327 (supplement to amendments series 02) and Rev.2 et vol. 1423, p. 291 (amendments series 03).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 24²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1983
Belgium.....	12 Aug 1976	Netherlands.....	21 Mar 1975
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Bulgaria.....	22 Nov 1999	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic.....	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	29 Oct 1998	Slovakia.....	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Spain ²⁶	15 Sep 1972
France ²⁶	15 Sep 1972	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Germany ³	14 Sep 1973	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	14 Oct 1975
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia.....	6 Nov 1984
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976		
Italy.....	5 Feb 1974		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 25) Regulation No. 25. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats

1 March 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1972, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1972, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 814, p. 416 and doc. E/ECE/324-ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.24/Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 1425, p. 368 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/112 and Corr.1 (amendments series 02); vol. 1462, p. 358 and doc. E/ECE/324-ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.24/Amend.3 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); depositary notification C.N.106.1989.TREATIES-20 of 20 June 1989 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/233 (amendments series 03); C.N.232.1992.TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); vol. 1462, p. 358 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/358 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03); and C.N.190.1996.TREATIES-37 of 15 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/495 (amendments series 04).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 25²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984
Belgium	30 Apr 1979	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Mar 1972
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain	19 Apr 1984
Finland	15 Dec 1977	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
France ²⁸	1 Mar 1972	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	14 Sep 1973	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec 1972
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	18 Oct 1983
Hungary	20 Jan 1993		
Italy	24 Jul 1978		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

**16. 26) Regulation No. 26. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to their external projections**

1 July 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1972, in accordance with article 1 (5).

REGISTRATION: 1 July 1972, No. 4789.

STATUS: Parties: 26.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 829, p. 348; vol. 891, p. 178 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.25/Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); depositary notification C.N.92.1986.TREATIES-21 of 23 May 1986 (procès-verbal of rectification of English and French texts); C.N.143.1996.TREATIES-21 of 13 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/458 and Corr.1 (amendments series 02); and C.N.1193.1999.TREATIES-3 of 6 January 2000 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/695 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 26²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998
Belgium ²⁸	1 Jul 1972	Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Netherlands.....	17 Apr 1981
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	2 Aug 1994
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Spain.....	1 Aug 1983
France ²⁸	1 Jul 1972	Sweden.....	1 Jul 1972
Germany ⁴	26 Aug 1975	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	13 Dec 1972
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia.....	21 May 1991
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976		
Italy.....	19 Jul 1975		

16. 27) Regulation No. 27. Uniform provisions for the approval of advance-warning triangles

15 September 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 September 1972, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 September 1972, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 835, p. 262; vol. 891, p. 178 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.26/Amend.1 and Amend.2 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01 and 02), and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.26/Amend.3 (revised text incorporating amendments series 03); depositary notification C.N.232.1992.TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.293.1997.TREATIES-61 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/543 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 27²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	20 Sep 1978	Latvia	19 Nov 1998
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	29 Jun 1990
Belgium	9 May 1973	Netherlands ²⁸	15 Sep 1972
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Czech Republic	27 Mar 1995	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Romania ²⁹	23 Dec 1976
Estonia	24 Oct 1997	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Finland	19 Jul 1976	Slovenia	2 Aug 1994
France ²⁸	15 Sep 1972	Spain	22 Aug 1974
Germany ⁴	4 Dec 1987	Sweden	15 Sep 1972
Greece	18 Feb 1999	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	19 Aug 1976	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 Nov 1973
Italy	5 Feb 1974		
Japan	31 Jan 2000		

16. 28) Regulation No. 28. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals

15 January 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 January 1973, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 January 1973, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 32.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 854, p. 194, and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.27/Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); vol. 590, p.455 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/266 and Corr.1 (supplement 2 to the original - English only); and depositary notification C.N.95.1992.TREATIES-10 of 16 June 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 28²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	31 Mar 1981	Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	2 Mar 1984
Belgium.....	12 Aug 1976	Netherlands.....	22 Apr 1985
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Bulgaria.....	22 Nov 1999	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Denmark.....	21 Oct 1976	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovenja.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain ²⁸	15 Jan 1973
Finland.....	6 May 1988	Sweden.....	9 Apr 1973
France ²⁸	15 Jan 1973	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	26 Aug 1975	Turkey.....	13 May 1999
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	2 Apr 1975
Hungary.....	19 Aug 1976	Yugoslavia.....	31 Jan 1985
Italy.....	27 Jun 1973		
Japan.....	25 Sep 1998		

16. 29) Regulation No. 29. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle

15 June 1974

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 June 1974, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 June 1974, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 18.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 940, p. 343, and vol. 1050, p. 363 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.28/Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01); and depositary notification C.N.368.1998.TREATIES-89 of 27 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/618 (amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 29²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	29 Jun 1990
Belgium ²⁸	15 Jun 1974	Netherlands ²⁸	15 Jun 1974
Czech Republic	11 Feb 1997	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Poland	4 Apr 1990
Estonia	29 Oct 1998	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Finland	15 Dec 1977	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
France	23 Aug 1988	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Germany	5 May 1998	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	15 Sep 1988		
Italy	7 Feb 1997		

16. 30) Regulations No. 30. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers

1 April 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1975, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 32.
TEXT:

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 963, p. 365 (amendments series 01); vol.1218, p. 360 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.29, and Amend.2 (revised text incorporating amendments series 02); vol. 1483, p. 285 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.394 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/394/Corr.1 (French only - supplement 1 to amendments series 02); vol. 1585, p. 384 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/247 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); vol. 1689, p. 326 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/298 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); depositary notification C.N.180.1993.TREATIES-10 of 23 August 1993 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); C.N.384.1993.TREATIES-36 of 1 October 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/359 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02); C.N.213.1994.TREATIES-20 of 8 August 1994 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/399 (supplement 5 to amendments series 02); C.N.176.1996.TREATIES-27 of 26 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/496 (supplement 6 to amendments series 02); C.N.273.1996.TREATIES-52 of 5 September 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/506 (supplement 7 to amendments series 02); C.N.435.1997.TREATIES-104 of 14 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/575 (supplement 8 to amendments series 02); C.N.262.1998.TREATIES-67 of 24 February 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/619 (supplement 9 to amendments series 02); and C.N.634.1999.TREATIES-2 of 13 July 1999 and doc.TRANS/WP.29/668 (supplement 10 to the 02 series).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 30²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	26 Oct 1979	Luxembourg.....	1 Apr 1975
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	1 Apr 1975
Belgium.....	17 Aug 1982	Norway.....	1 Feb 1978
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland.....	4 Jan 1988
Bulgaria.....	22 Nov 1999	Portugal.....	29 Jan 1980
Croatia..... ²	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	23 Dec 1976
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Denmark.....	23 Jan 1981	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain.....	5 Jul 1983
Finland.....	25 Sep 1977	Sweden ²⁸	1 Apr 1975
France.....	23 Mar 1977	Switzerland.....	2 Aug 1983
Germany ⁴	4 Apr 1977	Turkey.....	23 Sep 1998
Greece.....	5 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Apr 1975
Hungary.....	26 Jan 1984	Yugoslavia.....	18 Jun 1979
Italy.....	4 Feb 1977		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 31) Regulation No. 31. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of halogen sealed-beam unit (HSB unit) motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both

1 May 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 May 1975, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 May 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 15.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 966, p. 340 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/ Rev.1/ Add.30; depositary notification C.N.200.1982.TREATIES-25 of 7 September 1982 and vol. 1300, p. 368 (amendment series 01); C.N.229.1987.TREATIES-43 of 30 October 1987 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/142 (amendments series 02); C.N.226.1989. TREATIES-37 of 29 September 1989 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/238 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/310 and 306 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); C.N.184.1995.TREATIES-30 of 27 July 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.224.1996.TREATIES-41 of 23 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/497 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); C.N.423.1997.TREATIES-93 of 27 October 1997 and doc. TRANS.WP.29/569 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 31²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Denmark	21 Oct 1976	Romania	23 Dec 1976
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Finland	19 Jul 1976	Sweden ²⁸	1 May 1975
Hungary	24 Sep 1979	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Latvia	19 Nov 1998	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 May 1975
Luxembourg	24 Mar 1997		
Netherlands	7 May 1975		
Norway	25 Mar 1993		

16. 32) Regulation No. 32. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision

1 July 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1975, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 8 July 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 973, p. 246, and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.31 and Corr.1. (English and Russian only) and Corr.2 (French only).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 32²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Belgium..... ²	17 Aug 1982	Romania.....	6 Apr 1981
Czech Republic.....	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Denmark.....	19 Sep 1979	Slovakia.....	28 May 1993 d
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Sweden ²⁸	1 Jul 1975
France.....	12 Jul 1978	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Jul 1975
Italy.....	2 Sep 1976		
Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1985		
Netherlands.....	22 Apr 1985		

16. 33) Regulation No. 33. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision

1 July 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1975, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 973, p. 258 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.32 and Corr.1. (English only), Corr.2 (French only) and Corr. 3 (Russian only); and depositary notification C.N.368.1999.TREATIES-1 of 17 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP/29/647 (supplement 1).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 33²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Romania	6 Apr 1981
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Denmark	19 Sep 1979	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	15 Dec 1977	Sweden ²⁸	1 Jul 1975
France	12 Jul 1978	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Jul 1975
Italy	2 Sep 1976		
Luxembourg	2 Aug 1985		
Netherlands	22 Apr 1985		

**16. 34) Regulation No. 34. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to the prevention of fire risks**

1 July 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1975, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 973, p. 270 and vol. 1122, p. 358 (amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 34²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1983
Belgium.....	17 Aug 1982	Netherlands.....	22 Apr 1985
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Denmark.....	19 Sep 1979	Romania.....	6 Apr 1981
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Slovenia.....	16 May 1996
France.....	12 Jul 1978	Sweden ²⁸	1 Jul 1975
Germany ⁴	26 Apr 1983	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Jul 1975
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997		
Italy.....	2 Sep 1976		

**16. 35) Regulation No. 35. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to the arrangement of foot controls**

10 November 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 November 1975, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 10 November 1975, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 986, p. 355 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/
 Add.34.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 35²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Belgium ²⁸	10 Nov 1975	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania.....	6 Apr 1981
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation.....	19 Dec 1986
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Denmark.....	23 Jan 1981	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	15 Dec 1977	Spain.....	19 Apr 1984
France.....	12 Jul 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	10 Nov 1975
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	Yugoslavia.....	18 Oct 1983
Hungary.....	15 Sep 1988		
Luxembourg.....	27 Sep 1996		

16. 36) Regulation No. 36. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction

1 March 1976

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

1 March 1976, in accordance with article 1 (5).

1 March 1976, No. 4789.

Parties: 13.

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 997, p. 429 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/-505/Rev.1/Add.35; depositary notification C.N.228.1981.TREATIES-32 of 8 September 1981 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/49/Rev.1 (amendments series 01); vol. 1436, p. 243 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/138 and Add.1 (amendments series 02); vol. 1698, p. 419 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/289 (amendments series 03); C.N.205.1995.TREATIES-34 of 4 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.436.1997.TREATIES-105 of 14 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/576 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03); C.N.36.1998-TREATIES-21 of 6 February 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/603 (supplement 2 to amendments series 03); C.N.270.1999.TREATIES-1 of 12 April 1999 (modifications); C.N.656.1999.TREATIES-1 du 20 juillet 1999 (modifications); and C.N.1192.1999.TREATIES-1 of 6 January 2000 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/696 (supplement 3 to amendments series 03).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 36²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	29 Oct 1998	Slovenia.....	2 Dec 1996
Finland.....	30 Oct 1995	Spain.....	17 Aug 1977
France ³⁸	1 Mar 1976	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{16,28}	1 Mar 1976
Hungary.....	24 Sep 1979		
Luxembourg.....	22 Nov 1993		
Romania.....	23 Dec 1976		

16. 37) Regulation No. 37. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers

1 February 1978

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 February 1978, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 February 1978, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 29.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1073, p. 337; vol. 1254, p. 464 (amendments series 01) vol. 1484, p. 399 (amendments series 02) and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.36 and Corr.1 and 2 (French only) and Rev.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 02 and 03); vol. 1358, p. 312 (amendments series 03); doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS.505/Rev.1/Add.36/Rev.1/Corr.1 (English only); depositary notification C.N.41.1986.TREATIES-11 of 7 April 1986 (procès-verbal of rectification of English and French texts); vol. 1438, p. 418 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/151 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03); C.N.81.1987.TREATIES-14 of 27 May 1987 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/176 (supplement 2 to amendments series 03); C.N.230.1987. TREATIES-44 of 30 October 1987 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/185 (supplement 3 to amendments series 03); vol. 1541, p. 378 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/213 (supplement 4 to amendments series 3); vol. 1543, p. 278 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/220 (supplement 5 to amendments series 03); vol. 1585, p. 412 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/258 and Corr.1 (supplement 6 to amendments series 03); C.N.276.1990. TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/274 (supplement 7 to amendments series 03); C.N.46.1992.TREATIES-2 of 6 April 1992 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/297 (supplement 8 to amendments series 03); C.N.180.1992.TREATIES-8 of 16 July 1992 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/324 (supplement 9 to amendments series 03); C.N.195.1993.TREATIES-14 of 23 August 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification concerning certain modifications); C.N.252.1994.TREATIES-24 of 5 October 1994 and doc. TRANS/SCI/ WP29/400 (supplement 10 to amendments series 03); C.N.344.1994.TREATIES-46 of 16 January 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/412 (supplement 11 to amendments series 03); C.N.240.1995.TREATIES-59 of 11 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/460 (supplement 12 to amendments series 03); C.N.225.1996.TREATIES-42 of 23 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/498 (supplement 13 to amendments series 03); C.N.22.1997.TREATIES-13 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/523 (supplement 14 to amendments series 03); C.N.443.1997.TREATIES-112 of 14 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/586 (supplement 15 to amendments series 03); C.N.263.1998-TREATIES-60 of 2 July 1998 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.302.1998.TREATIES-69 of 6 August 1998 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.322.1998.TREATIES-93 and doc. TRANS/WP/ 29/622 (proposal of amendments); C.N.369.1999.TREATIES-1 of 17 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/649 (supplement 17 to the 03 series); and C.N.635.1999.TREATIES-3 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/670 (supplement 18 to the 03 series).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 37²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	9 Nov 1981	Luxembourg ²⁸	2 Aug 1985
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Feb 1978
Belgium	7 Aug 1978	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	2 Jun 1983
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	2 Jul 1979
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Denmark	23 Jan 1978	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain	27 Nov 1979
Finland	1 Feb 1978	Sweden	3 Sep 1980
France	4 May 1978	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Germany ^{4,28}	1 Feb 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 Feb 1978
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia ⁴	7 Mar 1983
Hungary	24 Sep 1979		
Italy	16 Jun 1978		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 38) Regulation No. 38. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

1 August 1978

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1978, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1978, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 29.
TEXT:

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1098, p. 295 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.37; vol. 1523, p. 355 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP.29/209 (supplement 1 to the original); depositary notification C.N.276.1990.TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/279 (supplement 2 to the original); vol. 1689, p. 354 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/294 (supplement 3); C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.239.1995.TREATIES-58 of 11 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29.451 (supplement 4 to the original); and C.N.23.1997.TREATIES-14 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/524 (supplement 5 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 38²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	22 Jul 1980	Luxembourg.....	5 Aug 1987
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	1 Aug 1978
Belgium.....	30 Apr 1979	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland.....	4 Jan 1988
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	6 Apr 1981
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation..	19 Dec 1986
Denmark.....	1 Aug 1978	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovenja.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain ²⁸	1 Aug 1978
Finland.....	11 Jun 1982	Sweden.....	3 Sep 1980
France ^{2b}	1 Aug 1978	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	1 Nov 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..	2 Feb 1979
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia ¹⁴	25 May 1983
Hungary.....	24 Sep 1979		
Italy.....	16 Nov 1978		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 39) Regulation No. 39. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation

20 November 1978

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 November 1978, in accordance with article 1 (55).
REGISTRATION: 20 November 1978, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1111, p. 431 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.38; vol. 1509, p. 384 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/183 (supplement 1 to the original version); and depositary notification C.N.244.1977.TREATIES-50 of 25 June 1977 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/544 (supplement 2 to the original version).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 39²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Italy	27 Mar 1979
Belgium	30 Apr 1979	Latvia	19 Nov 1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Netherlands	22 Apr 1985
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	2 Jul 1979
Denmark	19 Sep 1979	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Sweden	21 Nov 1978
France ²⁶	20 Nov 1978	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	20 Nov 1978
Germany ⁴	14 Apr 1983	Yugoslavia	6 Nov 1984
Greece	4 Oct 1995		
Hungary	24 Sep 1979		

16. 40) Regulation No. 40. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine

1 September 1979

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 September 1979, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 September 1979, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 21.^{17,18}
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1144, p. 308 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.39 and Corr.1, Corr.2 and Corr.2/Rev.1; vol. 1505, p. 291 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/196 and Add.1 (amendments series 01); and depositary notification C.N.75.1989.TREATIES-13 of 1 May 1989 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.270.1996.TREATIES-51 of 5 September 1996 (procès-verbal concerning modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 40²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria ¹⁷	[3 Jul 1985]	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Belarus	3 May 1995	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Spain	4 Dec 1996
France ²⁸	1 Sep 1979	Switzerland ¹⁸	[9 Feb 1983]
Germany ⁴	14 Apr 1983	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	26 Feb 1990
Hungary	26 Jan 1984	Yugoslavia	4 Dec 1987
Italy ²⁸	1 Sep 1979		
Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984		
Netherlands	22 Apr 1985		

16. 41) Regulation No. 41. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise

1 June 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1980, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1980, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 19.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1181, p. 303; and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.40/Amend.1 and vol. 1364, p. 371 (amendments series 01); depositary notification C.N.381.1993.TREATIES-34 of 1 November 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/380 (amendments series 02); and C.N.701.1999.TREATIES-1 of 5 August 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP/29/683 (amendments series 03).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 41²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Finland	6 May 1988	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Greece	21 Aug 1996	Spain ²⁸	1 Jun 1980
Hungary	26 Jan 1984	Yugoslavia	31 Jan 1985
Italy ²⁸	1 Jun 1980		

16. 42) Regulation No. 42. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc)

1 June 1980

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1980, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1980, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1181, p. 314 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.41 and Corr.1.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 42²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Belgium.....	17 Aug 1982	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Denmark.....	23 Jan 1981	Romania.....	5 Dec 1983
Finland.....	11 Feb 1991	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Germany ⁴	26 Apr 1983	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Hungary.....	20 Jan 1993	Spain ²⁸	1 Jun 1980
Italy ²⁸	1 Jun 1980	Sweden.....	29 Aug 1980
Luxembourg.....	2 Mar 1984		

16. 43) Regulation No. 43. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials

15 February 1981

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 February 1981, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 February 1981, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 29.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1214, p. 295 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.42; vol. 1291, p. 281 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP.29/89; vol. 1423, p. 261 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/122, Corr.1 (French only), and Corr.2; and vol. 1458, p. 241 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/i56 (supplement 3); C.N.636.1999.TREATIES-1 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/671 (supplement 4); and C.N.1191.1999.TREATIES-2 of 6 January 2000 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/697 (supplement 5).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 43²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	28 Mar 1984	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1983
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands	22 Apr 1985
Belgium	7 Jan 1981	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Portugal	21 Jun 1990
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	1 May 1998
Estonia	29 Oct 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland ¹⁹	27 Jul 1981	Spain	2 Sep 1983
France ²⁸	15 Feb 1981	Sweden	19 Jun 1981
Germany ^{4,28}	15 Feb 1981	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 Feb 1981
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	23 Oct 1985
Hungary	26 Jan 1984		
Italy	14 Sep 1981		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 44) Regulation No. 44. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("child restraint system")

1 February 1981

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 February 1981, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 February 1981, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 22.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1213, p. 204 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.43; and Amend.1 (amendment series 01); depositary notification C.N.398.1983.TREATIES-61 of 26 January 1984 (procès-verbal of rectification); vol. 1423, p. 272 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/134 (amendments series 02); vol. 1485, p. 358 and doc. TRANS/ SCI/WP29/177 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); vol. 1525, p. 239 and doc. TRANS/ SCI/WP29/210 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); vol. 1585, p. 438 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/259 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02); C.N.232.1992.TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); C.N.244.1993.TREATIES-25 of 26 August 1993 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/360 (supplement 4 to amendments series 02); C.N.46.1995.TREATIES-14 of 12 April 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/401 (amendments series 03); C.N.204.1995.TREATIES-33 of 7 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.227.1997.TREATIES-44 of 20 June 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.300.TREATIES-68 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/561 (supplement 1 to amendments series 03); C.N.44.1998.TREATIES-25 of 9 March 1998 (modifications); and C.N.377.1999.TREATIES-1 of 18 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/650 (supplement 2 to amendments series 03).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 44²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	29 May 1987	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Feb 1981
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Denmark	25 Mar 1981	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Estonia	24 Oct 1997	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	16 May 1996
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Spain	2 Feb 1996
France	3 Nov 1991	Sweden	14 Apr 1981
Germany ⁴	23 Jan 1984	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	15 Sep 1988	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Feb 1981
Italy	30 Nov 1988		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 45) Regulation No. 45. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners

1 July 1981

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1981, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1981, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 19.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1237, p. 417 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.44, depositary notification CN.213.1985. TREATIES-23 of 10 October 1985 (procès-verbal of rectification of English and French texts); C.N.189. 1987. TREATIES-34 of 9 September 1987 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/182 (amendments series 01); vol. 1589, p. 425 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/260 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01); C.N.291.1990.TREATIES-48 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/275 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01); vol. 1605, p. 407 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.351.1995.TREATIES-70 of 13 November 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.245.1997.TREATIES-51 of 3 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/545 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 45²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation.....	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland ²⁸	1 Jul 1981	Slovenia	16 May 1996
France.....	7 Sep 1983	Spain.....	1 Aug 1983
Germany ⁴	19 Aug 1985	Sweden ²⁸	1 Jul 1981
Hungary	20 Jan 1993	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	5 Dec 1985
Italy.....	17 Mar 1982		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg.....	2 Aug 1985		

16. 46) Regulation No. 46. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors

1 September 1981

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 September 1981, in accordance with article 1 (5).

REGISTRATION: 1 September 1981, No. 4789.

STATUS: Parties: 24.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, 1248, p. 376 and vol. 1374, p. 434 et doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.45, and Amend.1 (supplement 1); vol. 1483, p. 286 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/163 and Amend.1 and 2 (amendments series 01); vol. 1505, p. 290 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/188 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01)²²; and depositary notification C.N.132.1988. TREATIES-33 of 18 July 1988 (procès-verbal of rectification concerning modifications); C.N.232.1992.TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications - French only); vol. 1823, p. 342 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/386 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01)¹⁹; C.N.35.1996.TREATIES-5 of 27 February 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/300 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01)¹⁹; and C.N.246.1997.TREATIES-52 of 3 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/546 (supplement 4 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 46²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	24 May 1990	Luxembourg	2 Aug 1983
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands	5 Oct 1987
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Poland	4 Apr 1990
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	5 Dec 1983
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ²⁹	6 Jan 1988
Finland	11 Jun 1982	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
France ²⁶	1 Sep 1981	Slovenia	2 Aug 1994
Germany ⁴	19 Feb 1986	Spain	23 Jan 1989
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Sweden	26 Jul 1982
Hungary	26 Jan 1984	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Italy ²⁸	1 Sep 1981		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 47) Regulation No. 47. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine

1 November 1981

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1981, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1981, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1255, p. 158.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 47²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
France	16 Apr 1982	Spain	8 Apr 1998
Germany ^{4,28}	1 Nov 1981	Switzerland ¹⁸	[9 Feb 1983]
Hungary	26 Jan 1984	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Italy	17 Mar 1982	Yugoslavia	31 Jan 1985
Luxembourg	5 Aug 1987		
Netherlands ²⁸	1 Nov 1981		
Norway	23 Dec 1987		

**16. 48) Regulation No. 48. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices**

1 January 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

1 January 1982, in accordance with article 1 (5).

1 January 1982, No. 4789.

Parties: 28.

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1259, p. 351; vol. 1465, p. 287 (supplement 1 to the original); vol. 1590, p. 462 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/261 (supplement 2 to the original)²¹; depositary notification C.N.217.1993.TREATIES-11 of 9 September 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/371 (amendments series 01); C.N.453.1993.TREATIES-52 of 9 February 1994 (procès-verbal concerning certain modifications); vol. 1832, p. 258 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1902, p. 401 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/431 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01)²²; C.N.181.1995.TREATIES-29 of 20 July 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.214.1995.TREATIES-43 of 7 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.352.1995.TREATIES-71 of 13 November 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.24.1997.TREATIES-15 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/525 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01); C.N.247.1997.TREATIES-53 of 3 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/547 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01); C.N.72.1998.TREATIES-31 of 9 March 1998 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N. 369.TREATIES-88 of 7 September 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/624 (amendments series 02); C.N.373.1999.TREATIES-2 of 18 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/651 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); and C.N.1190.TREATIES-4 of 6 January 2000 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/698 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 48²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Aug 1985
Belgium.....	17 Aug 1982	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Bulgaria.....	22 Nov 1999	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	5 Dec 1983
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Estonia.....	29 Oct 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	18 Feb 1994	Spain ²⁸	1 Jan 1982
France.....	19 Dec 1986	Sweden.....	3 Jun 1997
Germany ^{4,28}	11 Apr 1983	Turkey.....	13 May 1999
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	21 Feb 1985
Hungary.....	26 Jan 1984	Yugoslavia.....	31 Jan 1985
Italy ²²	27 Jan 1987		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

**16. 49) Regulation No. 49. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of
compression ignition (C.I.) and vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to
the emissions of pollutants by the engine**

15 April 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1982, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 April 1982, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1273, p. 294 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.48; depositary notification C.N.27.1983.TREATIES-3 of 2 March 1983 (procès-verbal of rectification of English and French texts); vol. 1565, p. 396 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/242 (amendments series 01); C.N.203.1992.TREATIES-22 of 30 July 1992 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/340 (amendments series 02); C.N.232.1992.TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.353.1995.TREATIES-72 of 13 November 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.439.1995.TREATIES-87 of 18 December 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/473 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); C.N.38.1996.TREATIES-8 of 28 February 1996 et doc. TRANS/WP.29/483 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02); C.N.426.1997.TREATIES-96 of 21 November 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.271.1999.TREATIES-1 of 12 April 1999 (modifications); and C.N.272.1999.TREATIES-2 of 12 April 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 49²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984
Belgium	17 Aug 1982	Netherlands	29 Aug 1983
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Czech Republic ^{2,28}	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	29 Oct 1998	Slovakia ^{2,28}	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	23 Mar 1989	Spain	4 Dec 1996
France ²⁸	14 Jan 1982	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	16 Oct 1985	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 May 1987
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	6 Nov 1984
Hungary	26 Jan 1984		
Italy	21 Jan 1985		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 50) Regulation No. 50. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for mopeds, motor cycles and vehicles treated as such

1 June 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1982, in accordance with 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1982, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 25.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.49; depositary notification C.N.158.1985. TREATIES-18 of 22 July 1985 (procès-verbal of rectification of English and French texts); C.N.276.1990.TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/269 (supplement 1 to the original); vol. 1689, p.358 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/295 (supplement 2); and C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 50²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Jun 1982
Belgium.....	6 May 1983	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania.....	5 Dec 1983
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain.....	10 Apr 1992
Finland.....	14 Jul 1988	Sweden.....	26 Jul 1982
France.....	19 Dec 1986	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	6 Aug 1986	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	17 Dec 1982
Hungary.....	15 Sep 1988	Yugoslavia.....	6 Mar 1985
Italy ²⁹	1 Jun 1982		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990		

16. 51) Regulation No. 51. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions

15 July 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 July 1982, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 July 1982, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 27.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1284, p. 316 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.50, and Amend.1 (revised text incorporating amendments series 01) and vol. 1374, p. 434 (amendments series 01 only); vol. 1502, p. 342 and doc. TRANS/SCI/WP29/R.337 and Amend.1 (amendments); vol. 1504, p. 400 (procès-verbal of rectification concerning modifications); C.N.38.1991.TREATIES-2 of 12 April 1991 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/276 and Corr.1 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01); C.N.313.1994.TREATIES-34 of 18 November 1994 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/413 and Corr.1 (amendments series 02); C.N.387.1995.TREATIES-78 of 5 December 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/464 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); C.N.25.1997.TREATIES-16 of 26 February 1997 (modifications); C.N.424.1997.TREATIES-94 of 27 October 1997 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/570 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01); C.N.303.1998.TREATIES-70 of 6 August 1998 and doc.TRANS/WP.29/626 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02) and C.N.372.1999.TREATIES-1 of 17 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/654 (supplement 3 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 51²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	2 Mar 1984
Belgium ²⁸	15 Jul 1982	Netherlands	22 Apr 1985
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Estonia	29 Oct 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenja	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	6 May 1988	Spain ²⁸	15 Jul 1982
France	19 Dec 1986	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17 Jun 1993
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Yugoslavia	6 Nov 1984
Hungary	26 Jan 1984		
Italy	7 Mar 1983		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 52) Regulation No. 52. Uniform provisions concerning the construction of small capacity public service vehicles

1 November 1982

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1982, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1982, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 15.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1293, p. 204 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.51; depositary notification C.N.49.1995.TREATIES-15 of 12 April 1995 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/335 (amendments series 01); and C.N.248.1997.TREATIES-54 of 3 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/548 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 52²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Belgium.....	6 May 1983	Russian Federation ^{2b}	6 Jan 1988
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia.....	29 Oct 1998	Slovenia.....	2 Dec 1996
Finland.....	30 Oct 1995	Spain.....	22 Nov 1993
France ²⁸	1 Nov 1982	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 Oct 1997
Germany ^{4,28}	1 Nov 1982		
Hungary.....	20 Jan 1993		
Luxembourg.....	22 Nov 1993		

16. 53) Regulation No. 53. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

1 February 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 February 1983, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 February 1983, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 23.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1299, p. 306 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.52; vol. 1580, p. 511 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/262 (supplement 1 to the original version); depositary notification C.N.339.1994.TREATIES-44 of 16 January 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/414 (supplement 2 to the original version); C.N.324.1998-TREATIES-75 of 7 August 1998 and doc.TRANS/WP.29/627 (amendments series 01); and C.N.379.1999.TREATIES-3 of 18 May 1999 and doc TRANS/WP.29/655 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 53²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Belgium	6 May 1983	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	7 Mar 1996
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ²⁹	6 Jan 1988
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	14 Jul 1988	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
France.....	9 Jun 1994	Sweden.....	29 Oct 1983
Germany ^{4,28}	6 Aug 1986	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	5 Jul 1995
Hungary	26 Jan 1984	Yugoslavia	31 Jan 1985
Italy ²⁸	1 Feb 1983		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990		

16. 54) Regulation No. 54. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers

1 March 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE:
REGISTRATION:
STATUS:
TEXT:

1 March 1983, in accordance with 1 (5).

1 March 1983, No. 4789.

Parties: 31.

Doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.53; vol. 1495, p. 407 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/ WP29/181 (supplement 1 to the original version); depositary notification C.N.44.1988.TREATIES-16 of 28 April 1988 (procès-verbal of rectification concerning modifications); vol. 1543, p. 286 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/225 (supplement 2 to the original version); vol. 1647, p. 403 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/286 (supplement 3 to the original); C.N.90.1992.TREATIES-8 of 15 June 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1702, p. 271 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/316 (supplement 4 to the original); C.N.398.1993.TREATIES-37 of 10 January 1994 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/361 (supplement 5 to the original); C.N.314.1994.TREATIES-35 of 18 November 1994 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/402 (supplement 6 to the original); C.N.11.1995.TREATIES-8 of 15 March 1995 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/415 (supplement 7 to the original); C.N.177.1996.TREATIES-28 of 26 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/499 (supplement 8 to the original); C.N.269.1996.TREATIES-50 of 22 August 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/507 (supplement 9 to the original); C.N.437.1997.TREATIES-106 of 24 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/577 (supplement 10 to the original); and C.N.438.1997.TREATIES-107 of 14 November 1997 (modifications); and C.N.325.1998-TREATIES-76 of 7 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/628 (supplement 11 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 54²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	5 Jul 1983	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Mar 1983
Belarus	3 May 1995	Norway	23 Dec 1987
Belgium	6 May 1983	Poland	7 Apr 1992
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Portugal	12 Jun 1989
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Romania	4 Feb 1985
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation ..	19 Dec 1986
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Estonia	26 May 1999	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Spain	10 Jun 1987
Finland	13 May 1987	Sweden	8 Aug 1983
France ²⁸	1 Mar 1983	Switzerland	5 Aug 1988
Germany ⁴	20 Mar 1986	Turkey	23 Sep 1998
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	16 May 1983
Hungary	26 Jan 1984	Yugoslavia	6 Nov 1984
Italy	6 Feb 1984		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	2 Mar 1983		

16. 55) Regulation No. 55. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles

1 March 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1983, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1983, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 21.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1301, p. 275 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.54; and depositary notification C.N.152.1993.TREATIES-5 of 12 July 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/317 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 55²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Mar 1983
Belgium	6 May 1983	Poland	7 Apr 1992
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania	5 Dec 1983
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Russian Federation ²⁹	6 Jan 1988
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Estonia	26 May 1999	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Finland	11 Feb 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Greece	21 Aug 1996	Yugoslavia	29 Nov 1989
Hungary	15 Sep 1988		
Italy ²⁸	1 Mar 1983		
Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996		

16. 56) Regulation No. 56. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such

15 June 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 June 1983, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 June 1983, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 24.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1317, p. 286 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.55; vol. 1483, p. 278 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/161 (supplement 1 to the original); depositary notification C.N.78.1989.TREATIES-16 of 10 May 1989 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.95.1992.TREATIES-10 of 16 June 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.250.1994.TREATIES-22 of 10 October 1994 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/403 (supplement 2 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 56²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	15 Jun 1983
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania	7 Mar 1996
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ^{2,3}	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	14 Jul 1988	Spain	9 Mar 1993
France.....	20 Aug 1986	Sweden	8 Aug 1983
Germany ⁴	6 Aug 1986	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary.....	15 Sep 1988	United Kingdom of Great Britain and	
Italy ^{2,8}	15 Jun 1983	Northern Ireland ..	26 Feb 1990
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998	Yugoslavia.....	31 Jan 1985
Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990		

16. 57) Regulation No. 57. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such

15 June 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 June 1983, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 June 1983, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 24.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1317, p. 286 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.56; vol. 1525, p. 239 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/199 (amendments series 01); vol. 1693, p. 92 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/306 and 311 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01); depositary notification C.N.251.1994.TREATIES-23 of 10 October 1994 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/404 and Corr.1 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01); vol. 1880, p. 631 (procès-verbal concerning modifications) and C.N.424.1997.TREATIES-94 of 27 October 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/570 (supplement 3 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 57²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	15 Jun 1983
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania	7 Mar 1996
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ^{2,3}	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland	14 Jul 1988	Spain	4 Dec 1996
France	20 Aug 1986	Sweden	29 Oct 1983
Germany ⁴	6 Aug 1986	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	15 Sep 1988	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Italy ²⁸	15 Jun 1983	Yugoslavia	31 Jan 1985
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	29 Jun 1990		

16. 58) Regulation No. 58. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a RUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP)

1 July 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1983, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1983, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 28.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1351, p. 412 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS 505/Rev.1/Add.57; and vol. 1526, p. 346 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/228 (amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 58²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	22 Nov 1993
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands	3 Mar 1988
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Bulgaria.....	22 Nov 1999	Poland	7 Apr 1992
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	4 Feb 1985
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ²⁹	6 Jan 1988
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland ²⁸	11 Feb 1991	Sweden	29 Oct 1983
France	1 Jul 1983	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	Turkey	9 Dec 1999
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Hungary.....	15 Sep 1988	Yugoslavia.....	16 Nov 1987
Italy ²⁸	1 Jul 1983		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 59) Regulation No. 59. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems

1 October 1983

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 October 1983, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1983, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 23.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1333, p. 321; and depositary notification C.N.193.1989.TREATIES-31 of 28 August 1989 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.489(supplement 1 to the original version); and vol.1844, p. 295 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/390 (supplement 2 to the original version).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 59²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands	22 Apr 1985
Belgium ²⁸	1 Oct 1983	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	7 Mar 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	6 May 1988	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
France ²⁸	1 Oct 1983	Slovenia	16 May 1996
Germany	2 Jul 1997	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17 Jun 1993
Hungary	15 Sep 1988	Yugoslavia	18 May 1993
Italy	6 Feb 1984		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	2 Aug 1985		

16. 60) Regulation No. 60. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators

1 July 1984

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1984, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1984, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 19.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1361, p. 324 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.59; and depositary notification C.N.347.1994.TREATIES-47 of 16 January 1995 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP.29/301 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 60²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Czech Republic ^{2,28}	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Romania.....	7 Mar 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Finland.....	11 Feb 1991	Slovakia ^{2,28}	28 May 1993 d
France.....	9 Jun 1994	Sweden.....	2 Jul 1984
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	26 Feb 1990
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997		
Italy ²⁸	1 Jul 1984		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 61) Regulation No. 61. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel

15 July 1984

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 July 1984, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 July 1984, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 16.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1363, p. 242 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.60.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 61²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands	22 Apr 1985
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	4 Feb 1985
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation	19 Dec 1986
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
France ^{2g}	15 Jul 1984	Sweden	30 Oct 1984
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Hungary	7 Jun 1995		
Italy ^{2g}	15 Jul 1984		

16. 62) Regulation No. 62. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use

1 September 1984

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 September 1984, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 September 1984, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 19.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1367, p. 244 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.61and ; and depositary notification C.N.165.1987. TREATIES-25 of 24 August 1987 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/WP29/175 (supplement 1 to the original version).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 62²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Norway.....	23 Dec 1987
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Romania.....	7 Jul 1998
Finland.....	11 Feb 1991	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
France ²⁸	1 Sep 1984	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	Sweden.....	30 Oct 1984
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	26 Feb 1990
Italy ²⁸	1 Sep 1984		
Japan.....	31 Jan 2000		

**16. 63) Regulation No. 63. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds
with regard to noise**

15 August 1985

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 August 1985, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 August 1985, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.62; and depositary notification
 C.N.709.1999.TREATIES-1 of 6 August 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 63²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	29 Jun 1990
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Czech Republic ^{2,28}	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ²⁹	6 Jan 1988
Finland	6 May 1988	Slovakia ^{2,28}	28 May 1993 d
France	20 Aug 1986	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Hungary	15 Sep 1988	Yugoslavia	16 Nov 1987
Italy ²⁸	15 Aug 1985		

**16. 64) Regulation No. 64. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
equipped with temporary-use spare wheels/tyres**

1 October 1985

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 October 1985.
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1985, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 21.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1408, p. 274 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.63; and depositary notification vol. 1545, p. 308 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/231 (supplement 1 to the original version).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 64²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession (d), Application of regulation</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Succession (d), Application of regulation</i>
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Oct 1985
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Romania	26 Jul 1994
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Finland.....	13 May 1987	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
France	3 Jan 1995	Slovenia.....	2 Dec 1996
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	Spain	30 Mar 1992
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Sweden	30 Dec 1985
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Oct 1985
Italy	30 Jan 1986		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	22 Nov 1993		

16. 65) Regulation No. 65. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for motor vehicles

15 June 1986

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 June 1986, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 June 1986, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 18.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1428, p. 335 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.64, Amend.1, and Amend.1/Corr.1; depositary notification C.N.468.1992.TREATIES-57 of 24 March 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/352 (supplement 1 to the original version); and C.N.226.1996.TREATIES-43 of 23 July 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/500 (supplement 2 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 65²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Czech Republic	27 Mar 1995	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	14 Jul 1988	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
France ²⁸	15 Jun 1986	Slovenia	2 Dec 1996
Germany	4 May 1994	Spain	30 Mar 1992
Hungary	15 Sep 1988	Sweden	12 Sep 1988
Italy	19 Jul 1991	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Netherlands ²⁸	15 Jun 1986		
Norway	23 Dec 1987		

16. 66) Regulation No. 66. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure

1 December 1986

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1986, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1986, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1443, p. 314 et doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.65; and depositary notification C.N.26.1997.TREATIES-17 of 3 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/527 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 66²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Norway.....	25 Mar 1993
Czech Republic.....	27 Mar 1995	Romania.....	26 Jul 1994
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Russian Federation ²⁹	6 Jan 1988
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
Finland.....	30 Oct 1995	Slovenia.....	2 Dec 1996
France.....	18 Oct 1994	Spain.....	7 Apr 1992
Germany ⁴	17 May 1988	Sweden.....	23 Jul 1990
Hungary ²⁸	1 Dec 1986	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Dec 1986
Luxembourg.....	22 Nov 1993		
Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988		

16. 67) Regulation No. 67. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of specific equipment of motor vehicles using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system

1 June 1987

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 June 1987, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 June 1987, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 16.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1463, p. 223 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.66; and depositary notification C.N.197.1993.TREATIES-16 of 9 September 1993 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/362 (supplement 1 to the original); C.N.358.1999.TREATIES-1 of 13 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/656 and Corr.1 (supplement 2 to the original); and C.N.1233.1999.TREATIES-1 of 21 January 2000 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/699 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 67²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Jun 1987
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Romania	26 Jul 1994
France	25 Aug 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Hungary	17 Sep 1992	Slovenia	2 Dec 1996
Italy ²⁸	1 Jun 1987	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996		

16. 68) Regulation No. 68. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed

1 May 1987

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 May 1987, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 May 1987, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 15.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.67; and C.N.144.1996.TREATIES-22 of 30 May 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/475 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 68²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	3 Mar 1988
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Romania.....	7 Mar 1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Finland.....	11 Feb 1991	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
France ²⁸	1 May 1987	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	26 Feb 1990
Germany ⁴	18 Apr 1989	Yugoslavia.....	21 May 1991
Hungary.....	7 Nov 1990		
Italy ²⁸	1 May 1987		
Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990		

16. 69) Regulation No. 69. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers

15 May 1987

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 May 1987, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 May 1987, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 23.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1463, p. 190 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.68; depositary notification C.N.93.1997.TREATIES-28 of 27 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/528 (amendments series 01); and C.N.226.1997.TREATIES-43 of 20 June 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 69²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria	18 Jun 1996	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Belgium ²⁸	15 May 1987	Romania	7 Mar 1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Croatia	17 Mar 1994 d	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Czech Republic	10 Apr 1996	Slovenia	3 Nov 1992 d
Denmark	20 Jul 1987	Sweden	12 Sep 1988
Estonia	24 Oct 1997	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Turkey	29 Oct 1998
Finland	14 Jul 1988	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Germany	9 Aug 1993	Yugoslavia	19 Jun 1990
Hungary	9 Jul 1997		
Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996		
Netherlands ²⁸	15 May 1987		

16. 70) Regulation No. 70. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles

15 May 1987

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 May 1987, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 May 1987, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1463, p. 206 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.69; depositary notification C.N.94.1997.TREATIES-29 of 27 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/529 (amendments series 01); C.N.225.1997.TREATIES-42 of 20 June 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.249.1997.TREATIES-55 of 3 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/549 (supplement 1 to amendment series 01); and C.N.70.1998.TREATIES-29 of 9 March 1998 (modifications); and C.N.327.1998.TREATIES-78 of 7 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/361 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 70²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	18 Jun 1996	Luxembourg.....	27 Sep 1996
Belgium ²⁸	15 May 1987	Netherlands ²⁸	15 May 1987
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	7 Mar 1996
Czech Republic ²	10 Apr 1996 d	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Denmark.....	7 Jun 1990	Slovakia ²	15 Nov 1996
Estonia.....	24 Oct 1997	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Sweden.....	12 Sep 1988
Finland.....	18 Feb 1994	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
France.....	29 Apr 1996	Turkey.....	29 Oct 1998
Germany.....	28 Jul 1993	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	19 Jan 1990
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997	Yugoslavia.....	19 Jun 1990
Italy.....	22 Jun 1988		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 71) Regulation No. 71. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision

1 August 1987

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1987, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1987, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1477, p. 242 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.70.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 71²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands	3 Mar 1988
Czech Republic	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway	25 Mar 1993
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Poland	7 Apr 1992
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Romania	7 Mar 1996
France ²⁸	1 Aug 1987	Russian Federation	5 Nov 1991
Germany	21 Jun 1996	Slovakia	28 May 1993 d
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Italy ²⁸	1 Aug 1987		

16. 72) Regulation No. 72. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing beam and a driving beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS1 lamps)

15 February 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 February 1988, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 February 1988, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties 17.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505-Rev.1/Add.71; depositary notification C.N.77.1989. TREATIES-15 of 10 May 1989 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1693, p. 92 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/306 and 312 (supplement 1 to the original); C.N.186.1995.TREATIES-32 of 27 July 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.425.TREATIES-95 of 28 January 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/571 (supplement 2 to amendment series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 72²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Romania	7 Mar 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Finland	14 Jul 1988	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Germany	18 Feb 1994	Slovenia	2 Dec 1996
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Italy ²⁸	15 Feb 1988	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Latvia	19 Nov 1998	United Kingdom of Great Britain and	
Luxembourg	29 Jun 1990	Northern Ireland ..	26 Feb 1990
Netherlands ²⁸	15 Feb 1988		
Norway	6 Jan 1999		

16. 73) Regulation No. 73. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of goods vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers with regard to their lateral protection

1 January 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1988, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1988, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 24.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1489, p. 182 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.72.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 73²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	22 Nov 1993
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Jan 1988
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Slovenia	16 May 1996
France	24 May 1988	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Germany ⁴	22 Dec 1989	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Jan 1988
Hungary	20 Jan 1993	Yugoslavia	18 May 1993
Italy	4 May 1989		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 74) Regulation No. 74. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

15 June 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 June 1988, in accordance with article 1 (5).

REGISTRATION: 15 June 1988, No. 4789.

STATUS: Parties: 15.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, p. 271 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.73 and Amend.1; vol. 1696, p. 159 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/270 and Corr.1 (supplement 1 to the original); depositary notification C.N.340.1994.TREATIES-45 of 9 January 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/416 (supplement 2 to the original); C.N.367.1998.TREATIES-92 of 8 September 1998 and TRANS/WP.29/632 and Corr.1 (amendments series 01); and C.N.375.1999.TREATIES-3 of 18 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/657 (supplement 1 to amendments serie 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 74²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	5 May 1992
Belgium.....	4 Sep 1997	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Czech Republic ^{2,28}	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....	7 Mar 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Finland ²⁸	15 Jun 1988	Slovakia ^{2,28}	28 May 1993 d
Hungary.....	7 Nov 1990	Slovenia.....	16 May 1996
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998	Sweden.....	3 Jun 1997
Luxembourg.....	27 Sep 1996		

16. 75) Regulation No. 75. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds

1 April 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1988, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1988, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1500, p. 326 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.74; and depositary notification C.N.384.1993.TREATIES-36 of 1 October 1993 and docs. TRANS/SC1/WP29/363 and Corr.1 (supplement 1 to the original)²³ and 372 and Corr.1 (French only) (supplement 2 to the original)²³; vol. 1830, p. 277 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/388 (supplement 3 to the original)²³; C.N.248.1994.TREATIES-21 of 2 September 1994 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/405 (supplement 4 to the original); and C.N.280.1995.TREATIES-66 of 26 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/465 (supplement 5 to the original); C.N.178.1996.TREATIES-29 of 26 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/501 (supplement 6 to the original); C.N.255.1996.TREATIES-49 of 23 August 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/508 (supplement 7 to the original); C.N.431.1997.TREATIES-101 of 7 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/579 (supplement 8 to the original); C.N.432.1997.TREATIES-102 of 7 November 1997 (procès-verbal concerning modifications) and C.N.328.1998.TREATIES-79 of 7 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/633 (supplement 9 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 75²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands	28 Nov 1988
Czech Republic ^{2,28}	2 Jun 1993 d	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	7 Mar 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Slovakia ^{2,28}	28 May 1993 d
France	7 Apr 1992	Slovenia	16 May 1996
Germany	21 Jun 1991	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	Turkey	23 Sep 1998
Italy ²⁶	1 Apr 1988	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 Sep 1989
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	29 Jun 1990		

16. 76) Regulation No. 76. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving beam and a passing beam

1 July 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 July 1988, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 July 1988, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 13.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1509, p. 373 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.75 and Corr.1; and depositary notification C.N.95.1992.TREATIES-10 of 16 June 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 76²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
Finland.....	14 Jul 1988	Slovenia.....	16 May 1996
Germany ^{4,28}	14 Jan 1991	Sweden ²⁸	1 Jul 1988
Hungary.....	7 Nov 1990	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Luxembourg.....	24 Mar 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	26 Feb 1990
Netherlands.....	5 May 1992		
Romania.....	7 Mar 1996		
Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996		

16. 77) Regulation No. 77. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles

30 September 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 30 September 1988, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 30 September 1988, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 21.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1514, p. 329 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.76 and Amend.1; depositary notification C.N.276.1990.TREATIES-44 of 5 December 1990 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/272 (supplement 1 to the original); vol. 1689, p. 362 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/296 (supplement 2 to the original); C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.238.1995.TREATIES-57 of 11 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/452 (supplement 3 to the original); and C.N.95.1997.TREATIES-30 of 27 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/530 (supplement 4 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 77²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	30 Sep 1988
Belgium	20 Oct 1989	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	26 Jul 1994
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
France ²⁸	30 Sep 1988	Slovenia	16 May 1996
Germany	21 Jun 1996	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	7 Nov 1990	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 Feb 1990
Italy	19 Jul 1991		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	22 Nov 1993		

**16. 78) Regulation No. 78. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
of category L with regard to braking**

15 October 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1988, in accordance with article (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1988, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 25.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1515, p. 281 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.77; vol. 1583, p. 313 and doc. /ECE/324-E/E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.77/Amend.1 (amendments series 01); depositary notification C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.208.1994.TREATIES-16 of 8 August 1994 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/381 and Corr.1 (amendments series 02); vol.1861, p.450 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/406 (supplement 1 to amendments series 02); and C.N.253.1996.TREATIES-47 of 22 August 1996 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP.29/514 (supplement 2 to amendments series 02).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 78²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	28 Nov 1988
Belgium.....	20 Oct 1989	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland.....	14 Sep 1992
Croatia.....	17 Mar 1994 d	Romania.....	7 Mar 1996
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovenia.....	3 Nov 1992 d
Finland.....	11 Feb 1991	Spain.....	30 Mar 1992
France ²⁸	15 Oct 1988	Sweden.....	17 Jun 1993
Germany ⁴	14 Jan 1991	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	22 Jun 1990
Hungary.....	7 Nov 1990	Yugoslavia.....	21 Feb 1989
Italy ²⁶	15 Oct 1988		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990		

**16. 79) Regulation No. 79. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to steering equipment**

1 December 1988

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 December 1988, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 December 1988, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 23.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1519, p. 288, and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.404 and Amend.1 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.408; vol. 1558, p. 376 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/246 (amendments series 01); depositary notification C.N.224.1990.TREATIES-34 of 9 November 1990 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.70.1994.TREATIES-11 of 5 July 1994 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/320 (supplement 2 to the original)*; C.N.13.1995.TREATIES-10 of 14 March 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/417 and Corr.1 (supplement 1 to the original)*; C.N.354.1995.TREATIES-73 of 13 November 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); and C.N.304.1998.TREATIES-72 of 7 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/634 (supplement 3 to the original).¹

*[As indicated in the document of the Economic and Social Council (doc. TRANS/WP.29/343/Rev.3). The lack of numerical order in the sequence of supplements is due to circumstances pertaining to the establishment of the relevant documentation by the ECE.]

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 79²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands.....	5 May 1992
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Norway.....	25 Mar 1993
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation.....	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Slovenia	16 May 1996
France ²⁸	1 Dec 1988	Sweden	17 Jun 1993
Germany.....	11 Dec 1991	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	Turkey	9 Dec 1999
Hungary	7 Nov 1990	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Dec 1988
Italy.....	4 May 1989		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990		

16. 80) Regulation No. 80. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages

23 February 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 February 1989, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 23 February 1989, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 18.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1524, p. 291 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.79; depositary notification C.N.319.1997.TREATIES-72 of 8 August 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/562 (amendments series 01); and C.N.305.1998-TREATIES-71 of 6 August 1998 (procès-verbal concerning modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 80²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁹	28 Nov 1988
Czech Republic	10 Apr 1996 d	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Estonia	29 Oct 1998	Romania	26 Jul 1994
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	18 Feb 1994	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
France ²⁸	23 Feb 1989	Spain	26 Jan 1994
Germany ⁴	22 Dec 1989	Sweden	23 Jul 1990
Hungary	7 Nov 1990	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	23 Feb 1989
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	22 Nov 1993		

16. 81) Regulation No. 81. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars

1 March 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 March 1989, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 March 1989, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 19.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1525, p. 253 and doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE/ TRANS/505/Rev.1/ Add.80; and depositary notification C.N.250.1997.TREATIES-56 of 3 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/551 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 81²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Latvia	19 Nov 1998
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Luxembourg	29 Jun 1990
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Netherlands	5 May 1992
Estonia	26 May 1999	Norway	6 Jan 1999
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Romania	7 Mar 1996
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
France ²⁸	1 Mar 1989	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Germany	2 Feb 1994	Slovenia	16 May 1996
Hungary	7 Jun 1995	Sweden	23 Jul 1990
Italy ²⁸	1 Mar 1989		

16. 82) Regulation No. 82. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS2)

17 March 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 17 March 1989, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 17 March 1989, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1526, p. 333 et doc. E/ECE/324-E/ECE TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.81.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 82²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Romania	7 Mar 1996
Belgium.....	8 Jun 1990	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
Finland.....	11 Feb 1991	Slovenia.....	2 Dec 1996
Germany.....	21 Jun 1996	Sweden ²⁸	17 Mar 1989
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997	Switzerland.....	4 Dec 1995
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	5 Jul 1995
Luxembourg.....	29 Jun 1990		
Netherlands ²⁸	17 Mar 1989		
Norway.....	6 Jan 1999		

**16. 83) Regulation No. 83. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements**

5 November 1989

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 5 November 1989, in accordance with 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 5 November 1989, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1548, p. 239 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.486 and Corr.1; depositary notification C.N.205.1992.TREATIES-23 of 30 July 1992 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/339 (amendments series 01); C.N.232.1992. TREATIES-32 of 11 September 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); vol. 1832, p. 259 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.384.1994.TREATIES-51 of 2 February 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/419 (proposal of amendments series 02); C.N.145.1996.TREATIES-23 of 7 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/477 (amendments series 03); C.N.439.1997.TREATIES-108 of 14 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/581 and Corr.1 (supplement 1 to amendment series 03); C.N.361.1999.TREATIES-2 of 13 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/658 (amendments series 04); and C.N.710.TREATIES-1 of 6 August 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 83²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus	3 May 1995	Luxembourg	13 Mar 1991
Belgium	8 Jun 1990	Netherlands ²⁸	5 Nov 1989
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Estonia	29 Oct 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	30 Oct 1995	Slovenia	2 Aug 1994
France ²⁸	5 Nov 1989	Spain	24 May 1991
Germany ^{4,28}	5 Nov 1989	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28 Sep 1989
Hungary	7 Nov 1990	Yugoslavia	21 May 1991
Italy	19 Oct 1989		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 84) Regulation No. 84. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption

15 July 1990

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 July 1990, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 July 1990, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 21.²⁴
TEXT: Doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/251.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 84²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	30 Oct 1990	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Belgium.....	18 Mar 1992	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Bulgaria.....	22 Nov 1999	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Czech Republic ^{2,24}	[2 Jun 1993 d]	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland.....	11 Feb 1991	Slovenia.....	2 Aug 1994
France ^{24,28}	[15 Jul 1990]	Spain	22 Nov 1994
Germany	13 Nov 1991	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Greece.....	4 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	5 Mar 1991
Hungary.....	20 Jan 1993	Yugoslavia.....	21 May 1991
Italy ⁸	15 Jul 1990		
Luxembourg	26 Jun 1992		
Netherlands	5 May 1992		

16. 85) Regulation No. 85. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power

15 September 1990

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 September 1990, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 September 1990, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 25.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1578, p. 458 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/252; depositary notification C.N.25.1996.TREATIES-3 of 9 February 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/478 (supplement 1 to the original version); and C.N.440.1997.TREATIES-109 of 14 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29.582 (supplement 2 to the original version).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 85²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	18 Mar 1992	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28 Sep 1998 d	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania	26 Jul 1994
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Finland	11 Feb 1991	Slovenia	2 Aug 1994
France ²⁸	15 Sep 1990	Spain	22 Nov 1994
Germany	16 Apr 1992	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Greece	4 Oct 1995	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Hungary	20 Jan 1993	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 Mar 1991
Italy ²⁸	15 Sep 1990	Yugoslavia	21 May 1991
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	7 Jan 1993		
Netherlands	5 May 1992		

16. 86) Regulation No. 86. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

1 August 1990

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 August 1990, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 August 1990, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 16.
TEXT: Doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/R.284 and Amend.1; and depositary notification C.N.237.1995.TREATIES-56 of 15 September 1995 et doc. TRANS/WP.29/466 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 86²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	3 May 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Aug 1990
Belgium.....	22 Oct 1990	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	Romania.....	26 Jul 1994
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	1 May 1998
Finland ²⁸	1 Aug 1990	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d
Germany.....	3 Jun 1996	Sweden.....	3 Jun 1997
Hungary.....	7 Jun 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	5 Jul 1995
Italy.....	3 Oct 1990		
Luxembourg.....	27 Sep 1996		

**16. 87) Regulation No. 87. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime
running lamps for power-driven vehicles**

1 November 1990

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1990, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1990, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: Doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/263; and depositary notification C.N.115.1992.TREATIES-11 of 1 July 1992 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.235.1995.TREATIES-54 of 15 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/453 (supplement 1 to the original); and C.N.294.1997.TREATIES-62 of 18 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/552 (supplement 2 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 87²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Poland	14 Sep 1992
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	7 Jul 1998
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland ²⁸	1 Nov 1990	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Germany	30 Sep 1994	Slovenia ²⁸	16 May 1996
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	Sweden ²⁸	1 Nov 1990
Latvia	19 Nov 1998	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 Jul 1995
Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996		
Netherlands	5 May 1992		
Norway	25 Mar 1993		

**16. 88) Regulation No. 88. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of
retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles**

10 April 1991

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 April 1991, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 10 April 1991, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 11.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1605, p. 392 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/217 and Corr.1; and
depository notification C.N.190.1993.TREATIES-13 of 27 August 1993 (procès-verbal
concerning certain modifications).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 88²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium ²⁸	10 Apr 1991	Netherlands ²⁸	10 Apr 1991
Denmark	8 Aug 1997	Norway	25 Mar 1993
Finland.....	18 Feb 1994	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
Germany	21 Jun 1996	Sweden	17 Jun 1993
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Luxembourg	1 Oct 1997		

16. 89) Regulation No. 89. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed; II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limitation device (SLD) of an approved type; III. Speed limitation devices (SLD)

1 October 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 October 1992, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1992, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1691, p. 352 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/284.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 89²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Netherlands	17 Jun 1993
Czech Republic	27 Mar 1995	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	26 Jul 1994
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	18 Feb 1994	Slovakia	3 Jul 1995
France	27 Nov 1992	Slovenia	16 May 1996
Germany	2 Feb 1993	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Hungary	7 Jun 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Oct 1992
Italy ²⁸	1 Oct 1992		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 90) Regulation No. 90. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies for power-driven vehicles and their trailers

1 November 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1992, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1992, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1695, p. 328; vol. 1822, p. 198 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/382 (amendments series 01); depositary notification C.N.12.1995.TREATIES-9 of 14 March 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/420 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01); C.N.274.1996.TREATIES-53 of 5 September 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/509 (supplement 2 to amendments series 01); C.N.329.1998.TREATIES-80 of 5 August 1998 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.363.1999.TREATIES-3 of 13 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/659 (supplement 3 to the 01 series.); and C.N.657.1999.TREATIES-1 fo 20 July 1999 (modifications).

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 90²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium.....	4 Sep 1997	Luxembourg.....	12 Apr 1995
Czech Republic.....	27 Mar 1995	Netherlands ²⁸	1 Nov 1992
Denmark.....	1 Feb 1994	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Romania.....	7 Mar 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Finland.....	18 Feb 1994	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
France.....	17 Jun 1993	Slovenia.....	16 May 1996
Germany.....	4 May 1994	Sweden.....	3 Jun 1997
Hungary.....	7 Jun 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Nov 1992
Italy.....	31 Dec 1992		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		

16. 91) Regulation No. 91. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

15 October 1993

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 October 1993, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 October 1993, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 20.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol.1745, p.403 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/337; C.N.236.1995.TREATIES-55 of 15 September 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/454 (supplement 1 to the original); and C.N.97.1997.TREATIES-31 of 21 March 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/531 (supplement 2 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 91²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Netherlands ²⁸	15 Oct 1993
Czech Republic ²⁸	27 Mar 1995	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	7 Mar 1996
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	2 Feb 1994	Slovakia ²⁸	28 May 1993
France	14 Oct 1993	Slovenia	16 May 1996
Germany	4 May 1994	Sweden	15 Oct 1993
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	Switzerland	4 Dec 1995
Italy	21 Sep 1993	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	22 Dec 1993
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	12 Apr 1995		

16. 92) Regulation No. 92. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motor cycles

1 November 1993

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1993, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1993, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 11.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.188.1993.TREATIES-12 of 1 August 1993 and doc. TRANS/ SC1/ WP29/268; and C.N.306.1998.TREATIES-73 of 7 August 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/637 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 92²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Romania	7 Mar 1996
Czech Republic	10 Apr 1996	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
Finland	30 Oct 1995	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	Slovenia	2 Dec 1996
Italy ²⁸	1 Nov 1993	Spain ²⁸	1 Nov 1993
Luxembourg	12 Apr 1995		

16. 93) Regulation No. 93. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPD's); II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type; III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP)

27 February 1994

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 February 1994, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 27 February 1994, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 19.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.376.1993.TREATIES-33 of 15 October 1993 and doc. TRANS/ SCI/ WP29/377.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 93²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996
Bulgaria	22 Nov 1999	Netherlands ²⁸	27 Feb 1994
Czech Republic	10 Apr 1996	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	7 Jul 1998
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	1 May 1998
Finland	30 Oct 1995	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
France	3 Jun 1997	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Germany	23 Jun 1994	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	27 Feb 1994
Hungary	9 Jul 1997		
Italy	30 Nov 1995		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 94) Regulation No. 94. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision

1 October 1995

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 October 1995, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 October 1995, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 13.
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1890, p. 512 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP29/392; depositary notification C.N.36.1996.TREATIES-6 of 12 March 1996 and doc. TRANS/ WP.29/479 and Corr.1 (French only) (supplement 1 to the original version); and C.N.37.1998.TREATIES-22 of 12 February 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/605 (amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 94²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium.....	4 Sep 1997	Romania	7 Jul 1998
Czech Republic	10 Apr 1996	Russian Federation ..	8 Feb 1996
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
Finland.....	30 Oct 1995	Slovenia.....	21 Apr 1998
France ²⁸	1 Oct 1995	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁹	1 Oct 1995
Germany ²⁸	1 Oct 1995		
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997		
Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996		

**16. 95) Regulation No. 95. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles
with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision**

6 July 1995

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 July 1995, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 6 July 1995, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 13.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.10.1995.TREATIES-7 of 15 March 1995 and doc. TRANS/SC1/WP.29/396 and Corr.1; C.N.213.1995.TREATIES-42 of 7 August 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.38.1998.TREATIES-23 of 12 February 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/606 (amendments series 01); and C.N.364.1999.TREATIES-1 of 14 May 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/660 (supplement 1 to amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 95²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Luxembourg	27 Sep 1996
Czech Republic	10 Apr 1996	Romania	7 Jul 1998
Estonia	26 May 1999	Russian Federation	8 Feb 1996
France ²⁸	6 Jul 1995	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
Germany	21 Jun 1996	Slovenia	21 Apr 1998
Hungary	9 Jul 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁹	6 Jul 1995
Italy ²⁸	6 Jul 1995		
Japan	31 Jan 2000		

**16. 96) Regulation No. 96. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of
compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry
tractors with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine**

15 December 1995

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 December 1995, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 December 1995, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 14.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.220.1995.TREATIES-45 of 10 July 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/395 and Corr.1; and C.N.355.1995.TREATIES-74 of 13 November 1995 (procès-verbal concerning modifications); C.N.275.1996.TREATIES-54 of 5 September 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/511 (supplement 1 to the original); and C.N.702.1999.TREATIES-3 of 5 August 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/686 (supplement 2 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 96²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium.....	4 Sep 1997	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Czech Republic..... ²⁵	10 Apr 1996	Romania.....	7 Jul 1998
European Community.....	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	1 May 1998
Finland.....	25 Sep 1997	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
Germany.....	8 Apr 1996	Slovenia.....	2 Dec 1996
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	15 Dec 1995
Italy ²⁸	15 Dec 1995		
Luxembourg.....	24 Mar 1997		

16. 97) Regulation No. 97. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS)

1 January 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1996, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1996, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.234.1995.TREATIES-53 of 29 August 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/425 and Corr.1; C.N.111.1997.TREATIES-35 of 2 April 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/532 (supplement 1 to the original); C.N.45.1998.TREATIES-26 of 6 March 1998 (procès-verbal of modifications); and C.N.637.1999.TREATIES-4 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/673 (amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 97²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Luxembourg	24 Mar 1997
Czech Republic	10 Apr 1996	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	7 Jul 1998
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	1 May 1998
Finland	25 Sep 1997	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
France	24 Jul 1996	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Germany ²⁸	1 Jan 1996	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²⁸	1 Jan 1996
Hungary	9 Jul 1997		
Italy	10 Jan 1996		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		

16. 98) Regulation No. 98. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources

15 April 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1996, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 April 1996, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.385.1995.TREATIES-76 of 27 December 1995 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/432; and C.N.251.1997.TREATIES-57 of 3 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/553 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 98²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium.....	4 Sep 1997	Netherlands ²⁸	15 Apr 1996
Czech Republic.....	11 Feb 1997	Norway.....	6 Jan 1999
Estonia.....	26 May 1999	Romania.....	7 Jul 1998
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation ..	1 May 1998
Finland.....	25 Sep 1997	Slovakia.....	15 Nov 1996
France.....	25 Apr 1997	Sweden.....	3 Jun 1997
Germany ²⁸	15 Apr 1996	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	13 Mar 1997
Hungary.....	9 Jul 1997		
Latvia.....	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg.....	24 Mar 1997		

16. 99) Regulation No. 99. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles

15 April 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 April 1996, in accordance with article 1 (5).
REGISTRATION: 15 April 1996, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 17.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.386.1995.TREATIES-77 of 19 January 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/433; C.N.445.1997.TREATIES-113 of 7 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/587 (supplement 1 to the original version); and C.N.445.1997.TREATIES-113 of 7 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/587 (supplement 1 to the original version).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 99²⁷

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Application of regulation, Succession (d)</i>
Belgium	4 Sep 1997	Netherlands ²⁸	15 Apr 1996
Czech Republic	11 Feb 1997	Norway	6 Jan 1999
Estonia	26 May 1999	Romania	7 Jul 1998
European Community ²⁵	23 Jan 1998	Russian Federation	1 May 1998
Finland	25 Sep 1997	Slovakia	15 Nov 1996
France	25 Apr 1997	Sweden	3 Jun 1997
Germany ²⁸	15 Apr 1996	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Mar 1997
Hungary	9 Jul 1997		
Latvia	19 Nov 1998		
Luxembourg	24 Mar 1997		

16. 100) Regulation No. 100. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of battery electric vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the construction and functional safety

23 August 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 August 1996, in accordance with article 1 (2,4).
REGISTRATION: 23 August 1996, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 6.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.34.1996.TREATIES-4 of 23 February 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/485; C.N.12.1997.TREATIES-11 of 12 February 1997 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 100³¹

16. 101) Regulation No. 101. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars equipped with an internal combustion engine with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and of categories M1 and N1 vehicles equipped with an electric power train with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and range

1 January 1997

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 1997, in accordance with article 1 (2,4).
REGISTRATION: 1 January 1997, No. 4789.
STATUS: Parties: 6.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.140.1996.TREATIES-18 of 13 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/434; C.N.10.1997.TREATIES-10 of 10 February 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/484 (supplement 1 to the original); C.N.446.1997.TREATIES-114 of 14 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/583 (supplement 2 to the original); and C.N.703.1999.TREATIES-2 of 5 August 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/687 (supplement 3 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 101³¹

16. 102) Regulation No. 102. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. A close-coupling device (CCD) II. Vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD

13 December 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 December 1996, in accordance with article 1 (2,4).
REGISTRATION: 13 December 1996, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.141.1996.TREATIES-19 of 13 June 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/435.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 102³¹

16. 103) Regulation No. 103. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement catalytic converters for power-driven vehicles

23 February 1997

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 February 1997, in accordance with article 1 (2,4).
REGISTRATION: 23 February 1997, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.254.1996.TREATIES-48 of 23 August 1996 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/513; and C.N.1195.1999.TREATIES-2 of 6 January 2000 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/700 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 103³¹

16. 104) Amendments to Regulation No. 104. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for heavy and long vehicles and their trailers

13 January 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 January 2000.
REGISTRATION: 13 January 2000, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.301.1998.TREATIES-69 of 15 July 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/564; and C.N.638.1999.TREATIES-2 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/674 (supplement 1).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 104³¹

16. 105) Amendments to Regulation No. 105. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles intended for the carriage of dangerous goods with regard to their specific constructional features

13 January 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 January 2000.
REGISTRATION: 13 January 2000, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.429.1997.TREATIES-99 of 7 November 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/592; and C.N.639.1999.TREATIES-2 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/675 (amendments series 01).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 105³¹

16. 106) Amendments to Regulation No. 106. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers

13 January 2000

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 13 January 2000.
REGISTRATION: 13 January 2000, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.430.1997.TREATIES-100 of 7 November 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/596; and C.N.640.1999.TREATIES-2 of 13 July 1999 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/676 (supplement 1 to the original).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 106³¹

16. 107) Regulation No. 107. Uniform provisions concerning the approval of double-deck large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction

18 June 1998

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18 June 1998, in accordance with article 1 (2,4).
REGISTRATION: 18 June 1998, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.495.1997.treaties-120 OF 18 December 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/597; and C.N.409.1999.TREATIES-1 of 9 June 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 107³¹

16. 108) Regulation No. 108: "Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers"

Geneva, 23 June 1998

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 June 1998, in accordance with article 1 (2,4).
REGISTRATION: 23 June 1998, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.447.1997.TREATIES-115 of 23 December 1997 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/594; and C.N.658.1999.TREATIES-1 of 20 July 1999 (modifications).¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 108³¹

16. 109) Regulation No. 109: "Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers"

Geneva, 23 June 1998

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 23 June 1998, in accordance with article 1 (2,4).
REGISTRATION: 23 June 1998, No. 4789.
TEXT: Depository notification C.N.448.1997.TREATIES-116 of 23 December 1998 and doc. TRANS/WP.29/595.¹

Contracting Parties applying Regulation No. 109³¹

Notes:

¹ For additional references to the texts of the annexed regulations and their amendments, see doc. TRANS/WP.29/343 as up-dated annually.

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 12 May 1960, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 358, p. 366.

Czechoslovakia also applied the following regulations as from the dates indicated below:

Regulations	Date of entry into force
1 and 2	8 May 1961
3	16 Febr 1964
4, 6, 7 and 8	17 June 1969
5	15 April 1968
9	1 Mar 1969
10	15 July 1969
11, 12, 14, 15*, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20	14 Apr 1972
21 and 23**	30 Jul 1972
24, 25, and 26	9 Dec 1975
32 and 33	17 Sep 1976
30	26 Sepr 1977
41	1 Aug 1980
37	11 Nov 1980
38	20 Jul 1981
39	29 Dec 1981
49	15 Apr 1982
43	12 Sep 1981
13, 34, 35, 40, 42, 46, 47 and 48	18 Sep 1982
44***	8 Nov 1982
51	4 Jan 1983
50, 54, 56 and 57	18 Dec 1983
60	1 Jul 1984
53	30 Jul 1984
63	15 Aug 1985
28, 45, 55, 58 and 61	3 Nov 1985
74	15 Jun 1988
75	1 Apr 1988
78	1 Jan 1990
83	10 Aug 1990
73 and 79	9 Jun 1991
67	25 Aug 1991
84 and 85	27 Aug 1991
36 and 52	10 Feb 1992
59, 62, 64, 71, 81 and 86	18 Oct 1992
91	15 Oct 1993

* See note 9 in this chapter.

** See note 15 in this chapter..

*** In application of article 12 (2).of the Agreement.

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ With a declaration that the Agreement does not apply to the Faeroe Islands.

⁴ The German Democratic Republic acceded to the Convention with a reservation on 4 October 1974. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 950, p. 362.

The German Democratic Republic also applied the following Regulations as from the dates indicated hereinafter:

Regulations	Date of entry into force
Regulations	Date of effect
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20 and 23	3 Jan 1976
10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 25 and 26	26 Sep 1977
27, 28, 35 and 37	23 Jun 1979
22, 24, 30, 38 and 39	18 May 1980
12, 13, 16, 32, 33, 34, 41 and 42	28 Jun 1981
48	1 Jan 1982

Regulations

	Date of entry into force
53	1 Feb 1983
40, 45, 47, 49, 50 and 51	6 May 1984
54, 57 and 58	9 Nov 1986
64	19 Dec 1986
43, 46, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 65	3 Apr 1988
76	1 Jul 1988
78	24 Apr 1989
83*	16 Oct 1990

* Parts B and C only

With regard to the above, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in a communication received on 14 January 1991, informed the Secretary-General of the following:

- The following Regulations which have been applied by both the Federal Republic of German and the German Democratic Republic shall continue to apply:

Regulations Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 8, 10 to 14, 16 to 28, 30, 34, 37 to 40, 42, 43, 45 to 50, 53, 54, 57 and 83;

- The following Regulations which have so far been applied only by the German Democratic Republic shall be applied by the Federal Republic of Germany as from 3 October 1990, the date when the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany:

Regulations Nos. 35, 41, 51, 58, 60 to 62, 64, 76 and 78; and

- The following Regulations which were applied by the German Democratic Republic but not by the Federal Republic of Germany are not to be applied in the future:

Regulations Nos. 15, 32, 33, 63 and 65.

The notification further states that it "... does not constitute a general statement of position by the Federal Republic of Germany on the question of state succession in relation to treaties."

Moreover, it should be noted that Regulations Nos. 37, 43, 47, 52 and 83 were proposed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and that Regulations Nos. 48, 53 and 76 were proposed by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement "shall apply to *Land Berlin* as from the date on which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, the Secretary-General received communications from the Governments of Czechoslovakia (1 February 1966 and 13 September 1967), Hungary (10 February 1966), Poland (4 March 1966), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 April 1966 and 2 June 1967, and upon accession), the Byelorussian SSR (6 June 1966 and 10 November 1967), Albania (14 June 1966), France (23 November 1966 and 21 August 1968), the United Kingdom (23 November 1966 and 21 August 1968), the Federal Republic of Germany (25 November 1966, 21 August 1968 and 23 December 1987), the United States of America (21 August 1968), and France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (30 October 1987). The communications in question are identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to those reproduced in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Upon accession to the Agreement on 4 October 1974, the Government of the German Democratic Republic made on the same subject a declaration identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the one reproduced in the fifth paragraph of note 4 in chapter III.3.

In reference to the latter declaration, the Secretary-General received communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (8 July 1975) and from the Federal Republic of Germany (19 September 1975) identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, to the corresponding declarations cited in note 4 in chapter III.3.

Subsequently, in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1990, the Government of Hungary indicated that, the German State having achieved its unity on this day (3 October 1990), it had decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it had made with respect to the notification of extension by the Federal Republic of Germany to *Land Berlin*.

See also note 4 above.

⁶ On 29 March 1990, the Secretary-General was informed by the Government of Sweden that as from 1 January 1991, the Swedish National Safety Office (TSV) will be authorized to propose new Regulations as well as to approve new regulations and amendments of regulations when they exclusively relate to TSV regulations.

⁷ In its instrument of accession, the Government of Japan declared that it was not bound by the Regulations annexed to the Agreement except for the following:

Regulation No. 3 (Revision 2),
Regulation No. 7 (Revision 2),
Regulation No. 19 (Revision 3),
Regulation No. 28, and
Regulation No. 13H

⁸ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 10 of the Agreement made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1122, p. 356.

⁹ The following states notified, pursuant to the provisions of article 1 (7) of the Agreement, their intention to cease to apply regulation No. 15, with effect from the date indicated below:

<i>Participant :</i>	<i>Date of effect of the cessation of application:</i>
Austria	24 May 1985
Belgium	1 Oct 1989
Czechoslovakia*	31 Dec 1991
Denmark	1 Oct 1989
Finland	1 Jan 1990
France	1 Oct 1989
Germany**	30 Sep 1989
Hungary	21 May 1992
Italy	1 Oct 1989
Luxembourg	1 Jul 1990
Netherlands	20 June 1989
Norway	1 Jan 1989
Slovenia	2 Aug 1995
Spain	15 Feb 1991
Switzerland***	1 Oct 1982
United Kingdom	1 Oct 1990

* See note 2 above.

** The notification contained the following declaration: In the European Communities, the provisions of Directive 70/220/EEC on the approximation of the law of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from positive-ignition engines of motor vehicles, as amended by Directive 83/351/EEC, were in conformity with ECE Regulation No. 15/04. As a result of Directive 88/76/EEC, however, provisions on exhaust-gas behaviour and other requirements to be met by fuels that are more stringent than those set forth in ECE Regulation 15/04 have come into effect.

The Federal Republic of Germany intends, together with France, to submit to the United Nations the draft of a new ECE regulation that both maintains a link with ECE Regulation No. 15/04 and contains the more stringent provisions of Directive 88/76/EEC. The goal of this course of action is to ensure a gradual transition.

*** The notification contained the following declaration: The Federal Council [of Switzerland] expresses the hope that progress made within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe

as regards the regulation of the emission of gaseous pollutants will lead it to reapply the said Regulation No. 15 in the near future. For reasons relating to environment policy, the Federal Republic of Germany can no longer approve motor vehicles meeting only the less stringent requirements of ECE Regulation No. 15/04 with regard to exhaust-gas behaviour.

¹⁰ The amendments (series 02) to Regulation No. 15 entered into force on 1 March 1977 (instead of 15 March 1977), in accordance with a proposal by the United Kingdom received on 22 October 1976 and circulated by the Secretary General on 8 November 1976.

¹¹ Amendments to Regulation No. 16 proposed by the Governments of Belgium, France and the Netherlands were circulated by the Secretary-General among the Contracting Parties to the Agreement on 18 February 1972. The proposed amendments having thus been communicated jointly by all Governments applying Regulation No. 16, it was not necessary to wait for the expiration of the three-month period provided for by article 12 (1) of the Agreement for the possible formulation of objections, and the amendments consequently entered into force on 18 April 1972, i.e., within a period of two months from their circulation in accordance with the other provisions of article 12 of the Agreement.

¹² Amendments to Regulation No. 19, proposed by the Government of Spain, were circulated by the Secretary-General among the Contracting Parties to the Agreement on 7 November 1973. The Government of Spain had made its acceptance of Regulation No. 19 subject to the acceptance of the aforesaid amendments.

¹³ See under "*Declarations and Reservations*" for the declaration made by the European Community with regard to the application of Regulation No. 22 to the United Kingdom.

¹⁴ It results from the indications given by the Government of Yugoslavia that it has applied the regulations 23 and 38 *de facto* as from 21 May 1983 and regulation 37 as from 15 February 1982, and the Secretary-General's understanding is that none of the other Contracting Parties concerned object thereto.

¹⁵ Amendments to Regulation No. 23, proposed by the Government of Czechoslovakia, were circulated by the Secretary-General among the Contracting Parties to the Agreement on 28 March 1975. The amendments in question were not accepted, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany having objected thereto by a notification received on 26 June 1975.

Having been informed, in a communication received on 7 June 1976, of the withdrawal of that objection, the Secretary-General again circulated the text of the amendments proposed by the Government of Czechoslovakia among the Contracting Parties on 22 October 1976. The amendments then were accepted and entered into force on 22 March 1977.

¹⁶ On 4 March 1976, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a communication stating in part:

"... Public Service Vehicles approved under Regulation 36 which enter the United Kingdom will continue to have to comply with certain provisions of the 'Public Service Vehicle (conditions of Fitness, Equipment and Use) Regulations 1972' of the United Kingdom which regulate matters not covered by Regulation 36."

¹⁷ On 30 July 1987, the Government of Austria notified the Secretary-General that it intends to cease to apply Regulation No. 40 as from 30 July 1988. The Government of Switzerland indicated its intention to apply the regulations 40 and 47 as from 1 April 1983.

¹⁸ Subsequently, in a notification received on 23 October 1986, the Government of Switzerland informed the Secretary-General it would no longer apply regulations No. 40 and 47 as from 30 September 1987 and 30 September 1988, respectively.

¹⁹ With the following statement:

"A provision concerning new automobiles, which is in force in Finland since 1 January 1981, prohibits the mounting of tempered windshields on automobiles."

²⁰ At the time of publication, supplement 2 to the amendments series 01 to regulation No. 46 was still under consideration.

21 The previous "01 series" of amendments to regulation No. 48 becomes supplement 1 to the original version (see document TRANS/SC1/WP29/163/Amend.2).

22 The notification of application of regulation 48 by Italy was accompanied by a proposal of amendment to supplement 1 of the said regulation and a statement to the effect that the Government of Italy's acceptance of regulation No. 48 was subject to the acceptance of the proposed amendments (which were circulated on 27 January 1987). Entry into force: 27 June 1987.

23 The proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom was accompanied by the following communication:

"In accordance with the decision of the Working Party on the Construction of Vehicles at its 100th session (TRANS/SC.1/WP29/384, para 47), the Government of the United Kingdom wishes to propose that this Supplement 3, as well as Supplements 1 and 2 to this Regulation, be considered as applying from 25 June 1993."

In this connection and in view of the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Agreement, the Secretary-General wishes to note that this application would thus presently take place strictly on a *de facto* basis.

24 The following states notified, pursuant to the provisions of article 1 (6) of the Agreement, as amended, their intention to cease to apply regulation No. 84, with effect from the date indicated below:

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of effect of the cessation of application</i>
Czech Republic	31 Dec 1996
France	29 Apr 1997

25 In a letter dated 29 July 1998, the European Community informed the Secretary-General of the following:

"The accession of the EC has the effect that the [...] regulations adhered to are not (in cases where a Member State already applied a regulation: no longer) applied by Member States by virtue of their status as Contracting Parties to the Agreement but exclusively in their capacity as Member States of the Contracting Party European Community. Thus, the 14 Member States already Contracting Parties themselves, now apply all [these] regulations by virtue of the EC's accession."

... By the EC accession, Ireland has not become a Contracting Party. Only the EC has become a Contracting Party. Ireland being a Member State of this Contracting Party applies the [...] regulations [adhered to by the EC] by virtue of the EC's accession.

It will be recalled that, as at 29 July 1999, States Members of the EC are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

26 Upon accession, the Government of Latvia declared that it does not consider itself bound by Regulations No. 2, 9, 15, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 47, 52, 55, 61, 63, 65, 68, 69, 71, 76, 84, 86, 88, 92, 94, 95, 96 and 106."

27 For technical reasons and in order to align this chapter with all others in the publication, the date indicated is no longer the date of effect of the regulation for the Contracting Party, but the date of receipt of the notification of application by the Secretary-General.

28 Contracting State having proposed the Regulation and date of entry into force of the Regulation for that State in accordance with article 1 (3). See also note 27.

29 Date of entry into force of regulation as indicated by the Contracting State in its notification of application:

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Regulations</i>	<i>Date entry into force</i>
Romania	15, 23 and 27	1 May 1977
Belgium	16	1 Dec 1970
Netherlands	18	1 Mar 1971
France	20	1 May 1971
Sweden	19	28 May 1972
Sweden	20	1 May 1971
Sweden	21 and 23	1 Dec 1971
Russian Federation	46, 52, 53, 55, 58, 63 and 66	1 Jan 1988
Netherlands	80	23 Feb 1989
United Kingdom	94	1 Oct 1995
United Kingdom	95	6 Jul 1995

³⁰ For the Kingdom in Europe.

³¹ Proposed by the Administrative Committee.

**17. AGREEMENT ON SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PERISHABLE
FOODSTUFFS AND ON THE USE OF SUCH EQUIPMENT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
TRANSPORT OF SOME OF THOSE FOODSTUFFS**

Geneva, 15 January 1962¹

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 8 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 3.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/456 (E/ECE/TRANS/526), 1962.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Belgium.....	29 Jun 1962		Poland ³	19 Jun 1962	
Bulgaria.....	19 Jan 1962		Spain.....		7 Jan 1964 a
France.....		13 Feb 1962 s	Switzerland.....	19 Jan 1962	
Germany ²	10 Apr 1962		Yugoslavia.....		25 Sep 1963 a
Luxembourg.....	22 Jun 1962				

Notes:

¹ Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this Agreement is not limited to transport by road.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ With a declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraph 2 and 3 of article 12 of the Agreement.

**18. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE WORK OF CREWS OF VEHICLES
ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT (AETR)**

Geneva, 19 January 1962

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 18 (4)]¹.
STATUS: Signatories: 8.
TEXT: Doc. E/ECE/457-E/ECE/TRANS/527.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Belgium	29 May 1962		Sweden	19 Jun 1962	
France	13 Feb 1962		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	31 Jan 1962	
Germany ²	16 Mar 1962				
Luxembourg	1 Mar 1962				
Netherlands	12 Apr 1962				
Poland ³	17 May 1962				

Notes:

¹ Instruments of ratification or accession (a) have been transmitted to the Secretary-General, pending their deposit in the manner provided in article 18, paragraph 4 of the Agreement, by the Governments of France, the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe), Spain (a) and Yugoslavia (a).

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

³ With a declaration that the Polish People's Republic is not bound by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 22 of the Agreement.

19. CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

Vienna, 8 November 1968

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 May 1977, in accordance with article 47 (1).
REGISTRATION: 21 May 1977, No. 15705.
STATUS: Signatories: 37. Parties: 58.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1042, p. 17; and depositary notification C.N.19.1992.TREATIES-1 of 3 March 1992 (amendments).ⁱ

Note: The Convention was prepared and opened for signature by the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic, held at Vienna from 7 October to 8 November 1968. It was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolutions 1129 (XLI) and 1203 (XLII)² adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 27 July 1966 and 26 May 1967, respectively. The Conference also prepared and opened for signature the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (see chapter XI.B-20) and adopted the Final Act.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	8 Nov 1968	11 Aug 1981	Luxembourg	8 Nov 1968	25 Nov 1975
Bahamas		14 May 1991 a	Mexico	8 Nov 1968	
Bahrain		4 May 1973 a	Monaco		6 Jun 1978 a
Belarus	8 Nov 1968	18 Jun 1974	Mongolia		19 Dec 1997 a
Belgium	8 Nov 1968	16 Nov 1988	Morocco		29 Dec 1982 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Niger		11 Jul 1975 a
Brazil	8 Nov 1968	29 Oct 1980	Norway	23 Dec 1969	1 Apr 1985
Bulgaria	8 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Pakistan		19 Mar 1986 a
Central African Republic		3 Feb 1988 a	Philippines	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1973
Chile	8 Nov 1968		Poland	8 Nov 1968	23 Aug 1984
China ³			Portugal	8 Nov 1968	
Costa Rica	8 Nov 1968		Republic of Korea ⁸	29 Dec 1969	
Côte d'Ivoire		24 Jul 1985 a	Republic of Moldova		26 May 1993 a
Croatia		23 Nov 1992 d	Romania	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1980
Cuba		30 Sep 1977 a	Russian Federation	8 Nov 1968	7 Jun 1974
Czech Republic		2 Jun 1993 d	San Marino	8 Nov 1968	20 Jul 1970
Democratic Republic of the Congo		25 Jul 1977 a	Senegal		16 Aug 1972 a
Denmark ⁵	8 Nov 1968	3 Nov 1986	Seychelles		11 Apr 1977 a
Ecuador	8 Nov 1968		Slovakia		1 Feb 1993 d
Estonia		24 Aug 1992 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Finland	16 Dec 1969	1 Apr 1985	South Africa		1 Nov 1977 a
France	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1971	Spain	8 Nov 1968	
Georgia		23 Jul 1993 a	Sweden	8 Nov 1968	25 Jul 1985
Germany ^{6,7}	8 Nov 1968	3 Aug 1978	Switzerland	8 Nov 1968	11 Dec 1991
Ghana	22 Aug 1969		Tajikistan		9 Mar 1994 a
Greece		18 Dec 1986 a	Thailand	8 Nov 1968	
Guyana		31 Jan 1973 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug 1993 d
Holy See	8 Nov 1968		Turkmenistan		14 Jun 1993 a
Hungary	8 Nov 1968	16 Mar 1976	Ukraine	8 Nov 1968	12 Jul 1974
Indonesia	8 Nov 1968		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8 Nov 1968	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Nov 1968	21 May 1976	Uruguay		8 Apr 1981 a
Israel	8 Nov 1968	11 May 1971	Uzbekistan		17 Jan 1995 a
Italy	8 Nov 1968	2 Oct 1996	Venezuela	8 Nov 1968	
Kazakhstan		4 Apr 1994 a	Yugoslavia	8 Nov 1968	1 Oct 1976
Kuwait		14 Mar 1980 a	Zimbabwe		31 Jul 1981 a
Latvia		19 Oct 1992 a			
Lithuania		20 Nov 1991 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

BELARUS

Reservations and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention on Road Traffic stating the disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties, to the International Court of Justice.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 45 of the Convention on Road Traffic, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Traffic should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restrictions.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention on Road Traffic are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

BELGIUM¹⁰

16 May 1989

Reservations to article 10 (3) and 18 (3).

BRAZIL¹¹

Reservations with respect to the following articles and annex:

- Article 20, paragraph 2 (a) and (b);
- Article 23, paragraph 2 (a);
- Article 40;
- Article 41, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) (partial reservations);
- Annex 5, paragraph 5 (c); and
- Annex 5, paragraphs 28, 39 and 41 (partial reservations).

Declarations as regards the above-mentioned partial reservations:

(a) Brazil's partial reservation to chapter IV (Drivers of Motor Vehicles), article 41 (Validity of Driving Permits), paragraphs 1 (a), (b), and (c), refers to the fact that drivers issued permits in left-hand drive countries cannot drive in Brazil before taking a road test for right-hand driving.

(b) The partial reservation to Annex 5 (Technical Conditions Concerning Motor Vehicles and Trailers), chapter II (Lights and reflecting devices), paragraph 28, is against the triangular form of the reflex reflectors required for every trailer, inconvenient for Brazil since the triangular shape is used for emergency signal devices to alert drivers ahead on the road.

(c) In Annex 5, chapter II, paragraph 39, Brazil's reservation refers solely to the amber colour of the direction-indicators, since only red lights should be used at the rear of vehicles.

(d) The partial reservation made to Annex 5, paragraph 41, refers to the fact that in Brazil reversing lights fitted on motor vehicles shall emit only white light.

Declarations:

- Pursuant to the provisions of chapter IV, article 41, paragraph 2 (b), Brazil refuses to recognize the validity in its terri-

tory of driving permits held by persons under eighteen years of age.

-Pursuant to the provisions of chapter IV, article 41, paragraph (c), Brazil, referring to annexes 6 and 7 covering models of domestic driving permits, refuses to recognize the validity in its territory for the driving of motor vehicles or combinations or vehicles in Categories C, D, and E of driving permits held by persons under twenty-one years of age.

BULGARIA¹²

Declaration made upon signature:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 45 of the Convention on Road Traffic, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Traffic should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restrictions.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention on Road Traffic are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Declaration made upon ratification:

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria mopeds are treated as motor cycles for the purposes of the application of the Convention on Road Traffic (art. 54, para. 2).

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Reservations:

Pursuant to article 54, paragraph 1, [of the Convention] the Republic of the Ivory Coast does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52, under which "Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision".

CUBA

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 45, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, are of a discriminatory nature in that they preclude the right of a number of States to become signatories and parties to the Convention, contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States.

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 46 of the Convention, are not applicable as they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention on Road Traffic regarding the referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute with another Contracting Party.

The Republic of Cuba declares that it treats mopeds as motor cycles, in accordance with article 54 (2) of the Convention.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

With reference to the pertinent provisions of the Convention Zaire shall not treat mopeds as motor cycles.

DENMARK

Reservations:

Article 18, paragraph 2 according to which road users coming from a path or graded track shall give way to vehicles on the road.

Article 33, paragraph 1 (d) according to which it shall be permissible to use parking light also when driving outside a built-up area.

Annex 5, 17 (c) according to which the total permissible weight of a trailer without a service brake may not exceed half the sum of the hauling vehicle's unladen weight and the driver's weight.

Declaration:

Article 54, paragraph 2: for the purposes of the Convention Denmark treats mopeds whose maximum design speed exceeds 30 km per hour as motor cycles.

ESTONIA

Reservation:

"Estonia does not consider itself bound by article 52 of the Convention."

FINLAND¹³

Reservations:

"1. With respect to Article 11 paragraph 1 (a) (Overtaking):

Finland reserves the right to provide in Finnish law that in Finland drivers of cycles and mopeds may always overtake other vehicles than cycles or mopeds from the right;

"2. With respect to Article 18 paragraphs 2 and 3 (Obligation to give way):

Finland reserves the right to provide in Finnish law that in Finland every driver emerging from a path or an earth-track on to a road other than a path or an earth-track or emerging on to a road from property boarding there on shall give way to all traffic travelling on that road. (Since the Convention provides that the right of way shall be given to "vehicles", while in Finnish Law such right of way is to be given to all traffic, including pedestrians.) In Finnish law the obligation to give way is of wider appreciation than that of the Convention;

"3. With respect to Article 33 paragraph 1 (c) and 1 (d) (Use of driving or passing lights):

Finland reserves the right to provide in Finnish law that in a motor-driven vehicle driving lights, passing lights or running lights must always be switched on when driving outside built-up areas. Driving or passing lights must be used in every vehicle when it is being driven in darkness or in dim light or when visibility is inadequate on account of weather or some other reason. Fog lights may only be used in fog or heavy rain or snowfall. In that case their use is allowed as a substitute for passing lights provided that position lights are simultaneously on."

30 May 1994

Reservation:

"Finland does not consider itself to be bound by the provision in Annex 3 paragraph 4 a) concerning the minimum dimensions of the axes of the ellipse of the distinguishing sign on other motor vehicles and their trailers."

GERMANY⁶

Reservations:

Ad article 18, paragraph 3

Article 18, paragraph 3, applies in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic.

Ad article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (c), No. (v)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (c), No. (v).

Ad article 31, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 31, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d).

Ad article 42, paragraph 1

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right of continuing to make entries of the kind mentioned in article 42, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c) also in foreign domestic driving permits.

Ad annex 1, paragraph 1

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right in international transport

(a) of requiring of foreign lorries the same minimum engine performance as of German vehicles,

(b) of not admitting to traffic motor vehicles

- equipped with studded tyres,

- exceeding the maximum permissible weight and the maximum axle load permitted in the Federal Republic of Germany or not complying with the provisions on the placement on the vehicles of these figures,

- not equipped with a tachograph (control device) of the prescribed type.

Ad annex 5, paragraph 11

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the first half-sentence of paragraph 11 of annex 5.

Ad annex 5, paragraph 58

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 58 of annex 5.

Declarations:

With reference to the notification, made upon signature of the Convention on Road Traffic done at Vienna on 8 November 1968, according to which the distinguishing sign of the Federal Republic of Germany would be the letter "D", the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declares that the said notification was made for the whole area which through the ratification of the Convention by the Federal Republic of Germany fell within the purview of the said Convention.

Pursuant to the provisions of articles 3 (5) and 54 (2) of the Convention on Road Traffic, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall treat mopeds as motor cycles for the purpose of the application of the Convention.

HUNGARY¹⁴

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

1. The wording of article 45, paragraph 1, of the Convention is at variance with the purposes and principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. All States, without any restriction, should be given the possibility of participating in the Convention.

2. The provisions of article 46 of the Convention, as such, are anachronistic and are not in conformity with the principles of contemporary international law or the present state of international relations, and they are at variance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

Upon ratification:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic considers itself bound by article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention subject to its tenor as defined in the European Agreement supplementary thereto.

INDONESIA

"Indonesia does not consider itself bound by article 52.

"In conformity with article 1, moped will be deemed as motor-cycle."

KUWAIT¹⁵

Interpretative statement:

"It is the understanding of the State of Kuwait that its accession to the said Convention does not imply recognition of Israel, or accepting any obligation towards it emanating from the provisions of the said Convention."

LITHUANIA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by article 52 of the Convention."

MONACO

In accordance with the provisions of article 54 (2) of the Convention, the Government of His Excellency the Prince of Monaco has decided, within the framework of its national regulations, to treat mopeds as motorcycles.

MOROCCO

Reservation:

Morocco does not consider itself bound by article 52 of the said Convention.

Declaration:

Morocco will treat mopeds as motor cycles.

NORWAY

Declaration:

"In accordance with their articles 46 (1) and 38 (1), respectively, the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals shall for the present not become applicable to the territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen."

Reservations:

"The Government of Norway shall not be bound by the provisions in Article 3, Article 8 (5), Article 18 (2), Article 18 (3) and Article 33 (1) (c) and (d)" [of the Convention on Road Traffic]."

POLAND¹⁶

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of this Convention.

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

"1. The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 45 of the Convention on Road Traffic and of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are not in keeping with the principle according to which the international treaties whose object and purpose are of interest to the

international community as a whole, should be opened to universal participation.

"2. The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that maintaining the state of dependence of some territories to which reference is made in article 46 of the Convention of Road Traffic, article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention of Road Traffic and article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are not in keeping with the United Nations Charter and with the documents adopted by the U.N. concerning the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on the principles of international law concerning the friendly relations and the co-operation between States according to the United Nations Charter, and which has unanimously been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution No. 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and which solemnly proclaims the States' obligation to further the implementation of the principle of equal rights for the peoples and their right to dispose of themselves, in order to put a speedy end to colonialism."

Reservations:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 52 of the Convention according to which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of the Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means may be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the interested Contracting Parties.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision only with the consent of all Parties in dispute, for each case individually.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Belarus".]

SLOVAKIA⁴

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Republic of South Africa does not consider itself bound by article 52 of the aforesaid Convention".

SPAIN

In accordance with article 54, [. . .] Spain does not consider itself bound by article 52 and enters a reservation with respect to article 46.

SWEDEN

Reservations:

"(1) Instead of article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention Sweden will apply the dispositions of paragraph 15 to the Annex of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic.

"(2) With respect to article 33, paragraph 1 (c) and (d), parking lights only may never be used when driving. Dipped head lights, position lights or other lights sufficient to enable the other road-users to notice the vehicle shall be used even when driving in daylight.

"With respect to article 52, Sweden opposes that disputes in which it is involved shall be referred to arbitration."

SWITZERLAND

Reservations:

Ad article 11, paragraph 1 (a)

Switzerland reserves the right to enact, in its domestic legislation, regulations specifying that cyclists and motorcyclists may still overtake a line of motor vehicles on the right.

Ad article 18, paragraph 3

Switzerland applies article 18, paragraph 3, in accordance with the version in number 15 of the annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic.

Declaration:

Switzerland recognizes in international traffic all registration certificates issued by the Contracting Parties according to chapter III of the Convention, when such certificates do not prohibit the admission of the vehicles to the territory of the State that issued the certificates.

Ad annex 1, paragraph 1

According to annex 1, paragraph 1, a Contracting Party may refuse to admit to its territory in international traffic only motor vehicles, trailers and combinations of vehicles whose overall weight or weight per axle or dimensions exceed the limits fixed by its domestic legislation. Switzerland therefore considers any application of this paragraph by Contracting Party to refuse admission in international traffic to motor vehicles, trailers and combinations of vehicles whose overall weight or weight per

axle or dimensions do not exceed the limits fixed by its domestic legislation to be inconsistent with the principles of territoriality and non-discrimination implicit in annex 1, paragraph 1; such cases, Switzerland reserves the right to take all appropriate measures to defend its interests.

THAILAND

"Thailand will not be bound by article 52 of this Convention.

"Thailand will consider mopeds as motor-cycles."

UKRAINE

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Belarus".]

URUGUAY

[Uruguay] will treat mopeds as motor cycles for the purposes of the application of the Convention.

ZIMBABWE¹⁷

23 February 1982

"For the purpose of the application of the Convention, Zimbabwe will treat mopeds as motor cycles."

Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic [article 45 (4)] (Distinctive letters notified to the Secretary-General)¹⁸

Austria
Bahrain
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Czech Republic⁹
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Estonia¹⁹
Finland²⁰
France²¹
Georgia
Germany⁶
Greece
Guyana
Hungary
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Niger
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines

A
BRN
SU
B
BIH
BR
BG
RCA
CI
HR
CZ
ZRE
DK
EST
FIN
F
GE
D
GR
GUY
H
IR
IL
I
KZ
KWT
LV
LT
L
MC
MGL
MA
RN
N
PK
RP

Poland
 Romania
 Russian Federation²²
 San Marino
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Slovakia¹
 Slovenia
 South Africa
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Tajikistan
 the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia⁹
 Turkmenistan²³
 Ukraine²⁴
 Uruguay
 Uzbekistan
 Yugoslavia
 Zimbabwe

PL
 RO
 RUS
 RSM
 SN
 SY
 SK
 SLO
 ZA
 S
 CH
 TJ
 MK
 TM
 UA
 ROU
 UZ
 YU
 ZW

Notes:

¹ Amendments proposed by the Government of Poland were circulated by the Secretary-General on 3 March 1993. Less than one-third of the Contracting Parties having informed the Secretary-General that they rejected the said proposed amendments within the period of twelve months following the date of the depositary notification (3 March 1993), the amendments were deemed to have been accepted. The Amendments entered into force on 3 September 1993 for all Contracting Parties except for the following States with respect to which only those amendments which these Parties have not rejected, will enter into force:

Denmark (26 February 1993):

"The Government of Denmark can accept the proposed amendments except for the following provisions which have to be rejected:

- Article 25, paragraph 2, according to which drivers emerging on to a motorway shall give way to vehicles travelling on it;
- Article 32, paragraph 4, concerning the use of fog lamps;
- Article 32, paragraph 7, concerning the use of driving lights;
- Annex 6, item 4, on numbering on driving permits and, consequently, article 43, paragraph 2, in so far as it refers to annex 6."

Finland (26 February 1993):

"Finland accepts the proposed amendments to the Convention on Road Traffic, but wishes to inform the Depositary and the Contracting Parties, that if the amendments are deemed accepted, Finland will make the following reservations pursuant to article 54, paragraph 5, of the Convention:

1. Finland does not consider itself to be bound by the proposed amendment to article 18, paragraph 7, of the Convention.
2. Finland does not consider itself to be bound by the proposed amendment to article 25, paragraph 2, of the Convention.
3. Finland does not consider itself to be bound by the first sentence of the proposed amendment to article 32, paragraph 6, of the Convention."

Germany (2 March 1993):

The Federal Republic of Germany is able to approve the proposed amendments of Poland with the following reservations:

1. Reservation concerning article 13, paragraph 2

The Federal Republic of Germany, in its national law, reserves the right not to set speed limits for certain categories of roads.

2. Reservation concerning article 19, sub-paragraph (d)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the amendments to article 19, sub-paragraph (d), of the Convention.

(Subsequently, on 30 November 1993, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General that it was withdrawing its reservation No. 2.)

3. Reservation concerning article 23, paragraph 3, subparagraphs (b), (iv) and (c)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the amendments to article 23, paragraph 3, subparagraphs (b), (iv) and (c), of the Convention.

4. Reservation concerning article 32, paragraphs 8, 10 (c) and 15

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 32, paragraphs 8 and 10 (c), of the Convention. With respect to article 32, paragraph 15, the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to use for warning purposes a red light on the front of certain vehicles (for example, school buses).

5. Reservation concerning article 35, paragraph 1 (c) and (d)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the amendments to article 35, paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of the Convention.

6. Reservation concerning article 41, paragraph 1 (a)

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, in its national law, not to require the possession of a driving permit for drivers of certain categories of vehicles.

7. Reservation concerning article 41, paragraph 4

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, in its national law, to indicate in some other way on the driving permit restrictions of the driving permit to certain vehicles of a particular category.

8. Reservation concerning annex 6 (Domestic driving permit), paragraph 4 of the Convention

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the numbering of the entries on the driving licence in annex 6 (Domestic driving permit), paragraph 4, of the Convention.

Norway (26 February 1993):

"(i) Norway rejects the proposed amendment to the Convention's article 25, paragraph 2, which states that priority should be given to vehicles entering highways, since Norway favours a continued application of the so-called 'zip-fastener'-principle, and that (ii) Norway accepts the other amendments proposed by Poland."

Sweden (3 March 1993):

"The Swedish Government wishes to inform the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the said Convention, of its rejection of the proposed amendment to article 25, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/4264)*, p. 36, and *ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/4393)*, p. 22.

³ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 19 December 1969. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

With reference to the above-mentioned signature, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Bulgaria, Mongolia, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that their Governments did not recognize the said signature as valid since the only Government authorized to represent China and to assume obligations on its behalf was the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In letters addressed to the Secretary-General in regard to the above-mentioned communications, the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stated that the Republic of China, a sovereign State and Member of the United Nations, had attended the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic 1968, and contributed to the formulation of, and signed the Convention on Road Traffic and the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, and that "any statements or reservations relating to these two Conventions that are incompatible or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China shall in no way affect the rights and obligations of the Republic of China as a signatory of the said two Conventions."

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 November 1968 and 7 June 1978, respectively, choosing "CS" as a distinguishing sign of vehicles in international traffic [article 45(4)], with a reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification and a declaration made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1092, p. 407.

Subsequently, on 22 January 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation with respect to article 52 made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification.

It should be noted that, upon succession, both the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Government of Slovakia had notified that the distinguishing signs chosen in application of article 45 (4), were "CZ" and "SQ", respectively. On 14 April 1993, the Government of Slovakia notified the Secretary-General that it had replaced its distinguishing sign "SQ" with the distinguishing sign "SK".

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a note accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of Denmark stated that "until further notice the [Convention] shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland".

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 11 October 1973 choosing DDR as a distinguishing sign of vehicles in international traffic [article 45 (4)] and with a declaration. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1042, p. 355. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 6 above.

⁸ With reference to the signature by the Republic of Korea, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Mongolia, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that their Governments considered the said signature as illegal, inasmuch as the authorities of South Korea could not act on behalf of Korea.

⁹ On 20 May 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following objection in respect of the succession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention on Road Traffic:

"The Greek Government objects to the accession of the [former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia] to the Convention on Road Traffic (Vienna, 8 November 1968) and consequently does not regard as valid the notification by which the former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia indicated the distinguishing sign "MK" it has selected for display on international traffic on vehicles registered by it.

It should also be pointed out that the Government of Greece considers the distinguishing sign selected by the [former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] incompatible with Security Council resolution S/RES/817 (1993) adopted on 7 April 1993, concerning the admission of that State to the United Nations, to the extent that it is contrary to the name [former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia], which must, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, be used for all purposes within the United Nations pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of that State.

Furthermore, the Greek Government would like to remind of the fact that accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to Convention on Road Traffic does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Greek Government."

¹⁰ In application of article 54 (2) of the Convention, this declaration should have been made upon deposit of the instrument of ratification. The ratification was to have become effective on 16 November 1989, and in the absence of objection within a period of 90 days from the date (7 July 1989) when it was circulated by the Secretary-General, the notification was formally deposited as at 5 October 1989.

¹¹ In a communication received on 14 March 1985, the Government of Brazil notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following declaration made upon ratification:

- "Pursuant to the provisions of article 54, paragraph 2, Brazil hereby declares that for the purposes of the application of this Convention, it treats mopeds as motor cycles (article 1 (n))."

The notification specifies that the withdrawal of the declaration is a consequence of a decision taken by the National Road Traffic Council of Brazil, to consider mopeds as now being in the same category as cycles (bicycles and tricycles), in conformity with article 1 (1) of the afore-mentioned Convention.

¹² 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 signature and confirmed upon ratification with respect to article 52. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1120, p. 532.

¹³ In a communication received on 20 August 1993, the Government of Finland transmitted the reservation to the Secretariat informing the Secretary-General that its instrument of ratification should have specified that its ratification was made subject to the said reservation, which had not been transmitted to the Secretary-General when the instrument was deposited. No objections on the part of one of the Contracting States, either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged, were received within a period of 90 days from the date of its circulation (1 March 1994) and the said reservation was deemed accepted for deposit upon the expiration of the stipulated period of 90 days, that is to say on 30 May 1994.

¹⁴ 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 52 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1042, p. 357.

¹⁵ In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 June 1980, the Government of Israel declared the following:

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Kuwait. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. Insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, the Government of Israel will adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

¹⁶ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 52 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1365, p. 347.

¹⁷ In application of article 54 (2) of the Convention, this declaration should have been made upon deposit of the instrument of accession. The accession was to have become effective on 31 July 1982, and in the absence of objection within a period of 90 days from the date (5 April 1982) when it was circulated by the Secretary-General, the notification was formally deposited as at 4 July 1982.

¹⁸ See also list under the 1949 Convention (chapter XI.B-1).

¹⁹ Formerly: "EW" until 31 December 1993.

²⁰ Formerly: "SF" until 31 December 1992.

²¹ Also applicable to the overseas territories.

²² Formerly: "SU" until 10 March 1993.

²³ Formerly: "TMN" until 14 June 1994.

²⁴ Formerly: "SU" until 20 January 1994.

20. CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

Vienna, 8 November 1968¹

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 6 June 1978, in accordance with article 39 (1).
REGISTRATION: 6 June 1978, No. 16743.
STATUS: Signatories: 36. Parties: 49.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 3; and depositary notification C.N.61.1994.TREATIES-1 of 31 May 1994 and doc. ECE/TRANS/90/Rev.2 (amendments).²

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	8 Nov 1968	11 Aug 1981	Kuwait.....		13 May 1980 a
Bahrain.....		4 May 1973 a	Latvia.....		19 Oct 1992 a
Belarus.....	8 Nov 1968	18 Jun 1974	Lithuania.....		20 Nov 1991 a
Belgium.....	8 Nov 1968	16 Nov 1988	Luxembourg.....	8 Nov 1968	25 Nov 1975
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		12 Jan 1994 d	Mexico.....	8 Nov 1968	
Brazil.....	8 Nov 1968		Mongolia.....		19 Dec 1997 a
Bulgaria.....	8 Nov 1968	28 Dec 1978	Morocco.....		29 Dec 1982 a
Central African Republic.....		3 Feb 1988 a	Norway.....	23 Dec 1969	1 Apr 1985
Chile.....	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1974	Pakistan.....		14 Jan 1980 a
China ³			Philippines.....	8 Nov 1968	27 Dec 1973
Costa Rica.....	8 Nov 1968		Poland.....	8 Nov 1968	23 Aug 1984
Côte d'Ivoire.....		24 Jul 1985 a	Portugal.....	8 Nov 1968	
Croatia.....		2 Nov 1993 d	Republic of Korea ⁸ ..	29 Dec 1969	
Cuba.....		30 Sep 1977 a	Romania.....	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1980
Czech Republic ⁴		2 Jun 1993 d	Russian Federation..	8 Nov 1968	7 Jun 1974
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		25 Jul 1977 a	San Marino.....	8 Nov 1968	20 Jul 1970
Denmark ⁵	8 Nov 1968	3 Nov 1986	Senegal.....		19 Apr 1972 a
Ecuador.....	8 Nov 1968		Seychelles.....		11 Apr 1977 a
Estonia.....		24 Aug 1992 a	Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Finland.....	16 Dec 1969	1 Apr 1985	Spain.....	8 Nov 1968	
France.....	8 Nov 1968	9 Dec 1971	Sweden.....	8 Nov 1968	25 Jul 1985
Germany ^{6,7}	8 Nov 1968	3 Aug 1978	Switzerland.....	8 Nov 1968	11 Dec 1991
Ghana.....	22 Aug 1969		Tajikistan.....		9 Mar 1994 a
Greece.....		18 Dec 1986 a	Thailand.....	8 Nov 1968	
Holy See.....	8 Nov 1968		the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		20 Dec 1999 d
Hungary.....	8 Nov 1968	16 Mar 1976	Turkmenistan.....		14 Jun 1993 a
India.....		10 Mar 1980 a	Ukraine.....	8 Nov 1968	12 Jul 1974
Indonesia.....	8 Nov 1968		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland..	8 Nov 1968	
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	8 Nov 1968	21 May 1976	Uzbekistan.....		17 Jan 1995 a
Iraq.....		18 Dec 1988 a	Venezuela.....	8 Nov 1968	
Italy.....	8 Nov 1968	7 Feb 1997	Yugoslavia.....	8 Nov 1968	6 Jun 1977
Kazakhstan.....		4 Apr 1994 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA

Reservations:

"1. Article 10 (6) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals is applied with the exception that the sign B, 2a is announced in advance by the sign B, 1 supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the symbol "STOP" and a figure indicating the distance to sign B, 2a.

"2. Article 23 (1) (a) (i), article 23 (2) and article 23 (3) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are applied with the exception that the green light may also be flashing. The flashing of the green light signifies that the green phase will end immediately.

"3. Paragraph 6 (signs E, 19 and E, 20) of Annex 5, section F of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals is not applied."

BELARUS

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals stating that disputes which relate to the interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred, at the request of any of the Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, under which a number of States may not become parties to the Convention, are discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Signs and Signals should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960).

BELGIUM⁹

16 May 1989

Reservations to articles 10 (6) and 23 (7), and annex 5, section F, 6.

BULGARIA¹⁰

Declaration made upon signature:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, under which a number of States may not become parties to this Convention, as discriminatory in character, and it considers that the Convention on Road Signs and Signals should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals are anachronistic and at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Reservation made upon ratification:

The inscription of words on informative signs (i) to (v) inclusive of article 5, paragraph 1 (c), shall be duplicated in the People's Republic of Bulgaria by a transliteration into Latin characters solely to indicate the terminal points of international routes passing through the People's Republic of Bulgaria and places of interest to international tourism.

Declaration made upon ratification:

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria mopeds are treated as motorcycles for the purposes of the application of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals [art. 46, para. 2 (b)].

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Reservations:

Pursuant to article 46, paragraph 1, [of the Convention] the Republic of the Ivory Coast does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44, under which "Any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision".

CUBA

The Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of article 37 of the Convention, although concerned with matters which affect the interests of all States, are discriminatory in nature since they deny a number of States the right to sign or become a party to the Convention and this is contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

The Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of article 38 of the Convention are no longer applicable because they are contrary to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention, under which the International Court of Justice is to have compulsory jurisdiction in any dispute which may arise regarding the interpretation or application of the Convention. With regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice, Cuba maintains that, in order for a dispute to be submitted for settlement by the Court, the consent of all the parties concerned in the dispute must be obtained in each individual case.

The Republic of Cuba declares that it treats mopeds as motor cycles, in accordance with article 46 (2.b) of the Convention.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

With reference to the pertinent provisions of the Convention Zaire shall not treat mopeds as motor cycles.

DENMARK

"Reservation to article 27, paragraph 3 "according to which 'give way' shall be indicated both by transverse marking and a plate."

ESTONIA

Reservation:

"Estonia does not consider itself bound by article 44 of the Convention."

FINLAND¹¹

Reservations:

"1. With respect to Article 10 paragraph 6 and Section B of Annex 2, paragraph 2 (a) (iii) (Advance warning signs indicating obligatory stop):

Finland reserves the right to use as an advance warning sign indicating an obligatory stop the "GIVE WAY" sign, supplemented with an additional panel including an inscription "STOP" and indicating the distance to the obligatory stop;

"2. With respect to Article 18 (Place identification signs):

Finland reserves the right not to use signs E, 9a or E, 9b to indicate the beginning of a built-up area or signs E, 9c or E, 9d to indicate the end of such an area. Instead of them symbols are used. A sign corresponding to sign E, 9b is used to indicate the name of a place, but it does not signify the same as sign E, 9b;

.....

"4. With respect to Section F of Annex 5, paragraph 6 (Signs notifying a bus or a tramway stop):

Finland reserves the right to use signs indicating a bus or a tramway stop which differ in shape and colour from signs E, 19 and E, 20."

FRANCE

The French Government enters a reservation with regard to the application of article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals in respect of metropolitan France and French overseas territories:

Decisions adopted under the Economic Commission for Europe provide for advance warning of sign B, 2a (Stop) by means of sign B, 1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the "Stop" symbol and a figure indicating the distance to sign B, 2a. This rule conflicts with the provisions of article 10 of the Convention.

GERMANY^{2,6}

Reservations:

Ad article 10, paragraph 6

Article 10, paragraph 6, applies in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with paragraph 9 of the annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

Ad article 23, paragraph 7

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by article 23, paragraph 7, of this Convention.

Ad annex 5, section F, No. 6

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound regarding the design of signs E, 19 and E, 20.

GREECE

[The Government of Greece] declares that it has no intention of treating mopeds as motorcycles.

HUNGARY¹²

Declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

1. The wording of article 37, paragraph 1, of the Convention is at variance with the purposes and principles expressed in the Charter of the United Nations. All States, without any restriction, should be given the possibility of participating in the Convention.

2. The provisions of article 38 of the Convention, as such, are anachronistic and are not in conformity with the principles of contemporary international law or the present state of international relations, and they are at variance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

Upon ratification:

[The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic] considers itself bound by the provisions of article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention, relative to the [advance warning signs for sign B, 2], subject to its tenor as defined in the European Agreement supplementary thereto.

INDIA

"The Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of the Convention.

"India shall treat mopeds as motor cycles."

INDONESIA

"Indonesia does not consider itself bound by article 44.

"In conformity with article 1 moped will be deemed as motor-cycle."

IRAQ¹³

Ratification of this Convention by the Republic of Iraq shall under no circumstances signify recognition of or entry into any relations with Israel.

LITHUANIA

Reservation:

"The Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by article 44 of the Convention."

LUXEMBOURG

With regard to the provisions of article 10, paragraph 6:

The advance warning sign for sign B, 2a shall be sign B, 1, supplemented by a rectangular panel bearing the word "Stop" and a figure indicating the distance to sign B, 2a.

With regard to the provisions of article 23, paragraph 7:

Red or yellow arrows shall be used on a black circular background.

MOROCCO

Reservation:

Morocco does not consider itself bound by the contents of article 44 thereof.

Declaration:

Morocco will treat mopeds as motor cycles.

NORWAY

[For the text of a declaration regarding the application of the Convention to the territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen see chapter XI.B.19.]

"The Government of Norway shall not be bound by the provisions, in article 10 (6), annex 4 A (2) (a) (iii), annex 4 A (2) (a) (v) and annex 5 F (4) and (5) [of the Convention]."

POLAND¹⁴

ROMANIA

Upon signature:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 44 of this Convention.

Upon ratification:

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declarations and the reservation made in respect of the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Vienna on 8 November 1968 (chapter XI.b.19).]

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Belarus".]

SEYCHELLES

"In compliance with article 46 (2) of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals the Government of the Republic of Seychelles declares that [it] treats mopeds as motor cycles."

SLOVAKIA⁴

SPAIN

In accordance with article 46, . . . Spain does not consider itself bound by article 44 and enters a reservation with respect to article 38.

SWEDEN

Reservations:

"(1) Instead of article 10, paragraph 6 of the Convention Sweden will apply the dispositions of paragraph 9 of the annex of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

"(2) With respect to annex 5, section F, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the signs E, 15-shall have a green ground.

"(3) With respect to article 44 of the Convention, Sweden opposes that disputes in which it is involved shall be referred to arbitration."

SWITZERLAND

Reservations:

Ad article 18, paragraph 2 and annex 5, section C

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 18, paragraph 2 of annex 5, section C.

Ad article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence.

Ad annex 4, section A, number 2, letter (d)

Switzerland reserves the right to enact, in its domestic legislation, regulations specifying that signs C, 13aa and C, 13ab shall not prohibit drivers from also overtaking motor vehicles whose speed is limited to 30 km/hr.

Ad annex 5, section F, numbers 4 and 5

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the introductory provision that signals E, 15; E, 16; E, 17; and E, 18 shall have a blue ground.

Text of the reservations made by Switzerland, as adapted in view of the entry into force of the amendments proposed by Belgium on 31 May 1994:

Ad article 13 bis, paragraph 2, and annex 1, section E, subsection II, paragraph 7

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13 bis, paragraph 2, and annex 1, section E, subsection II, paragraph 7.

Ad article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence, article 26 bis, paragraph 1 and annex 2, chapter II, section G

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 2, 2nd sentence, article 26 bis, paragraph 1 and annex 2, chapter II, section G.

Ad Annex 1, section C, subsection II, paragraph 4, letter (a)

Switzerland reserves the right to enact in its national legislation a regulation specifying that signs C, 13 aa and C, 13 ab shall not prohibit drivers from also overtaking motor vehicles whose maximum speed is limited to 30 km/h.

Ad article 10, paragraph 6, 2nd sentence

Switzerland reserves the right to provide in its national legislation, as an advance warning for sign B,2, for an identical sign with an additional panel (model H,1) as indicated in annex 1, section H.

THAILAND

Ad article 13 bis, paragraph 2, and annex

"Thailand will not be bound by article 44 of the Convention.

"Thailand will consider mopeds as motor-cycles."

UKRAINE

Reservation and declarations made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced under "Belarus".]

Designations under article 46 (2)4

Austria	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Bahrain	A ^a	B, 2 ^b
Belarus	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Bulgaria	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Central African Republic	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Chile	A ^b	B, 2 ^a
Côte d'Ivoire	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Cuba	A ^a	B, 2 ^b
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Denmark	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Estonia	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Finland	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
France	(see reservation)	(see reservation)
Germany ^{2,4}	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Greece	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Hungary	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
India	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Italy	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Kuwait	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Latvia	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Lithuania	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Luxembourg	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Mongolia	A ^a	B, 2 ^a

Morocco	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Norway	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Pakistan	A ^a	B, 2 ^b
Philippines	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Poland	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Romania	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Russian Federation	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
San Marino	A ^a	B, 2 ^b
Senegal	A ^a	B, 2 ^b
Seychelles	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Slovakia ⁴	A	B, 2
Sweden	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Switzerland	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Turkmenistan	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Ukraine	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Uzbekistan	A ^a	B, 2 ^a
Yugoslavia	A ^a	B, 2 ^a

Notes:

¹ See note in title section of chapter XI.B-19.

² On 31 May 1994, the Secretary-General circulated amendments proposed by the Government of Belgium in accordance with article 41 (1) of the Convention.

In this regard, the Secretary-General received the following communications from Contracting Parties:

Austria (30 May 1995):

"... The Republic of Austria while not rejecting the amendments proposed by Belgium according to article 41 paragraph 2 (a) [of the Convention] declares the following reservation:

The Republic of Austria declares that Figures [paragraphs] 4 and 6 of Annex 1, section G, subsection V to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals shall not be applied."

Chile (26 June 1995):

[The Government of Chile] hereby informs the Secretary-General that the Government of Chile accepts these proposed amendments.

However, without prejudice to the foregoing, it wishes to make some comments intended to clarify the proposed text. Thus although it agrees to substitute the word "mass" for the word "weight" throughout the text, it believes that the States parties should be allowed a certain period of time in which to make the necessary adjustments.

In annex 1, entitled "Road signs" (*Signos camineros*), the term *Señales viales* should be used whenever the signs referred to include those used on any transport route in the territory, not only on roads.

The proposed amendment to article 10, paragraph 6, should serve as an alternative to the Convention's current provisions, so that each Contracting Party may opt for the alternative that it finds more suitable.

The wording of article 13^{bis}, paragraph 2, should be changed to make it easier to understand.

The symbol mentioned in annex 1, section A, subsection II, paragraph 5, refers to swing bridges or drawbridges and not to suspension bridges; this should be rectified.

The symbol mentioned in annex 1 section A, subsection II, paragraph 25, refers to level-crossings with gates and not to bridges; this should be rectified.

Germany (31 May 1995):

The proposals contain a revision of the Convention, whereby the location of the provisions and the references between the provisions were changed. For reasons of clarity, also the already existing reservations and declarations are hereinafter adjusted and/or confirmed.

Reservations

I. 1. Reservation on Article 10 paragraph 6

Article 10 paragraph 6 applies in the Federal Republic of Germany subject to paragraph 9 of the Annex to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing this Convention.

1.2 Reservation on Article 23 paragraph 7

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by Article 23 paragraph 7.

1.3 Reservation on Annex I section C subsection II No 1: Prohibition and restriction of entry.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of sign C, 3g "No entry for any power-driven vehicle drawing a trailer" is concerned.

1.4 Reservation on Annex I section D subsection II No 10: Compulsory direction for vehicles carrying dangerous goods.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of signs D, 10a, D, 10b, D, 10c is concerned.

1.5 Reservation on Annex I section E subsection II No 13: Signs notifying a bus or tramway stop.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of signs E 15 "Bus Stop" and E 16 "Tramway Stop" is concerned.

1.6 Reservation on Annex I section E subsection II No 8: Signs having zonal validity.

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to depict signs having zonal validity on a square panel.

1.7 Reservation on Annex I section G subsection I No 1: General characteristics and symbols.

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to give a rectangular shape to informative signs, especially to those indicating the number and direction of lanes.

1.8 Reservation on Annex I section G subsection V No 7: Sign notifying advised itinerary for heavy vehicles.

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound as far as the design of sign G, 18 "Advised itinerary for heavy vehicles" is concerned.

1.9 Reservation on Annex I section H No 7:

The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to indicate a slippery road section also by means of a main panel (sign B, 1 with the symbol of additional panel H, 9).

Less than one-third of the Contracting Parties having informed the Secretary-General that they reject the said proposed amendments within the period of twelve months following the date of their circulation i.e. 31 May 1995, and in accordance with article 41 (2) (a) of the Convention, the proposed amendments are deemed to have been accepted.

The amendments entered into force six months after the expiry of the said period of twelve months, i.e. on 30 November 1995 for all Contracting Parties. Paragraphs 4 and 6 of Annex 1, section G, subsection V did not enter into force for Austria only.

³ Signed on behalf of the Republic of China on 19 December 1969. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc., on behalf of China (note 4 in chapter I.1).

⁴ Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 8 November 1968 and 7 June 1978, respectively, choosing Aa as a model danger warning sign and B, 2a as a model stop signal under article 46 (2), with reservations, one of which with regard to article 44 made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification, was withdrawn on 22 January 1991. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 348 and vol. 1092, p. 412. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ In a notification accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of Denmark stated that "until further notice the [Convention] shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland".

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 11 October 1973 choosing Aa as a model danger warning sign and B, 2a as a model stop signal under article 46 (2), and with reservations. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 377. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Convention will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 6 above.

⁸ See note 8 in chapter XI.B-19.

⁹ See note 10 in chapter XI.B.19.

¹⁰ 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 signature and confirmed upon ratification with

respect to article 44. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1120, p. 537.

¹¹ In a communication received on 5 September 1995, by virtue of the entry into force of the amendments proposed by Belgium on 31 May 1994 the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservation made upon ratification:

"3. With respect to Section F of Annex 5, preamble and paragraphs 4 and 5: Finland reserves the right to use green colour as the ground of signs E, 15 to E, 18."

¹² 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 44 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1091, p. 378.

¹³ On 17 March 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following objection:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of the Republic of Iraq to the [said] Convention contains a reservation in respect of Israel. In view of the Government of the State of Israel, such reservation which is explicitly of a political character is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of this Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Republic of Iraq under general international law or under particular Conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Republic of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

¹⁴ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 44 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1365, p. 350.

**21. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE WORK OF CREWS OF VEHICLES
ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT (AETR)**

Geneva, 1 July 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 5 January 1976, in accordance with article 16 (4).
REGISTRATION: 5 January 1976, No. 14533.
STATUS: Signatories: 13. Parties: 39.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 143 and depositary notifications C.N.399.1981.TREATIES-1 of 2 February 1982 (amendments); C.N.88.1982.TREATIES-1 of 2 July 1982 (rectification of the English and French texts of the amendments); C.N.105.1991.TREATIES-1 of 24 July 1991 (amendments); and C.N.285.1993.TREATIES-3 of 30 August 1993 (amendments).¹

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (ã)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (ã)</i>
Andorra		13 Feb 1997 a	Luxembourg	2 Feb 1971	30 Dec 1977
Austria	31 Jan 1971	11 Jun 1975	Netherlands	26 Mar 1971	30 Dec 1977
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Norway	16 Mar 1971	28 Oct 1971
Belarus		5 Apr 1993 a	Poland	24 Mar 1971	14 Jul 1992
Belgium	15 Jan 1971	30 Dec 1977	Portugal	30 Mar 1971	20 Sep 1973
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		12 Jan 1994 d	Republic of Moldova.		26 May 1993 a
Bulgaria		12 May 1995 a	Romania		8 Dec 1994 a
Croatia		3 Aug 1992 d	Russian Federation ..		31 Jul 1978 a
Czech Republic		2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Denmark		30 Dec 1977 a	Slovenia		6 Aug 1993 d
Estonia		3 May 1993 a	Spain		3 Jan 1973 a
Finland		16 Feb 1999 a	Sweden	19 Jan 1971	24 Aug 1973
France	20 Jan 1971	9 Jan 1978	Switzerland	24 Mar 1971	
Germany	23 Dec 1970	9 Jul 1975	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		10 Nov 1999 d
Greece		11 Jan 1974 a	Turkmenistan		16 Sep 1996 a
Hungary		22 Oct 1999 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	25 Mar 1971	4 Jan 1978
Ireland		28 Aug 1979 a	Uzbekistan		22 Oct 1998 a
Italy	29 Mar 1971	28 Dec 1978	Yugoslavia		17 Dec 1974 a
Kazakhstan		17 Jul 1995 a			
Latvia		14 Jan 1994 a			
Liechtenstein		6 Nov 1996 a			
Lithuania		3 Jun 1998 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

BELGIUM⁷

Transport operations between member States of the European Economic Community shall be regarded as national transport operations within the meaning of the AETR in so far as such operations do not pass in transit through the territory of a third State which is a contracting party to the AETR.

CZECH REPUBLIC³

Reservation:

Upon acceding to the Agreement the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares, in accordance with its article 21, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

Declaration:

The Government of Czechoslovakia considers article 19 of the Agreement to be in contradiction to the generally recognized right of nations to self-determination.

DENMARK⁷

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".]

FINLAND

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".]

FRANCE⁷

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".]

GERMANY^{4,7}

9 August 1979

[*Same declaration, in essence, as the one reproduced under "Belgium".*]

IRELAND⁷

[*Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".*]

LUXEMBOURG⁷

[*Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".*]

NETHERLANDS⁷

Upon signature:

The Government of the Netherlands [will] ratify the Agreement only when the law of the European Economic Community conforms with the provisions of the latter.

Upon ratification:

[*Same declaration as the one reproduced under "Belgium".*]

POLAND⁸

Upon signature:

"The Polish People's Republic considers that the Agreement should be open for participation to all European countries without discrimination."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation with respect of article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), and states that, for the submission to arbitration of any dispute among the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the European Agreement (AETR), the agreement of all of the Parties in dispute shall be required in each individual case, and the arbi-

trators shall only be persons appointed by general agreement between the Parties in dispute.

Declaration with respect of article 19:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to declare that the provisions of article 19 of the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), on the extension by States of the validity of the European Agreement (AETR) to the territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outdated and contradict the Declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) dated 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

SLOVAKIA³

SPAIN

(a) The Government of Spain avails itself of the first of the options provided for in article 5, paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of the Agreement whereby persons whose age is less than 21 years may be prohibited from driving in the territory vehicles of a permissible maximum weight exceeding 7.5 tons.

(b) The Government of Spain enters the reservation provided for in article 21, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and accordingly does not consider itself bound by article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

(c) The Government of Spain selects variant (a) of the procedures set forth in paragraph 6 of the annex entitled "Individual Control Book".

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND⁶

[*Same declaration, in essence, as the one reproduced under "Belgium".*]

Notes:

¹ Amendments to articles 3, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Agreement, proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom, were circulated by the Secretary-General on 2 February 1982 (with rectification on 2 July 1982).

In this regard, notifications made under article 23 (2) (b) of the Agreement were received from the Government of the Netherlands on 28 July 1982 and from the Government of Czechoslovakia on 30 July 1982.

In a communication, received on 28 January 1983, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General in accordance with article 23, its acceptance of the said amendments. No objection having been made on behalf of the Government of Czechoslovakia at the expiration of a period of nine months following the expiry of six months from the date of the depositary notification transmitting the proposed amendments, (2 February 1982), the amendments are deemed to have been accepted in accordance with article 23 (6) and entered into force on 3 August 1983, i.e. the end of a further period of three months.

Other amendments were proposed as follows

<i>Proposed by</i>	<i>Date of circulation</i>	<i>Date of entry into force</i>
Norway	24 July 1991	24 April 1992
Norway*	30 August 1993	28 February 1995

* In this regard, a notification made under article 23 (2) (b) of the Agreement was received from the Government of the Netherlands on 28 February 1994. Subsequently, in a communication received on 28 November 1994, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 23, its acceptance, for the Kingdom in Europe, of the amendments proposed by Norway.

² The Protocol of signature [annexed to the Agreement] was signed on 31 March 1971 on behalf of Austria.

³ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 5 December 1975, with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 172. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁴ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Agreement on 10 August 1976 with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, p. 400. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁵ With a declaration that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 4 above.

⁶ In a notification under article 19(1), dated on 25 March 1971, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that the validity of the Agreement would extend to the Isle of Man.

⁷ None of the States Parties having objected to these reservations by the end of six months after the respective dates of their circulation by the Secretary-General, they are deemed to have been accepted, in accordance with article 21 (2).

⁸ Upon ratification, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General, under article 21(3) of the Agreement, that it does not

maintain the reservation made upon signature of not applying article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement.

**22. AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS
AND ON THE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR SUCH CARRIAGE (ATP)¹**

Geneva, 1 September 1970

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21 November 1976, in accordance with article 11 (1).

REGISTRATION: 21 November 1976, No. 15121.

STATUS: Signatories: 7. Parties: 34.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1028, p. 121; depositary notifications C.N.343.1980.TREATIES-8 of 4 December 1980, C.N.211.1982.TREATIES-6 of 30 September 1982 and C.N.292.1982. TREATIES-9 of 20 December 1982 (addendum), vol. 1347, p. 342, C.N.243.1985.TREATIES-4 of 18 October 1985, C.N.280.1985.TREATIES-5 of 11 November 1985; C.N.54.1986.TREATIES-2 of 7 April 1986 (corrigendum), C.N.286.1985. TREATIES-6 of 12 November 1985; C.N.155. 1986.TREATIES-5 of 26 August 1986 (addendum); C.N.199.1987.TREATIES-5 of 5 October 1987 and C.N.266.1987.TREATIES-6 of 14 December 1987 (addendum), C.N.59.1988.TREATIES-1 of 6 May 1988 (addendum); C.N.305.1980.TREATIES-6 of 10 November 1980; C.N.185.1984. TREATIES-4 of 21 August 1984 (amendments to annex 3); C.N.123.1989.TREATIES-2 of 27 June 1989 (amendments to annex 2); C.N.165.1989. TREATIES-3 of 14 August 1989, C.N.229.1989. TREATIES-4 of 29 September 1989; C.N.9.1990.TREATIES-1 of 12 March 1990 and C.N.319.1990.TREATIES-7 of 15 March 1990 (corrigendum); C.N.190.1991.TREATIES-2 of 18 October 1991 and C.N.85.1992.TREATIES-2 of 15 June 1992 (amendments to annex 1); C.N.450.1993.TREATIES-3 of 30 December 1993 (amendments to annex 1); C.N.397.1994.TREATIES-4 of 24 February 1995 (amendments to article 18 and annex 1); C.N.414.1994.TREATIES-6 of 13 February 1995 (amendments to annexes 2 and 3)²; C.N.71.1996.TREATIES-1 of 13 May 1996 (transmission of annex 2, appendix 2); C.N.416.1994.TREATIES-7 of 22 February 1995 (amendments to annex 1); and C.N.309.1997.TREATIES-2 of 30 July 1997 (amendments to articles 5 and 10 (1)); and C.N.1038.1999.TREATIES-3 of 23 November 1999 (proposal of amendments to annex 3).³

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	28 May 1971	1 Mar 1977	Norway		14 Jul 1979 a
Belgium		1 Oct 1979 a	Poland		5 May 1983 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan 1994 d	Portugal	28 May 1971	15 Aug 1988
Bulgaria		26 Jan 1978 a	Romania		22 Apr 1999 a
Croatia		3 Aug 1992 d	Russian Federation		10 Sep 1971 a
Czech Republic		2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia		28 May 1993 d
Denmark		22 Nov 1976 a	Slovenia		6 Aug 1993 d
Estonia		6 Feb 1998 a	Spain		24 Apr 1972 a
Finland		15 May 1980 a	Sweden		13 Dec 1978 a
France		1 Mar 1971 s	Switzerland	28 May 1971	
Georgia		30 Nov 1998 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20 Dec 1999 d
Germany	4 Feb 1971	8 Oct 1974	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		5 Oct 1979 a
Greece		1 Apr 1992 a	United States of America		20 Jan 1983 a
Hungary		4 Dec 1987 a	Uzbekistan		11 Jan 1999 a
Ireland		22 Mar 1988 a	Yugoslavia		21 Nov 1975 a
Italy	28 May 1971	30 Sep 1977			
Kazakhstan		17 Jul 1995 a			
Luxembourg	25 May 1971	9 May 1978			
Morocco		5 Mar 1981 a			
Netherlands	28 May 1971	30 Nov 1978			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon definitive signature, ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto, see hereinafter.)

BULGARIA⁹

Declarations:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that article 9, which entitles only States members of the Economic Commission for Europe to become Parties to the Agreement, is discriminatory. The People's Republic of Bulgaria also declares that article 14, pursuant to which a State may declare that the Agreement will also be applicable to territories for the international relations of which that State is responsible, is contrary to the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960.

CZECH REPUBLIC⁴

HUNGARY

"[The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic] does not consider itself bound by article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Agreement."

POLAND¹⁰

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 15, paragraphs 2 and 3,

SLOVAKIA⁴

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Declaration:

"The Agreement does not apply to carriage in the United States of America and its territories."

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were received upon definitive signature, ratification, accession or succession.)

FRANCE

13 January 1984

[The French Government] considers that only European States can formulate the declaration provided for in article 10 with respect to carriage performed in territories situated outside Europe.

It therefore raises an objection to the declaration by the Government of the United States of America and, consequently, declares that it will not be bound by the ATP Agreement in its relations with the United States of America.

ITALY

19 January 1984

[Same objection as under France.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

21 September 1984

"The United States considers that under the clear language of article 10 [of the Agreement], as confirmed by the negotiating history, any State party to the Agreement may file a declaration under that article. The United States therefore considers that the objections of Italy and France and the declarations that those nations will not be bound by the Agreement in their relations with the United States are unwarranted and regrettable. The United States reserves its rights with regard to this matter and proposes that the parties continue to attempt cooperatively to resolve the issue."

Notes:

¹ Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this agreement is not limited to transport by road.

² In a communication dated 11 August 1995, the Government of Slovakia notified the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 18 (2)(b) of the Agreement, that although it intended to accept the proposal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to annex 3, the conditions necessary for such acceptance were not yet fulfilled in respect of Slovakia. In view of this and in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 5 of article 18, the proposed amendments were deemed to have been accepted as, before the expiry of a pe-

riod of nine months following the expiry of the period of six months indicated in depositary notification C.N.414.1994.TREATIES-6 of 13 February 1995, i.e. before 14 May 1996, the Government of Slovakia had not notified an objection to the said proposed amendments. In accordance with article 18 (6), the amendments will enter into force six months after the date of acceptance, i.e. on 14 November 1996.

³ Other amendments to the Agreement were also proposed by various States as indicated hereinafter, but not accepted, one or more objections thereto having been notified to the Secretary-General:

Proposed by:	Articles or Annexes:	Depositary notification reference:	Proposed by:	Articles or Annexes:	Depositary notification reference:
Denmark	Annex 3	C.N.154.1977.TREATIES-3 of 1 June 1977 and C.N.44.1978.TREATIES-2 of 28 March 1978.	Secretary-General	Annex I**	C.N.34.1998.TREATIES-1 of 18 February 1998
	Annex 3	C.N.248.1981.TREATIES-5 of 29 September 1981, C.N.52.1982.TREATIES-2 of 15 March 1982 and C.N.116.1982.TREATIES-4 of 17 May 1982.	Secretary-General	Article 18	C.N.57.1998.TREATIES-2 of 26 February 1998
United Kingdom	Annexes 2 and 3	C.N.318.1983.TREATIES-4 of 20 October 1983 and C.N.78.1984.TREATIES-2 of 16 July 1984.			
	Annex 1	C.N.224.1984.TREATIES-5 of 25 September 1984 and C.N.79.1985.TREATIES-3 of 12 April 1985.			
France	Annex 1	C.N.66.1985.TREATIES-2 of 30 July 1985, C.N.14.1986.TREATIES-1 of 10 March 1986, and C.N.243.1986.TREATIES-6 of 4 December 1986.			
	Annex 1	C.N.121.1988.TREATIES-3 of 30 June 1988 and C.N.211.1988.TREATIES-5 of 26 October 1988.			
Italy	Article 10 (1)	C.N.85.1992.TREATIES-2 of 15 June 1992 and C.N.469.1992.TREATIES-5 of 31 December 1992.			
	Annex 1*	C.N.131.1994.TREATIES-1 of 15 June 1994 and C.N.401.1994.TREATIES-5 of 3 February 1995 (corrigendum) and C.N.337.1994.TREATIES-3 of 3 February 1995.			
Germany	Annex 3	C.N.231.1996.TREATIES-3 of 12 July 1996 and C.N.54.1997.TREATIES-1 of 31 March 1997.			

*The objection by Italy applies only to the amendments proposed by Germany to annex 1, appendix 2, paragraphs 6, 8, 10 and 18 of the Agreement.

** On 11 November 1998, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that "[it] had accepted the proposals, transmitted by C.N.309.1997.TREATIES-2 to amend the ATP Agreement after having fulfilled the conditions necessary for such acceptance."

⁴ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 13 April 1982, with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, 1272, p. 439. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

⁵ The Agreement was first signed without reservation as to ratification by the French Plenipotentiary on 20 January 1971. The signature affixed on 1 March 1971 signifies the approval of the text of the Agreement as corrected in accordance with the decision taken by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirtieth session (1 to 4 February 1971).

⁶ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Agreement on 14 April 1981 with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1223, p. 419. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁷ Upon ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement should also apply to Berlin (West) from the date upon which it would enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 6 above.

⁸ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁹ 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 to article 15 (2) and (3). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1066, p. 347.

¹⁰ 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, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Agreement made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1314, p. 287.

**23. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC
OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968**

Geneva, 1 May 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 7 June 1979, in accordance with article 4 (1).
REGISTRATION: 7 June 1979, No. 17847.
STATUS: Signatories: 12. Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 369; depositary notifications C.N.20.1992.TREATIES-1 of 28 February 1992 (proposal of amendments); and C.N.663.1999.TREATIES-1 of 27 July 1999 (proposal of amendments).¹

Note: The text of the Agreement was approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe on 1 May 1971, at its thirtieth session held at Geneva. In accordance with a decision of the Committee at its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 1 to 4 February 1971, the period during which the Agreement was open for signature (originally from 1 May 1971 to 30 April 1972) was extended to 31 December 1972 (doc. E/ECE/TRANS/568, paragraph 132).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	15 Dec 1972	11 Aug 1981	Poland		23 Aug 1984 a
Belarus		17 Dec 1974 a	Romania	6 Oct 1972	9 Dec 1980
Belgium	28 Oct 1971	16 Nov 1988	Russian Federation		27 Sep 1974 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sep 1993 d	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Bulgaria		28 Dec 1978 a	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Croatia		23 Nov 1992 d	Sweden	Feb 1972	25 Jul 1985
Czech Republic ²		2 Jun 1993 d	Switzerland	31 Oct 1972	11 Dec 1991
Denmark	2 May 1972	3 Nov 1986	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		20 Dec 1999 d
Finland	22 Dec 1972	1 Apr 1985	Ukraine		30 Dec 1974 a
France	29 Dec 1972	16 Jan 1974	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Oct 1971	
Germany ^{3,4}	28 May 1971	3 Aug 1978	Yugoslavia		1 Oct 1976 a
Greece		18 Dec 1986 a			
Hungary	29 Dec 1972	16 Mar 1976			
Italy		2 Oct 1996			
Luxembourg	25 May 1971	25 Nov 1975			
Monaco		6 Jun 1978 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA

Reservation:

"Paragraph 18 of the Annex to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic (referring to article 23 of the Convention) is applied with the exception of the provision under paragraph 3 (a) (i), according to which any halting or parking of a vehicle on the road is prohibited within a distance of less than 5 m before a pedestrian crossing."

BELARUS

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to state that the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which States may extend the applicability of the Agreements to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are anachronistic and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Grant-

ing of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 or by article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Agreements shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties in dispute so requests.

CZECH REPUBLIC²

DENMARK

[Same reservations as those made by Denmark under chapter XI.B.19.]

Reservation:

Annex, item 18, re: article 23.3(a) according to which standing or parking shall be prohibited within 5 m. of an intersection.

FINLAND

Declaration:

"With respect to article 11, paragraph 3, Finland notified that the reservations Finland has made to article 11 paragraph 1 (a), article 18 paragraph 2 and article 33 paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of the Convention on Road Traffic shall also apply to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention."

FRANCE⁵

Moreover, with regard to article 23, paragraph 3 (a) (i) and 3 (a) (iii), France does not intend to specify metric distances in connexion with the prohibition of standing and parking mentioned in those provisions.

GERMANY³

Reservations:

Ad paragraph 3 of the annex

(Article 1, sub-paragraph (n), of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 3 of the annex (article 1, sub-paragraph (n) of the Convention).

Ad paragraph 18 of the annex

(Article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (a), new No. (iii) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 18 of the annex (article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (a), new No. (iii) of the Convention).

Ad paragraph 18 of the annex

(Article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (b), new No. (iv) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 18 of the annex (article 23, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (b), new No. (iv) of the Convention).

HUNGARY

Reservation:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Agreement, in pursuance of article 11, paragraph 1, thereof.

Declarations:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that the provisions of article 2 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, are at variance with the generally recognized principle of the sovereign equality of States and it considers that these international instruments should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic further declares that the provisions . . . of article 3 of the European Agreement, supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968 opened for signature at Geneva on 1 May 1971, are at variance with the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960].

POLAND⁶

ROMANIA

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

a. The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, and with article 11, paragraph 1, of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, it does not consider itself bound by article 9 of the two Agreements, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of the Agreements and which is not settled by negotiation is to be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties so requests.

It is the position of the Socialist Republic of Romania that such disputes may be referred to arbitration only with the consent of all the Parties in dispute in each individual case.

Declaration made upon signature:

b. The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 2 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, and article 2 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, are not in keeping with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose aim and purpose affect the international community as a whole should be opened to universal participation.

Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

c. The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania feels that the maintenance of a dependent status for certain territories to which reference is made by the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Vienna on 8 November 1968, is not in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations or with 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 Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which was unanimously adopted in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 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 considers it necessary to state that the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which States may extend the applicability of the Agreements to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are anachronistic and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 or of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968 under which disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Agreements shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties in dispute so requests.

SLOVAKIA²

SWEDEN

"The reservations of Sweden to the Convention on Road Traffic also apply to this Agreement."

Reservation concerning article 9:

"Sweden opposes that disputes in which it is involved shall be referred to arbitration."

SWITZERLAND

[See under chapter XI.B.19.]

UKRAINE

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to state that the provisions of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and of article 3 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which States may extend the applicability of the Agreements to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are anachronistic and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 or of article 9 of the European Agreement supplementing the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, under which disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Agreements shall be referred to arbitration if any of the Parties in dispute so requests.

Notes:

¹ Amendments to the Agreement, proposed by the Government of Poland, were circulated by the Secretary-General on 28 February 1992. In this regard, a notification made under article 6 (1) (a) was received from the Government of Ukraine on 5 August 1992. Entry into force on 28 August 1993 for all Contracting Parties, except for the following Parties, with respect to which only those amendments which these Parties have not rejected, will enter into force:

Denmark (26 February 1993):

"The Government of Denmark can accept the proposed amendments except what regards article 11, paragraph 11 (a) of item 10, which has to be rejected."

Finland (26 February 1993):

"Finland accepts the proposed amendments to the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic, but wishes to inform the Depositary and the Contracting Parties, that if the amendments are deemed accepted, Finland will make the following reservations pursuant to article 11, paragraph 2, of the Agreement."

1. Finland does not consider itself to be bound by the first sentence of subparagraph (a) of the proposed amendment to paragraph 10 of the Annex to the European Agreement (ad article 11 of the Convention.)

2. Finland does not consider itself to be bound by subparagraph (f) of the proposed new paragraph 20^{bis} of the Annex to the European Agreement (ad article 27^{bis} of the Convention).

Germany (26 February 1993):

The Federal Republic of Germany can accept the amendments proposed by Poland to the European Agreement of 1 May 1971 supplementing the Convention of 8 November 1968 on Road Traffic with the following reservations:

1. The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound, as to certain vehicle categories, by paragraph 10 of the annex to article 11 of the Convention (overtaking and movement of traffic in lines).

2. The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 18 (b) of the annex to article 23 of the Convention (standing and parking) to the extent that the paragraph in question requires the document to bear the holder's name.

3. The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound, in respect of motorways and similar roads, by paragraph 19 (b) of the annex to article 25 additional paragraph to be inserted immediately after paragraph 3."

Other amendments were proposed by various States and adopted as follows:

<i>Object of the amendment:</i>	<i>Proposed by:</i>	<i>Date of circulation and date of entry into force:</i>
Agreement	Inland Transport Committee	27 July 1999 - [waiting]

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 7 June 1978, with a reservation and a declaration. For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 416. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Agreement on 18 August 1975 with a reservation and declarations. For the text of the reservation and declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 417. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 3 above.

⁵ In a communication received on 30 October 1980, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that it withdrew its reservation with regard to article 20, paragraph 5 of the Agreement. For the text of the said reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 416.

⁶ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 9 of the Agreement made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1365, p. 350.

24. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968

Geneva, 1 May 1971

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 3 August 1979, in accordance with article 4 (1).
REGISTRATION: 3 August 1979, No. 17935.
STATUS: Signatories: 12. Parties: 25.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1142, p. 225; and depositary notification C.N.62.1994.TREATIES-1 of 27 May 1995 and doc. E/ECE/TRANS/92/Rev.2 (amendments).¹

Note: The text of the Agreement was approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe on 1 May 1971, at its thirtieth session held at Geneva. In accordance with a decision of the Committee at its thirty-first session, held at Geneva from 1 to 4 February 1971, the period during which the Agreement was open for signature (originally from 1 May 1971 to 30 April 1972) was extended to 31 December 1972 (doc. E/ECE/TRANS/568, paragraph 132).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	15 Dec 1972	11 Aug 1981	Luxembourg	25 May 1971	25 Nov 1975
Belarus		17 Dec 1974 a	Poland		23 Aug 1984 a
Belgium	28 Oct 1971	16 Nov 1988	Romania	6 Oct 1972	9 Dec 1980
Bosnia and Herzegovina			Russian Federation ...		27 Sep 1974 a
Bulgaria		12 Jan 1994 d	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ³		28 Dec 1978 a	Sweden	1 Feb 1972	25 Jul 1985
Denmark	2 May 1972	2 Jun 1993 d	Switzerland	31 Oct 1972	11 Dec 1991
Estonia		3 Nov 1986	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20 Dec 1999 d
Finland	22 Dec 1972	30 Nov 1993 a	Ukraine		30 Dec 1974 a
France	29 Dec 1972	1 Apr 1985	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	27 Oct 1971	
Germany ^{3,4}	28 May 1971	16 Jan 1974	Yugoslavia		6 Jun 1977 a
Greece		3 Aug 1978			
Hungary	29 Dec 1972	18 Dec 1986 a			
Italy		16 Mar 1976			
Lithuania		7 Feb 1997 a			
		31 Jan 1992 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

BELARUS

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declaration and reservation made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

CZECH REPUBLIC³

DENMARK

[Same reservations as those under chapter XI.B.20.]

ESTONIA

Reservation:

"Estonia does not consider itself bound by article 9 of the Agreement."

FINLAND

Declaration:

"1 With respect to Annex, paragraph 17 (amendment to Section

B of Annex 1, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention:

"Signs indicating dangerous descent and steep ascent), Finland reserves the right to use sign A, 2^c of the Convention to indicate a dangerous descent, instead of sign A, 2^a. Similarly sign A, 3^c of the Convention is used to indicate a steep ascent instead of sign A, 3^a;

"2)With respect to Article 11, paragraph 3, Finland notifies that the reservations Finland has made to Article 18, preamble and paragraphs 4 and 5 of Section F of Annex 5 and paragraph 6 of Section F of Annex 5 of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals shall also apply to the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention."

Reservation:

"With respect to Annex, paragraph 22 (amendment to the Note and Section A of Annex 4 of the Convention):

Prohibition signs, Finland reserves the right to use an oblique red bar in signs corresponding to signs C, 3^a-C, 3^k of the Convention."

5 September 1995

Modification of the text of the reservation made by Finland, as

adapted in view of the entry into force of the amendments proposed by Belgium on 31 May 1994 to the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and signals:

"The reservation made by Finland [made upon ratification] also applies to signs C, 3^b to C, 3ⁿ and C, 3^m to C, 3ⁿ to the Annex."

FRANCE

With regard to article 23, paragraph 3^{bis} (b), of the Agreement on Road Signs and Signals, France intends to retain the possibility of using lights placed on the side opposite to the direction of traffic, so as to be in a position to convey meanings different from those conveyed by the lights placed on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

GERMANY⁴

Reservations:

Ad paragraph 3 of the annex

(Article 1, sub-paragraph (l) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 3 of the annex (article 1, sub-paragraph (l) of the Convention).

Ad paragraph 15 of the annex

Article 33, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), No. (i) of the Convention):

The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by paragraph 15 of the annex (article 33, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) No. (i) of the Convention).

HUNGARY

[Same reservation and declarations, mutatis mutandis, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

POLAND⁵

Declaration:

The Polish People's Republic will use symbol A, 2c (dangerous descent) instead of symbol A, 2^a, and symbol A, 3^c (steep ascent) instead of symbol A, 3a provided for in item 17 of the annex to the aforesaid Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Annex 1, Section B, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

ROMANIA

Reservation and declarations:

[For the text see the reservation and declarations made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Conven-

tion on Road Traffic concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declaration and reservation made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

SLOVAKIA³

SWEDEN

"With respect to paragraph 22 of the annex, signs C, 3^a to C, 3^k shall incorporate an oblique bar."

"The reservations of Sweden to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals also apply to this Agreement."

With regard to article 9:

"Sweden opposes that disputes in which it is involved shall be referred to arbitration."

SWITZERLAND¹

Reservations:

Annex, number 9 (article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention):

Switzerland reserves the right to provide in its national legislation, as an advance warning sign for sign B 2a, for an identical sign with an additional panel (model H, 1) as indicated in annex 1, section H.

Annex, numbers 9bis and 22 (article 13 bis and annex 1, section E, subsection II, paragraph 7, of the Convention)

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of numbers 9^{bis} and 22 of the annex.

Annex, paragraph 12 (article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention)

Switzerland reserves the right to provide in its national legislation for the use of the three-colour system for light signals for pedestrians, in accordance with article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

UKRAINE

Declaration and reservation:

[For the text see the declaration and reservation made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

Notes:

¹ The Secretary-General received the following communications from the Contracting Parties as indicated hereinafter:

Germany (26 May 1995):

The Federal Republic of Germany agrees to the proposals subject to the following reservation:

Reservation on Annex I, section C, subsection II, No. 1 to the Convention

The Federal Republic reserves the right to define the meaning of sign C, 3n "No entry for vehicles carrying more than a certain quantity of substances liable to cause water pollution" as follows:

"No entry for vehicles with a water endangering cargo."

Switzerland (23 May 1995):

[The Government of Switzerland] has no objection to the amendments proposed by Belgium. The reservations entered previously [with regard to the Agreement] are hereby abrogated and replaced by the following: (see under "Reservations and Declarations" in this chapter).

Those reservations made with regard to the Agreement made upon ratification and which were abrogated read as follows:

Ad number 9 of the annex (article 10, paragraph 6, of the Convention)

Switzerland reserves the right to make provision in its domestic legislation, to give advance warning of sign B, 2^a, for an identical sign

supplemented by a panel conforming to model 1, reproduced in annex 7 to the Convention.

Ad numbers 10 and 27 of the annex (article 18, paragraph 2, and annex 5, section C, of the Convention)

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by the provisions of numbers 10 and 27 of the annex.

Ad number 12 of the annex (article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention)

Switzerland reserves the right to make provision in its domestic legislation for the three-colour system for light signals for pedestrians, pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Ad number 22 of the annex (annex 4, section A, number 2, letter (a) (iii), of the Convention)

Switzerland reserves the right to enact, in its domestic legislation, regulations specifying that access to roads marked by additional sign No. 1, reproduced in the appendix to the annex, is prohibited for vehicles transporting dangerous goods of any type.

Less than one third of the Contracting Parties having informed the Secretary-General that they reject the said proposed amendments within the period of twelve months following the date of their circulation (i.e. 27 May 1994), and in accordance with article 6(2)(a) of the Agreement, the proposed amendments are deemed to have been accepted. The amendments entered into force on 27 November 1995. The amendments relating to annex I, section C, subsection II of

the Convention will enter into force for Germany only as modified by the reservation.

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 7 June 1978, with the same reservation and declaration, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23). For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 416. See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Agreement on 18 August 1975 with the same reservation and declarations as those made for the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic of 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23). For the text of the reservation and declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 417. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Agreement will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 3 above.

⁵ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 9 of the Agreement made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1365, p. 351.

**25. PROTOCOL ON ROAD MARKINGS, ADDITIONAL TO THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT
SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS OPENED FOR
SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968**

Geneva, 1 March 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 25 April 1985, in accordance with article 4.
REGISTRATION: 25 April 1985, No. 23345.
STATUS: Signatories: 6. Parties: 21.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1394, p. 263; and depositary notification C.N.63.1994.TREATIES-1 of 27 May 1994 and doc. ECE/TRANS/99 (amendments).

Note: Drawn up by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-second session held at Geneva from 2 January to 2 February 1973 on the basis of a text prepared by the Working Party on Road Transport on its forty-sixth and fiftieth extraordinary sessions (doc. W/TRANS/SCI/450 and Add.1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria.....	27 Feb 1974	11 Aug 1981	Luxembourg	4 Jul 1973	25 Nov 1975
Belarus.....		25 Apr 1984 a	Poland		23 Aug 1984 a
Belgium.....	13 Aug 1973	16 Nov 1988	Russian Federation ..		6 Apr 1984 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na.....		12 Jan 1994 d	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Bulgaria.....		28 Dec 1978 a	Sweden		25 Jul 1985 a
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Switzerland	20 Mar 1973	11 Dec 1991
Denmark		3 Nov 1986 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		20 Dec 1999 d
Finland ²		1 Apr 1985 a	Ukraine		9 May 1984 a
Germany ^{3,4}	15 Nov 1973	3 Aug 1978	Yugoslavia.....		6 Jun 1977 a
Greece.....		18 Dec 1986 a			
Hungary.....	18 Dec 1973	16 Mar 1976			
Italy.....		7 Feb 1997 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA

Reservation:

"Paragraph 6 of the Annex to the Protocol on Road Markings Additional to the European Agreement Supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (referring to article 29 of the Convention) is applied with the exception of the provision under paragraph 2 according to which road markings have to be white."

BELARUS

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 9 of the Protocol on Road Markings of 1 March 1983, additional to the European Agreement of 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968 [.]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, considers that the provisions of article 3 of the Protocol on Road Markings of 1 March 1983, additional to the European Agreement of 1971 supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968, concerning the extension by States of the applicability of the Protocol to territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outdated and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

(United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

DENMARK

[Same reservations as those under chapter XI.B-20.]

FINLAND²

Reservation:

"With respect to Annex, paragraph 6 (amendment to Article 29 paragraph 2 of the Convention), Finland reserves the right to use yellow colour for the continuous line between the opposite directions of traffic."

5 September 1995

Reservation:

"Whereas Finland has taken into use a danger warning line before the barrier line, which also is yellow; [The Government of Finland declares] that the reservation made by Finland also applies to the barrier line."

GERMANY³

Reservation:

Ad paragraph 6 of the annex

(Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Convention): The Federal Republic of Germany does not consider itself bound by the provision that the zigzag lines showing places where parking is prohibited shall be yellow.

HUNGARY

[Same reservation and declaration, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23).]

POLAND⁵

Declaration:

All the road markings provided for in item 6, paragraph 2, of the Annex to the said Protocol shall be white.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under Belarus.]

SLOVAKIA¹

SWEDEN

"The reservations of Sweden to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals and the European Agreement supplementing that Convention also apply to this Protocol."

SWITZERLAND

Reservations:

Ad number 4 of the annex (article 27, paragraph 5, of the Convention)

Switzerland implements article 27, paragraph 5, of the Convention, but not in the manner provided for in number 4 of the annex.

Ad number 6 of the annex (article 29, paragraph 2 of the Convention)

Switzerland does not consider itself bound by article 29, paragraph 2, 1st and 2nd sentences, of the Convention, in the version given in number 6 of the annex.

UKRAINE

[Same declaration as the one reproduced under Belarus.]

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Protocol on 7 June 1978, with the same reservation and declaration, *mutatis mutandis*, as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic of 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23). For the text of the reservation and the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 416. See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

² On 5 September 1995, the Government of Finland informed the Secretary-General that the reservation made upon accession to the Protocol should be modified as indicated. In keeping with the practice followed in similar cases, the Secretary proposed to receive the modification in question for deposit in the absence of any objection on the part of any of the Contracting States, either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged. None of the Contracting Parties to the Protocol having notified the Secretary-General of an objection within a period of 90 days from the date of its circulation (on 20 December 1995), the said modification was accepted for deposit upon the expiration of the above-stipulated 90 period, that is on 19 March 1996.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Protocol on 18 August 1975 with the same reservation and declarations as those made in respect of the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic of 1 May 1971 (chapter XI.B-23). For the text of the reservation and declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1137, p. 416. See also note 14 in chapter 1.2.

⁴ In a declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that the Protocol will also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it will enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 3 above.

⁵ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 9 of the Protocol made upon accession. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1394, p. 263.

**26. CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF
PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BY ROAD (CVR)**

Geneva, 1 March 1973

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 April 1994, in accordance with article 25 (1).
REGISTRATION: 12 April 1994, No. 30887.
STATUS: Signatories: 2. Parties: 6.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/2 and Corr.1.

Note: Drawn up by the Working Party on Road Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its forty-fifth, forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth extraordinary sessions (Doc. W/TRANS/SCI/455/Rev.1) and approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		12 Jan 1994 d	Latvia.....		14 Jan 1994 a
Croatia.....		3 Aug 1992 d	Luxembourg.....	4 Jul 1973	
Czech Republic ¹		2 Jun 1993 d	Slovakia ¹		28 May 1993 d
Germany ²	1 Mar 1974		Yugoslavia.....		1 Apr 1976 a

Declarations and Reservations

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

CZECH REPUBLIC¹

SLOVAKIA¹

Notes:

¹ Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 26 January 1976 with the following declarations:

[1] - "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will not be bound by article 29 of the Convention.

[2] - "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as a Contracting Party to the Agreement on General Conditions for International Carriage of Passengers by Bus, signed at Berlin on 5 December 1970, will, in the event of conflict between the Convention and the said Agreement, apply provisions of the said Agreement to an operation for which, according to the contract carriage:

- "The places of departure and destination are situated in the territory of a State which has made the declaration, or

- "Carriage is to take place in the territory of at least one State which has made the said declaration and will not be undertaken in the territory of any Contracting Party to the Convention which has not made the declaration."

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

² See note 14 in chapter I.2.

26. A) Protocol to the Convention on the contract for the international carriage of passengers and luggage by road (CVR)

Geneva, 5 July 1978

NOT YET IN FORCE: see article 4.
STATUS: Signatories: 1. Parties: 1.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/35.

Note: The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eighth (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol is open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Germany ¹	1 Nov 1978	
Latvia		14 Jan 1994 a

Notes:

¹ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

**27. AGREEMENT ON MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUE AND VALIDITY OF
DRIVING PERMITS (APC)**

Geneva, 1 April 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 31 January 1994, in accordance with article 7 (1).
REGISTRATION: 31 January 1994, No. 30670.
STATUS: Signatories: 1. Parties: 6.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/13.

Note: The Agreement was drawn up under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and was open for signature until 1 April 1976, at Geneva.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Adhésion (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Bosnie-Herzégovine .		12 janv 1994 d	Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		12 Jan 1994 d
Bulgarie		28 déc 1978 a	Bulgaria		28 Dec 1978 a
Croatie		2 nov 1993 d	Croatia		2 Nov 1993 d
Luxembourg	9 déc 1975	4 oct 1982	Luxembourg	9 Dec 1975	4 Oct 1982
Maroc		31 mars 1983 a	Morocco		31 Mar 1983 a
Yougoslavie		23 juin 1978 a	Yugoslavia		23 Jun 1978 a

Declarations and Reservations

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

BULGARIA

Reservation:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by article 11 of the Agreement, which provides for compulsory arbitration.

Declaration:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that article 6 of the Agreement is at variance with the Declaration on the Grant-

ing of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of the Interior are the bodies competent to consent to the amendments envisaged in article 8, paragraph 7, of the Agreement.

28. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES (AGR)

Geneva, 15 November 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 15 March 1983, in accordance with article 6 (1).
REGISTRATION: 15 March 1983, No. 21618.
STATUS: Signatories: 7. Parties: 33.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1302, p. 91; vol. 1388, p. 372; depositary notifications C.N.23.1984.TREATIES-1 of 1 March 1984; C.N.290.1985.TREATIES-4 of 11 December 1985*; C.N.175.1988. TREATIES-3 of 14 September 1988; C.N.215.1988.TREATIES-4 of 27 October 1988 (corrigendum to C.N.175.1988. TREATIES-3); C.N.62.1989.TREATIES-3 of 19 April 1989; C.N.45.1990.TREATIES-1 of 24 April 1990; C.N.47.1990.TREATIES-2 of 26 April 1990; C.N.48.1990.TREATIES-3 of 27 April 1990; C.N.173.1990.TREATIES-4 of 8 August 1990; C.N.3.1991.TREATIES-2 of 20 March 1991; C.N.4.1991.TREATIES-3 of 18 March 1991; C.N.39.1994.TREATIES-1 of 11 April 1994; C.N.40.1994.TREATIES-2 of 11 April 1994; C.N.41.1994.TREATIES-3 of 19 April 1994 (amendments to annex I); C.N.174.1988.TREATIES-2 of 23 September 1988 (amendments to annexes II and III); C.N.70.1992.TREATIES-1 of 22 May 1992; C.N.46.1994.TREATIES-4 of 19 April 1994 (amendments to annex II); C.N.9.1995.TREATIES-1 of 14 March 1995 (amendments to annexes I and II); C.N.452.1995.TREATIES-4 of 8 January 1996 (amendments to annex I); C.N.52.1997.TREATIES-1 of 28 February 1997 (amendments to annexes I and II); C.N.380.1999.TREATIES-1 of 2 June 1999 (amendments to annex I); C.N.1225.1999.TREATIES-2 of 19 January 2000 (proposal of amendments to annex I); and C.N.1196.1999.TREATIES-3 of 27 January 2000 (proposal of corrections to the amendments to annex I).¹

Note: The Agreement was drawn up by the Working Party on Road Transports of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe in the course of its fifty-fourth (special), fifty-sixth (special) and fifty-seventh sessions, and approved by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe. The Agreement was opened for signature at Geneva on 15 November 1975.

* (Owing to a typographical error, depositary notification C.N.290.1985.TREATIES-4 of 11 December 1985 was, when circulated, misnumbered C.N.280.1985.TREATIES-4).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)</i>
Austria	29 Dec 1976		Netherlands ⁵		12 Dec 1979 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a	Norway		14 Sep 1992 a
Belarus		17 Dec 1982 a	Poland	31 Dec 1976	9 Nov 1984
Belgium		15 Apr 1985 a	Portugal		8 Jan 1991 a
Bosnia and Herzegovi- na		1 Sep 1993 d	Romania		2 Jul 1985 a
Bulgaria	14 Dec 1976	17 Nov 1977	Russian Federation ..		14 Dec 1982 a
Croatia		2 Feb 1994 d	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ²		2 Jun 1993 d	Slovenia		6 Jul 1992 d
Denmark		2 Nov 1987 a	Sweden		27 Oct 1992 a
Finland		19 Nov 1991 a	Switzerland	30 Jan 1976	5 Aug 1988
France		15 Dec 1982 a	the former Yugoslav Republic of Mace- donia		20 Dec 1999 d
Georgia		30 Aug 1995 a	Turkey		16 Oct 1992 a
Germany ^{3,4}	19 Nov 1976	3 Aug 1978	Ukraine		29 Dec 1982 a
Greece		11 Oct 1988 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	22 Dec 1976	
Hungary		1 Sep 1978 a	Yugoslavia		19 Dec 1980 a
Italy		2 Jul 1981 a			
Kazakhstan		17 Jul 1995 a			
Latvia		12 Jun 1997 a			
Lithuania		27 Aug 1993 a			
Luxembourg	16 Jun 1976	20 Nov 1981			

Amendments to the Convention were adopted as follows:

Declarations and Reservations

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

BELARUS

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 13 of the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries of 15 November 1975 and declares that, before any dispute between Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the European Agreement may be referred to arbitration, in each particular case the consent of all the parties to the dispute must be obtained, and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties to the dispute may act as arbitrators.

BULGARIA⁶

CZECH REPUBLIC²

HUNGARY

The Hungarian People's Republic declares that, in view of article 15 of the Agreement, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, under which any dispute which relates to the interpretation or application of the Agreement and which the parties in dispute are unable to settle by negotiations or by other means of settlement shall be referred to compulsory arbitration.

POLAND⁷

ROMANIA

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13 of the Agreement, which states that any disputes between the Contracting Parties which

relates to the interpretation or application of this Agreement and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other means of settlement shall be referred for a solution to arbitration at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred for a solution to arbitration only with the agreement of all the Parties to the dispute.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by article 13 of the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries of 15 November 1975 and declares, that, before any dispute between Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the European Agreement may be referred to arbitration, in each particular case the consent of all the parties to the dispute must be obtained, and that only persons nominated by unanimous agreement of the parties to the dispute may act as arbitrators.

SLOVAKIA²

UKRAINE

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 13 of the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries of 15 November 1975 and states, that, for the submission to arbitration of any dispute among the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the European Agreement, the agreement of all the Parties in dispute shall be required in each individual case, and the arbitrators shall only be persons appointed by general agreement between the Parties in dispute.

Notes:

¹ Amendments to the Convention were adopted as follows:

<i>Object of the proposal:</i>	<i>Proposed by:</i>	<i>Date of circulation:</i>	<i>Entry into force:</i>
Annex I	German Democratic Republic	1 March 1984	4 January 1985
Annex I	Germany, Federal Republic of and Poland	11 December 1985	12 September 1986
Annex I	France	14 September 1988	15 June 1989
Annexes II and III	Various Parties	23 September 1988	24 June 1989
Annex I	Germany, Federal Republic of	19 April 1989	20 January 1990
Annex I	Czechoslovakia*	24 April 1990	25 January 1991
Annex I	Italy	26 April 1990	27 January 1991
Annex I	Denmark and Germany, Federal Republic of	27 April 1990	28 January 1991
Annex I	Yugoslavia	8 August 1990	8 May 1991
Annex I	Denmark	18 March 1991	18 December 1991
Annex I	France	20 March 1991	20 December 1991
Annex II	Belgium, Romania and Switzerland	22 May 1992	1 June 1993
Annex I	Germany	11 April 1994	25 January 1995
Annex I	Norway	11 April 1994	25 January 1995
Annex I	Netherlands	19 April 1994	27 January 1995
Annex II	France, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation and Switzerland	19 April 1994	27 January 1995
Annexes I and II	Various Parties	14 March 1995	10 January 1996
		8 January 1996	
Annex I	Various Parties		25 October 1996
Annexes I and II	Various Parties	28 February 1997	15 January 1998
Annexe I	Various Parties	2 June 1999	27 April 2000

Object of the proposal:

Annex I
Annex I

Proposed by:

Various Parties
Various Parties

Date of circulation: Entry into force:

19 January 2000
27 January 2000

* See note 2 below.

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 26 November 1986, with the following reservation:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that within the meaning of article 15 of the Agreement, it does not consider itself bound by the provision of article 13 of the Agreement.

See also note 1 above and note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Agreement on 14 April 1981, with a reservation. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1302, p. 168. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ Upon ratification, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that with effect from the day on which the Agreement enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany it will also apply to Berlin (West) subject to the rights and responsibilities of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

With reference to the above-mentioned statement, communications have been addressed to the Secretary-General by the Government of

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (14 December 1982 and 2 December 1985) on the one hand, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany (23 August 1984), France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (26 July 1984 and 29 October 1986) on the other hand. The said communications are identical in essence *mutatis mutandis*, as those made to the corresponding ones referred to in note 4 in chapter III.3. See also note 3 above.

⁵ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁶ 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 signature and confirmed upon ratification with respect to article 13. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1302, p. 169.

⁷ On 16 October 1997, the Government of Poland notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 13 of the Agreement made upon notification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 880, p. 401.

**29. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-
AFRICAN MOTOR VEHICLE THIRD PARTY LIABILITY INSURANCE CARD**

New York, 1 October 1978

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 9).
STATUS: Signatories: 1.
TEXT: Doc. UNCTAD/INS/18.

Note: The Agreement was prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with a resolution taken at a Round-Table Meeting held by African countries under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa in Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon, from 22 to 26 November 1976. The Agreement remained open for signature at New York from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Togo	17 Jun 1979	

30. CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED DURING CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD, RAIL AND INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS (CRTD)¹

Geneva, 10 October 1989

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 23 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 2.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/79.

Note: The Convention, of which the English, French and Russian texts are equally authentic, was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations. It was open for signature by all States at Geneva from 1 February 1990 until 31 December 1990 inclusive, in accordance with article 22 (1) of the Convention.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Germany ²	1 Feb 1990	
Morocco	28 Dec 1990	

Notes:

¹ Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, as indicated in the title, this Convention is not limited to transport by road.

² The German Democratic Republic had signed the Convention on 1 February 1990. See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

**31. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF UNIFORM CONDITIONS FOR
PERIODICAL TECHNICAL INSPECTIONS OF WHEELED VEHICLES AND THE
RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF SUCH INSPECTIONS**

Vienna, 13 November 1997

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 5).
STATUS: Signatories: 21. Parties: 4.
TEXT: Depositary notification C.N.451.1997.TREATIES-1 of 11 November 1997.

Note: The Agreement was negotiated by ECE Governments in the context of the Preparatory Committee of the Regional Conference on Transport and Environment. It was open for signature from 13 November 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive, in accordance with article 4 (5) of the Agreement.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Definitive signature (s), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Definitive signature (s), Accession (a)</i>
Austria	13 Nov 1997		Italy	13 Nov 1997	
Belgium	13 Nov 1997		Netherlands	13 Nov 1997	5 Feb 1999
Cyprus	13 Nov 1997		Portugal	13 Nov 1997	
Czech Republic	13 Nov 1997		Romania	13 Nov 1997	24 Feb 1999
Denmark	13 Nov 1997		Russian Federation ..		13 Nov 1997 s
Estonia		9 Sep 1998 a	Spain	13 Nov 1997	
Finland	13 Nov 1997		Sweden	13 Nov 1997	
France	13 Nov 1997		Switzerland	13 Nov 1997	
Georgia	13 Nov 1997		Ukraine	13 Nov 1997	
Germany	13 Nov 1997		United Kingdom of		
Greece	13 Nov 1997		Great Britain and		
Hungary	13 Nov 1997		Northern Ireland .	13 Nov 1997	
Ireland	13 Nov 1997				

**32. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHING OF GLOBAL TECHNICAL
REGULATIONS FOR WHEELED VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT AND PARTS WHICH CAN BE
FITTED AND/OR BE USED ON WHEELED VEHICLES**

Geneva, 25 June 1998

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 11).
STATUS: Signatories: 3. Parties: 4.
TEXT: Depositary notification C.N.629.1999.TREATIES-1 of 12 July 1999.

Note: The Agreement was adopted on 25 June 1998. In accordance with its article 10, the Agreement will be open for signature from 25 June 1998 until its entry into force.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Canada		22 Jun 1999 s	Japan.....		3 Aug 1999 A
European Community.	18 Oct 1999		United States of Amer-		
France.....	22 Sep 1999	4 Jan 2000 AA	ica	25 Jun 1998	26 Jul 1999 A

C. TRANSPORT BY RAIL

**1. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO FACILITATE THE CROSSING OF FRONTIERS FOR
PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE CARRIED BY RAIL**

Geneva, 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14.
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1953, No. 2138.
STATUS: Signatories: 7. Parties: 9.²
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 163, p. 3; and vol. 328, p. 319 (Modified International Customs Declaration form annexed to the Convention, which entered into force on 24 May 1959).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria		8 Jun 1956 a	Norway	10 Jan 1952	28 Oct 1952
Belgium	10 Jan 1952	22 Jul 1953	Portugal		24 Sep 1956 a
France	10 Jan 1952	1 Apr 1953	Sweden	10 Jan 1952	
Italy	10 Jan 1952	22 Jun 1955	Switzerland ²	10 Jan 1952	5 Jun 1957
Luxembourg	10 Jan 1952	26 Jan 1954			
Netherlands ¹		25 May 1952 s			

Notes:

¹ The Government of the Netherlands, on behalf of which the Convention had been signed subject to ratification, gave notice of the withdrawal of this reservation in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 25 May 1952.

² Including Liechtenstein. 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. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO FACILITATE THE CROSSING OF FRONTIERS FOR
GOODS CARRIED BY RAIL**

Geneva, 10 January 1952

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 April 1953, in accordance with article 14.
REGISTRATION: 1 April 1953, No. 2139.
STATUS: Signatories: 7. Parties: 10.²
TEXT: United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 163, p. 27; and vol. 328, p. 319 (Modified International Customs Dec laration form annexed to the Convention, which came into force on 24 May 1959).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria		8 Jun 1956 a	Norway	10 Jan 1952	28 Oct 1952
Belgium	10 Jan 1952	22 Jul 1953	Portugal		24 Sep 1956 a
France	10 Jan 1952	1 Apr 1953	Spain		17 Apr 1962 a
Italy	10 Jan 1952	22 Jun 1955	Sweden	10 Jan 1952	
Luxembourg	10 Jan 1952	26 Jan 1954	Switzerland ²	10 Jan 1952	5 Jun 1957
Netherlands ¹		10 Jan 1952 s			

Notes:

¹ The Government of the Netherlands, on behalf of which the Convention had been signed subject to ratification, gave notice of the withdrawal of this reservation in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 25 May 1952.

² Including Liechtenstein. 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.

3. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON MAIN INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY LINES (AGC)

Geneva, 31 May 1985

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27 April 1989, in accordance with article 6 (1).
REGISTRATION: 27 April 1989, No. 26540.
STATUS: Signatories: 11. Parties: 22.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1530, p. 65; depositary notifications C.N.34.1992.TREATIES-1 of 30 March 1992; C.N.220.1994.TREATIES-2 of 20 July 1994; C.N.123.1996.TREATIES-1 of 28 May 1996; and C.N.166.1997.TREATIES-1 of 2 May 1997 (amendments to annex 1).¹

Note: The Agreement was drawn up under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and is open for signature at Geneva until 1 September 1986.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Succession (d)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Succession (d)</i>
Belarus.....	27 Aug 1986	1 Apr 1987 A	Portugal.....	1 Sep 1985	
Belgium.....		6 Aug 1999 a	Republic of Moldova.....		8 Jul 1996 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		1 Sep 1993 d	Romania.....		11 Dec 1996 a
Bulgaria.....		9 Mar 1990 a	Russian Federation ..	27 Aug 1986	10 Mar 1987 A
Croatia.....		20 May 1994 d	Slovakia ²		28 May 1993 d
Czech Republic ²		2 Jun 1993 d	Slovenia.....		6 Jul 1992 d
France.....	28 Aug 1986	27 Jan 1989 AA	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		5 Oct 1994 d
Germany ^{3,4}	29 Aug 1986	23 Oct 1987	Turkey.....		4 Jan 1993 a
Greece.....	9 Jul 1986	31 Mar 1995	Ukraine.....	27 Aug 1986	22 Sep 1987 A
Hungary.....	16 Apr 1986	26 Jun 1987 AA	Yugoslavia.....		31 Jan 1990 a
Italy.....	19 Aug 1986	29 Nov 1991			
Luxembourg.....	17 Jul 1986	28 Oct 1996			
Poland.....	5 Feb 1986	14 Sep 1988			

Notes:

¹ Amendments to the Convention were adopted as follows:

<i>Amendments to:</i>	<i>Proposed by:</i>	<i>Date of circulation:</i>	<i>Date of entry into force:</i>
Annexe I	Germany Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine	30 Mar 1992	10 Mar 1993
Annexe I	Croatia	20 Jul 1994	14 May 1995
Annexe I	Italy and Republic of Moldova	28 May 1996	18 Mar 1997
Annexe I		12 Nov 1997	12 Feb 1998

² Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Agreement on 10 May 1990, with the following reservation:

Czechoslovakia shall not consider itself bound by article 8 of the Agreement.

See also note 11 in chapter I.2.

³ The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Agreement on 22 March 1988 with the following reservation:

Reservation:

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 8 of the Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC) of 31 May 1985.

In order to refer a dispute which relates to the interpretation or application of the Agreement to arbitration, it is necessary in each

single case to have the consent of all States in the dispute. The arbitrators have to be selected jointly by the States in the dispute.

See also note 14 in chapter I.2.

⁴ In a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany declared that the Agreement shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany. See also note 3 above.

Upon ratification, the Government of Poland declared that it withdraws its reservation made upon signature. The text of the reservation read as follows:

The Government of Poland declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 8 of the Agreement.

D. Water Transport

1. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE LIMITATION OF THE LIABILITY OF OWNERS OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS (CLN)

Geneva, 1 March 1973

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 12 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 2. Parties: 1.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/3.

Note: The Convention was drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and opened for signature at Geneva from 1 March 1973 to 1 March 1974.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Germany ¹	1 Mar 1974	
Russian Federation ..		19 Feb 1981 a
Switzerland	1 Mar 1974	

Declarations and Reservations

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

GERMANY¹

Upon signature:

1. In the event of an occurrence in its territory, the Federal Republic of Germany will not apply the provisions of the Convention to cost and compensation due under article 4, paragraph 1 (e), for damage caused by water pollution (article 10, para. 1 (b)).

2. The Federal Republic of Germany will not apply the provision of article 4, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention with respect to passengers carried on journeys for which the place of embarkation on board the vessel and the place of disembarkation therefrom are situated either both in its territory or in the territory of a State which has likewise made use of this reservation. In this case the Federal Republic of Germany will provide for the limitation fund established according to article 5, paragraph 1 (a), an amount higher than that foreseen by the Convention (article 10, para. 1 (c)).

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation:

In accordance with article 18 (1) of the Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels of 1973, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17 of

this Convention, to the effect that any dispute between two or more of the Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other settlement procedures may, at the request of either of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred for settlement to the International Court of Justice, and declares that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute in each individual case.

Declarations:

In accordance with article 10 (1) (a) of the Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels of 1973, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only for vessels flying the flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

[The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] to the United Nations notes that article 16 of this Convention, which provides for the possibility of its application by States Parties to the Convention to territories for whose external relations they are responsible, conflicts with the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960.

Notes :

¹ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

1. a) Protocol to the Convention relating to the Limitation of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN)

Geneva, 5 July 1978

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 4).
STATUS: Signatories: 1.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/32.

Note: The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eighth (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol was open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Germany ¹	1 Nov 1978	

Notes :

¹ See note 14 in chapter I.2.

2. CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BY INLAND WATERWAY (CVN)

Geneva, 6 February 1976

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 20 (1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 1. Parties: 1.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/20.

Note: The Convention was drawn up within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and opened for signature at Geneva from 1 May 1976 until 30 April 1977.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a)</i>
Austria	2 Sep 1976	
Russian Federation . .		19 Feb 1981 a

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

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation:

In accordance with article 25 (1) of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway of 1976, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24 of that Convention, to the effect that any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation or application of the Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation or other settlement procedures may be referred for settlement to the International Court of Justice if any of the Parties so requests, and hereby de-

clares that such a dispute may only be referred to the International Court of Justice with the consent of all the parties to the disputes in each individual case;

Declaration:

In accordance with article 23 (1) of the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway of 1976 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to inland waterways of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that are open to navigation only for vessels flying the flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

**2. A) Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of
Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN)**

Geneva, 5 July 1978

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 4).

TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/33.

Note: The Protocol was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirty-eighth (special) session held at Geneva on 5 July 1978. The Protocol was open for signature at Geneva from 1 September 1978 to 31 August 1979.

3. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA, 1978

Hamburg, 31 March 1978

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 November 1992, in accordance with article 30 (1).
REGISTRATION: 1 November 1992, No. 29215.
STATUS: Signatories: 28. Parties: 26.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1695, p.3.

Note: The Convention was adopted on 30 March 1978 by the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, held in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, from 6 to 31 March 1978. The Conference had been convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 31/100¹ adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976. The Convention was opened for signature at Hamburg on 31 March 1978 and remained open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, until 30 April 1979.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Austria	30 Apr 1979	29 Jul 1993	Madagascar	31 Mar 1978	
Barbados		2 Feb 1981 a	Malawi		18 Mar 1991 a
Botswana		16 Feb 1988 a	Mexico	31 Mar 1978	
Brazil	31 Mar 1978		Morocco		12 Jun 1981 a
Burkina Faso		14 Aug 1989 a	Nigeria		7 Nov 1988 a
Burundi		4 Sep 1998 a	Norway	18 Apr 1979	
Cameroon		21 Oct 1993 a	Pakistan	8 Mar 1979	
Chile	31 Mar 1978	9 Jul 1982	Panama	31 Mar 1978	
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	23 Jun 1995	Philippines	14 Jun 1978	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19 Apr 1979		Portugal	31 Mar 1978	
Denmark	18 Apr 1979		Romania		7 Jan 1982 a
Ecuador	31 Mar 1978		Senegal	31 Mar 1978	17 Mar 1986
Egypt	31 Mar 1978	23 Apr 1979	Sierra Leone	15 Aug 1978	7 Oct 1988
Finland	18 Apr 1979		Singapore	31 Mar 1978	
France	18 Apr 1979		Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d	
Gambia		7 Feb 1996 a	Sweden	18 Apr 1979	
Georgia		21 Mar 1996 a	Tunisia		15 Sep 1980 a
Germany ³	31 Mar 1978		Uganda		6 Jul 1979 a
Ghana	31 Mar 1978		United Republic of Tanzania		24 Jul 1979 a
Guinea		23 Jan 1991 a	United States of America	30 Apr 1979	
Holy See	31 Mar 1978		Venezuela	31 Mar 1978	
Hungary	23 Apr 1979	5 Jul 1984	Zambia		7 Oct 1991 a
Kenya		31 Jul 1989 a			
Lebanon		4 Apr 1983 a			
Lesotho		26 Oct 1989 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

CZECH REPUBLIC²

"The Czech Republic declares that limits of carrier's liability in the territory of the Czech Republic adhere to the provision of article 6 of the Convention."

SLOVAKIA²

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, upon signing the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea of 1978, declares, in conformity with the provision of its article 26, that the conversion of the amounts of the limits of liability, referred to in paragraph

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 39, (A/31/39), p. 184.*

² Czechoslovakia had signed the Convention on 6 March 1979 with the following declaration:

2 of that article, into the Czechoslovak currency is made in the ratio of 0.48 Czechoslovak crown /Kce/ to 1 monetary unit, defined in paragraph 3 of article 26 of the Convention, and the limits of liability provided for in this Convention to be applied in the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are fixed as follows: 6,000.-Kcs per package or other shipping unit, or 18.-Kcs per kilogramme of gross weight of the goods.

See also note 11 in chapter 1.2.

Subsequently, upon ratification, the Government of the Czech Republic declared that it "had decided to withdraw the declaration made by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic upon signing the Convention on 6 March 1979."

³ See note 14 in chapter 1.2.

4. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON MARITIME LIENS AND MORTGAGES, 1993

Geneva, 6 May 1993

NOT YET IN FORCE: [see article 19(1)].
STATUS: Signatories: 11. Parties: 5.
TEXT: Doc. A/CONF.162/7.

Note: The Convention was adopted on 6 May 1993 at Geneva by the United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries held at Geneva from 19 April to 7 May 1993. The Conference had been convened in accordance with resolution 46/213¹ adopted by the General Assembly of 20 December 1991. The Convention is open for signature to all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, from 1 September 1993 to 31 August 1994, and shall thereafter remain open to accession.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Definitive signature (s), Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Brazil	28 Mar 1994		Paraguay	24 May 1994	
China	18 Aug 1994		Russian Federation ..		4 Mar 1999 a
Denmark	9 Aug 1994		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....		11 Mar 1997 a
Finland.....	29 Aug 1994		Sweden	2 Jun 1994	
Germany	11 Jul 1994		Tunisia.....	24 Nov 1993	2 Feb 1995
Guinea	18 Nov 1993		Vanuatu.....		10 Aug 1999 a
Monaco		28 Mar 1995 a			
Morocco	23 Aug 1994				
Norway	31 Aug 1994				

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/46/49), p.156.*

5. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON MAIN INLAND WATERWAYS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE (AGN)

Geneva, 19 January 1996

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 26 July 1999, in accordance with article 8 (2).
STATUS: Signatories: 17. Parties: 10.
TEXT: ECE/TRANS/120.

Note: The Agreement was adopted by the Inland Transportation Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its fifty-eighth session held at Geneva from 15 to 19 January 1996. In accordance with its article 5 (1), the Agreement is open at the Office of the United Nations in Geneva for signature by States which are members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe or have been admitted to the Commission in a consultative capacity in conformity with paragraphs 8 and 11 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, from 1 October 1996 to 30 September 1997.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Austria	29 Sep 1997		Lithuania	25 Jun 1997	
Bulgaria		28 Apr 1999 a	Luxembourg	20 Jan 1997	29 Jun 1999
Croatia	23 Jun 1997	27 Apr 1999 A	Netherlands ¹	23 Jun 1997	21 Apr 1998
Czech Republic	23 Jun 1997	8 Aug 1997 AA	Republic of Moldova .	23 Jun 1997	23 Mar 1998
Finland	23 Jun 1997		Romania	23 Jun 1997	24 Feb 1999
France	24 Sep 1997		Russian Federation ...	26 Sep 1997	
Germany	23 Jun 1997		Slovakia	23 Jun 1997	2 Feb 1998 AA
Greece	24 Sep 1997		Switzerland	23 Jun 1997	21 Aug 1997
Hungary	23 Jun 1997	22 Oct 1997			
Italy	24 Sep 1997				

¹ For the Kingdom in Europe.

E. MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

1. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS¹

Geneva, 24 May 1980

NOT YET IN FORCE:

[see article 36 (1)].

STATUS:

Signatories: 6. Parties: 9.

TEXT:

Doc. TD/MT/CONF/16; depositary notifications C.N.45.1982.TREATIES-1 of 11 March 1982 (procès-verbal of rectification of Russian text) and C.N.194.1982.TREATIES-5 of 23 August 1982 (procès-verbal of rectification of Arabic text).

Note: The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport, held in Geneva from 12 to 30 November 1979 and from 8 to 24 May 1980. The Conference had been convened pursuant to resolution 33/160² adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1978. The Convention was opened for signature by all States from 1 September 1980 to 31 August 1981 inclusive at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession (a), Definitive signature (s), Acceptance (A), Approval (AA)</i>
Burundi		4 Sep 1998 a	Norway	28 Aug 1981	
Chile	9 Jul 1981	7 Apr 1982	Rwanda		15 Sep 1987 a
Georgia		21 Mar 1996 a	Senegal	2 Jul 1981	25 Oct 1984
Malawi		2 Feb 1984 a	Venezuela	31 Aug 1981	
Mexico	10 Oct 1980	11 Feb 1982	Zambia		7 Oct 1991 a
Morocco	25 Nov 1980	21 Jan 1993			

Notes :

¹ Although listed in this chapter for reasons of convenience, this Convention is not limited to transport by road.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/33/45), p. 119.*

**2. EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL COMBINED TRANSPORT
LINES AND RELATED INSTALLATIONS (AGTC)**

Geneva, 1 February 1991

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20 October 1993, in accordance with article 10 (1).
REGISTRATION: 20 October 1993, No. 30382.
STATUS: Signatories: 19. Parties: 23.
TEXT: Doc. ECE/TRANS/88 and depositary notification C.N.347.1992.TREATIES-7 of 30 December 1992 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic English, French and Russian texts); and C.N.345.1997.TREATIES-2 of 16 September 1997 (amendments to annexes I, II, III and IV)¹.

Note: The Agreement was adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its Fifty-third session held at Geneva from 28 January to 1 February 1991. The Agreement was open for signature at the Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 1 April 1991 to 31 March 1992.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession (d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Austria	30 Oct 1991	22 Jul 1993	Italy	30 Oct 1991	12 Jan 1996
Belarus		5 Mar 1997 a	Luxembourg	30 Oct 1991	13 Jul 1994
Belgium	30 Oct 1991	6 Aug 1999	Netherlands ³	30 Oct 1991	13 May 1992 A
Bulgaria	30 Oct 1991	10 Aug 1994	Norway	30 Mar 1992	30 Apr 1992 A
Croatia		24 Jul 1995 a	Poland	27 Mar 1992	
Czech Republic ²	2 Jun 1993 d	22 Aug 1994 AA	Portugal		5 Jan 1996 a
Denmark	30 Oct 1991	9 Jan 1992 A	Romania	30 Oct 1991	21 May 1993
Finland	30 Oct 1991		Russian Federation ...		29 Jun 1994 a
France	16 Apr 1991	28 May 1992 AA	Slovakia ²	28 May 1993 d	16 Aug 1994 AA
Georgia		30 Nov 1998 a	Slovenia		1 Nov 1994 a
Germany	16 Apr 1991	30 Jul 1992	Switzerland	31 Oct 1991	11 Feb 1993
Greece	30 Oct 1991	26 Apr 1995	Turkey	13 Jan 1992	4 Sep 1996
Hungary	30 Oct 1991	4 Feb 1994 AA			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made

upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

DENMARK

Upon signature:

"With reservation for application to the Faroe Islands and Greenland."

LUXEMBOURG

Declaration:

Upon signature:

[The Government of Luxembourg] declares that the maximum length established in annex III, item III (A), may be

reached with respect to the construction of additional locks on the Moselle, with the agreement of the International Commission for the Moselle.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Reservation:

The Russian Federation does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12 of the said Agreement.

Notes:

¹ At its twenty-fifth session held in Geneva from 2 to 4 September 1996, the Working Party on Combined Transport of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, adopted in accordance with articles 15 and 16, of the above Agreement, amendments to annexes I, II to the Agreement proposed by the Contracting Parties as indicated in the report of the Working Party on Combined Transport (doc. TRANS/WP.24/71 of 7 October 1996). By 16 March 1998, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 15, the proposed amendments to annexes I and II, and in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 16, the proposed amendments to annexes III and IV, were

considered as having been accepted, as within a period of six months following the date of their circulation (16 September 1997), no objection had been received by the Secretary-General from a Contracting Party directly concerned. In accordance with articles 15 (5) and 16 (5), the amendments will enter into force for all Contracting Parties on 25 June 1998.

² Czechoslovakia had signed the Agreement on 30 October 1991. See also note in chapter I.2.

³ For the Kingdom in Europe.

2. a) Protocol on Combined Transport on Inland Waterways to the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) of 1991

Geneva, 17 January 1997

NOT YET IN FORCE: (see article 9).
STATUS: Signatories: 15. Parties: 6.
TEXT: Depositary notification C.N.444.1997.TREAITES-1 of 7 November 1997.

Note: The Protocol has been adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe on 17 January 1997. In accordance with its article 6 (1), the Protocol will be open at the Office of the United Nations in Geneva for signature by States which are Contracting Parties to the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) of 1991 from 1 November 1997 to 31 October 1998.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)</i>
Austria	13 Nov 1997		Italy.....	13 Nov 1997	
Bulgaria	28 Oct 1998	20 May 1999	Luxembourg	29 Apr 1998	
Czech Republic.....	13 Nov 1997	2 Sep 1998 AA	Netherlands.....	13 Nov 1997	2 Nov 1999 A
Denmark.....	13 Nov 1997	26 Feb 1998 A	Portugal	13 Nov 1997	
France.....	13 Nov 1997		Romania.....	13 Nov 1997	24 Feb 1999
Germany.....	13 Nov 1997		Slovakia	29 Jun 1998	
Greece.....	13 Nov 1997		Switzerland.....	13 Nov 1997	4 Mar 1998
Hungary	13 Nov 1997				

Declarations and Reservations

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

AUSTRIA

Declaration:

Upon signature:

"Since this Protocol is entitled a Protocol to the 1991 European Agreement on important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) and since in particular, its articles 6, 8 and 16 require that Parties to the Protocol must be and remain parties to the AGTC, the Protocol is clearly intimately linked to the AGTC;

Accordingly, Austria declares hereby that it is clear that the Safeguard Clause, as expressed in article 17 of the AGTC also applies to the present Protocol on Combined Transport on Inland Waterways to the AGTC."

DENMARK

Declaration:

Upon signature:

"[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under Austria.]"

GERMANY

Declaration:

Upon signature:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under Austria.]

GREECE

Declaration:

Upon signature:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under Austria.]

LUXEMBOURG

Declaration:

Upon signature:

[The Government of Luxembourg] declares that the maximum length established in annex III, item III (A), may be reached with respect to the construction of additional locks on the Moselle, with the agreement of the International Commission for the Moselle.

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under Austria.]

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

Upon signature:

[Same text, mutatis mutandis, as the one made under Austria.]

INDEX

(REFERENCE NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO CHAPTERS AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS - SEE "TABLE OF CONTENTS" AND CHAPTER TITLE AT THE BOTTOM OF EACH PAGE)

A

- ADVERTISING MATERIALS: *XI.A.5, 7*
See also: Customs
- AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK: *X.2*
- AGRICULTURE: *X.8*
See also: International Fund for Agricultural Development
- AIR POLLUTION: *XXVII.1*
See also: Environment
- AIRCRAFT: *XI.A.11*
See also: Customs
- ÅLAND ISLANDS: *Part II.32*
- ANIMAL PRODUCTS: *Part II.24, 25*
- ANIMALS, CONTAGIOUS DISEASES: *Part II.23*
- ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES: *XXVI.5*
- APARTHEID: *IV.7, 10*
See also: Discrimination
- ARBITRAL AWARDS: *XXII.1; Part II.7*
See also: Settlement of disputes
- ARBITRATION: *XXII.2; Part II.6, 29*
See also: Arbitral awards;
Settlement of disputes
- ASIA PACIFIC INSTITUTE FOR BROADCASTING
DEVELOPMENT: *XXV.3*
- ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNITY: *XXV.2*
- ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE: *X.11*
- ASIAN COCONUT COMMUNITY: *XIX.7*
- ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK: *X.4*
- ASIAN RICE TRADE FUND: *XIX.11*

B

- BANK FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH
AFRICA: *X.16*
- BILLS OF EXCHANGE: *X.12; Part II.8, 10, 12*
See also: Negotiable instruments
- BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: *XXVII.8*
See also: Environment

- BROADCASTING: *XIV.3; XXV.3; Part II.1*
See also: Telecommunications

C

- CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK: *X.6*
- CHEMICAL WEAPONS: *XXVI.3*
See also: Disarmament
- CHEQUES: *Part II.9, 11, 13*
See also: Negotiable instruments
- CHILD (RIGHTS OF THE): *IV.11; VII.1, 2, 3*
See also: Human rights;
Traffic in persons
- CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: *IV.4, 5, 12*
- CLIMATE CHANGE: *XXVII.7*
See also: Environment
- COCOA: *XIX.9, 14, 22, 31, 38*
- COCONUT: *XIX.7*
- COFFEE: *XIX.4, 5, 12, 15, 25, 40*
- COLLISIONS: *XII.3*
- COMMERCIAL SAMPLES: *XI.A.5*
See also: Customs
- COMMODITIES
See: Cocoa: XIX.9, 14, 22, 31, 38;
Coconut: XIX.7;
Coffee: XIX.4, 5, 12, 15, 25, 40;
Common Fund for Commodities: XIX.21;
Copper: XIX.35;
Food aid: XIX.28;
Grains: XIX.41;
Jute: XIX.24, 36;
Nickel: XIX.29;
Olive oil: XIX.1, 2, 3, 30;
Pepper: XIX.8;
Rice: XIX.11;
Rubber: XIX.20, 32, 42;
Sugar: XIX.6, 10, 18, 27, 33, 37;
Tea: XIX.16;
Tin: XIX.13, 17, 23, 34;
Tropical timber: XIX.19, 26, 39;
Wheat trade: XIX.28

COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES: *XIX.21*

CONFLICT OF LAWS: *Part II.4, 8, 9*
See also: Negotiable instruments

CONSTITUTIVE INSTRUMENTS, CHARTERS, CONSTITUTIONS, STATUTES
See: African Development Bank: *X.2;*
 Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development: *XXV.3;*
 Asia-Pacific Telecommunity: *XXV.2;*
 Asian and Pacific Development Center: *X.11;*
 Asian Coconut Community: *XIX.7;*
 Asian Development Bank: *X.4;*
 Asian Rice Trade Fund: *XIX.11;*
 Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa: *X.16;*
 Caribbean Development Bank: *X.6;*
 Common Fund for Commodities: *XIX.21;*
 Economic Community of West Africa: *X.5;*
 Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean: *IV.14;*
 International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology: *XIV.7;*
 International Court of Justice: *I.3, 4;*
 International Fund for Agricultural Development: *X.8;*
 International Maritime Organization: *XII.1;*
 International Refugee Organization: *V.1;*
 International Régime of Maritime Ports: *Part II.20;*
 International Relief Union: *Part II.26;*
 International Tea Promotion Association: *XIX.16;*
 International Tropical Timber Bureau: *XIX.19;*
 International Vaccine Institute: *IX.3;*
 Office international d'hygiène publique: *IX.2;*
 Pepper Community: *XIX.8;*
 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: *XVIII.10;*
 South Centre: *X.14;*
 Southeast Asia Tin Research and Development Centre: *XIX.17;*
 United Nations: *I.1, 2, 5;*
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization: *X.9;*
 University for Peace: *XIV.6;*
 World Health Organization: *IX.1*
See also: Commodities for the commodity organizations concerned

CONSULAR RELATIONS: *III.6, 7, 8*
See also: Diplomatic relations

CONTAINER: *XI.A.9, 15, 18*

CONTINENTAL SHELF: *XXI.4*
See also: Law of the Sea

CONTRACTS: *X.10; XI.B.11, 26; XI.D.2*
See also: Trade;
 Transport and communications

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS: *XXVI.2*
See also: Disarmament

COPPER: *XIX.35*
See also: International Study Groups

COPYRIGHT: *XIV.3, 4; XXVIII.1*
See also: Fiscal matters

CORRECTION (RIGHT OF): *XVII.1*

COUNTERFEITING: *Part II.14, 15*

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY: *IV.6, 9*
See also: Discrimination;
 Genocide;
 Internationally protected persons;
 Penal matters;
 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
 Torture;
 United Nations Personnel (Crimes against)

CUSTOMS: *XI.A.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; XIV.1, 2, 5; Part II.22, 25*
See also: Education and culture

D

DANGEROUS GOODS: *XI.B.14, 30*
See also: Narcotic drugs;
 Transport and communications

DEATH PENALTY: *IV.12*

DÉSERTIFICATION: *XXVII.10*

DEVELOPMENT
See: African Development Bank: *X.2;*
 Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development: *XXV.3;*
 International Fund for Agricultural Development: *X.8;*
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization: *X.9*

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS: *III.3, 4, 5*
See also: Consular relations

DISARMAMENT: *XXVI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Part II.1*

DISCRIMINATION
See: Apartheid: *IV.7;*
 Racial: *IV.2;*
 Sports: *IV.10;*
 Women: *IV.8*

DRIVING PERMITS: *XI.B.27*
See also: Transport and communications

DRUGS
See: Narcotic drugs: *VI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19*

E

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICA: *X.5*

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

See: Statistics: XIII.1, 2, 3

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

See: Education and culture: XIV.1, 2, 5, 6

EDUCATION AND CULTURE: *XIV.1, 2, 5, 6*

ENVIRONMENT: *XXVI.1; XXVII.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18*

See also: Disarmament

ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION MAKING: *XXVII.13*

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: *XXVII.4*

See also: Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES:
XXVI.1

See also: Disarmament

EUROP WAGONS: *XI.A.12*

See also: Customs

F

FISCAL MATTERS: *XXVIII.1*

See also: Copyright;

Customs;

Taxation;

Transport and communications

FISHING: *XXI.3*

See also: Law of the Sea

FISH STOCKS: *XXI.7*

FLAG (RIGHT TO): *Part II.19*

FOOD AID: *XIX.28, 41*

FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE
CARIBBEAN: *IV.14*

G

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE: *X.1*

See also: Trade

GENETIC ENGINEERING: *XIV.7*

GENOCIDE: *IV.1*

GRAINS: *XIX.41*

GUARANTEES AND STAND-BY LETTERS OF CREDIT:

X.15

H

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES: *XXVII.14*

HAZARDOUS WASTE: *XXVII.3*

HEALTH

See: World Health Organization: IX.1

See also: Animal, Contagious diseases

HIGH SEAS: *XXI.2, 3*

See also: Law of the Sea

HOSTAGES: *XXVIII.5*

See also: Internationally protected persons;

Penal matters

HUMAN RIGHTS: *IV.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14*

See also: Apartheid;

Child;

Crimes against humanity;

Death penalty;

Discrimination;

Migrant workers;

Slavery;

Traffic in persons;

Women

I

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE
CARIBBEAN: *IV.14*

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS: *XXVII.6*

See also: Environment

INFORMATION: *XVII.1*

See also: Broadcasting;

Telecommunications

INLAND WATERWAYS: *XI.D.5*

INSURANCE: *XI.B.29*

See also: Liability;

Limitation Statutes

INTER-AFRICAN MOTOR VEHICLE THIRD PARTY
LIABILITY INSURANCE CARD: *XI.B.29*

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE
ORGANIZATION

See: International Maritime Organization: XII.1

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR GENETIC
ENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY: *XIV.7*

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE: *I.3, 4*

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL

DEVELOPMENT: *X.8*

INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS: *XVIII.7*

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION: *XII.1*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: *III.11*

See also: Constitutive instruments;

Law of Treaties;

Representation of States

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION: *V.1*

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION: *Part II.26*

INTERNATIONAL STUDY GROUPS

See: Copper: *XIX.35*;

Nickel: *XIX.29*;

Tin: *XIX.34*

INTERNATIONAL TEA PROMOTION ASSOCIATION:
XIX.16

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER BUREAU: *XIX.19*

INTERNATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTE: *IX.3*

J

JUTE: *XIX.24, 36*

L

LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

See: Flag (Right of): *Part II.19*;

Land-locked States: *X.3*

LAND-LOCKED STATES: *X.3*

LAW OF THE SEA: *XXI.1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9*

LAW OF TREATIES: *XXIII.1, 3*

LIABILITY: *XI.B.29, 30; XI.D.1*

See also: Insurance;

Limitation Statutes

LIGHTSHIPS: *Part II.33*

LIMITATION STATUTES: *X.7; XI.D.1*

See also: Crimes against humanity;

Insurance;

Liability;

Trade;

Transport and communications

LINER CONFERENCES: *XII.6*

M

MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS: *XX.1*

MARITIME LIENS AND MORTGAGES: *XI.D.4*

MARRIAGE: *XVI.2, 3*

MERCENARIES: *XVIII.6*

See also: Penal matters

MIGRANT WORKERS: *IV.13*

MISSING PERSONS: *XV.1, 2, 3*

MOON: *XXIV.2*

See also: Outer space

MOST FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE: *X.1*

MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT: *XI.E.1, 2*

See also: Transport and communications

N

NARCOTIC DRUGS: *VI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19*

NATIONALITY: *Part II.4, 5*

See also: Consular relations;

Diplomatic relations;

Women

NAVIGATION: *XI.B.30; XI.D.1, 2, 5; XII.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Part II.17, 18, 20, 28, 31, 33*

See also: Transport and communications

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS: *X.12; Part II.8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13*

NICKEL: *XIX.29*

See also: International Study Groups

NUCLEAR TESTING: *XXVI.4*

See also: Disarmament

O

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS: *VIII.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6*

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE: *IX.2*

OLIVE OIL: *XIX.1, 2, 3, 30*

See also: Table olives

OPIUM: *VI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14*

See also: Narcotic drugs

OUTER SPACE: *XXIV.1, 2*

See also: Telecommunications

OZONE LAYER: *XXVII.2*

See also: Environment

P

PALLETS: XI.A.14

See also: Customs

PEACE

See: Broadcasting: Part II.1;
University for Peace: XIV.6

PENAL MATTERS

See: Counterfeiting: Part II.14, 15;
Crimes against humanity: IV.6;
Genocide: IV.1;
Hostages: XVIII.5;
Internationally protected persons: XVIII.7;
Navigation: XII.8;
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court:
XVIII.10;
Terrorist bombings: XVIII.9;
United Nations personnel (Crimes against): XVIII.8;
Financing of terrorism: XVIII.11

See also: Slavery

PEPPER: XIX.8

PHONOGRAMS: XIV.3, 4

PLEASURE BOATS: XI.A.11

See also: Customs

POPPY: VI.14

See also: Narcotic drugs

PORTS: Part II.20

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES: III.1, 2

See also: Consular relations;
Diplomatic relations;
Internationally protected persons;
Law of the Sea;
Special missions

PROMISSORY NOTES: X.12; Part II.8, 10, 12

See also: Negotiable instruments

PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES: VI.16, 19

See also: Narcotic drugs

R

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: IV.2

RAILWAYS: XI.B.30; XI.C.1, 2, 3; Part II.27

See also: Customs;
Transport and communications

REFUGEES: V.1, 2, 5

See also: Statelessness

REGISTRATION OF SHIPS: XII.7

REPRESENTATION OF STATES: III.11

RICE: XIX.11

RIGHT(S)

See: Child (Rights of the): IV.11;

Civil and political rights: IV.4, 5, 12;

Correction (Right of): XVII.1;

Flag (Right to): Part II.19;

Economic and social rights: IV.3;

Migrant workers: IV.13

See also: Human rights

ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS: XI.B.3, 4, 9, 15, 20, 24, 25;
Part II.30

ROAD TRAFFIC: XI.B.1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 19, 23, 28, 30

See also: Transport and communications

ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: XVIII.10

RUBBER: XIX.20, 32, 42

S

SALES OF GOODS: X.7, 10

See also: Trade;
Transport and communications

SATELLITE: XXV.1

SECURITY

See: United Nations personnel (Crimes against): XVIII.8

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES: II.1; Part II.29

See also: Consular relations;
Diplomatic relations;
International Court of Justice;
Law of the Sea;
Special missions

SLAVERY: VII.6, 7, 8, 9, 10; XVIII.1, 2, 3, 4

See also: Traffic in persons

SMALL CETACEANS: XXVII.9

See also: Environment

SOUTH CENTRE: X.14

SOUTHEAST ASIA TIN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE: XIX.17

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES: III.2

SPECIAL MISSIONS: III.9, 10

SPORTS

See: Apartheid: IV.10

STAMP LAWS: Part II.12, 13

See also: Negotiable instruments

STATELESSNESS: V.3, 4; Part II.2, 3

See also: Refugees

STATE PROPERTY, ARCHIVES AND DEBTS: III.12

STATES

See: Representation of States: III.11;
Succession of States: III.12; XXIII.2

STATISTICS: *XIII.1, 2, 3*
SUCCESSION OF STATES: *III.12; XXIII.2*
See also: Law of treaties
SUGAR: *XLX.6, 10, 18, 27, 33, 37*

T

TABLE OLIVES: *XIX.30*
TAXATION: *XI.B.10, 12, 13; XXVIII.1; Part II.21*
See also: Fiscal matters
TEA: *XIX.16*
TELECOMMUNICATIONS: *XXV.1, 2, 3, 4; Part II.1*
See also: Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development;
Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
TERRITORIAL SEA: *XXI.1*
See also: Law of the sea
TERRORISM
See: Terrorism (financing of): XVIII.11;
Terrorist bombings: XVIII.9
TERRORISM (FINANCING OF): *XVIII.11*
TERRORIST BOMBINGS: *XVIII.9*
TIN: *XIX.13, 17, 23, 34*
See also: International Study Groups
TIR CARNET: *XI.A.3, 13, 16*
See also: Customs
TORTURE: *IV.9*
TOURING: *XI.A.1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7*
See also: Customs
TRADE: *X.1, 3, 13, 15, 16; XXVII.11; Part II.24, 25*
See also: Commodities;
Customs;
Guarantees and stand-by letters of credit;
Negotiable instruments;
Sale of goods;
Transport and communications;
Wild fauna and flora
TRAFFIC IN PERSONS: *VII.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11*
See also: Slavery
TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS: *XXVII.1, 3, 4, 5*
TRANSIT: *X.3; Part II.16, 24*
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS: *XI.A.1, 2; XI.B.4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32; XI.C.1, 2, 3; XI.D.2, 3; XI.E.1, 2*
See also: Customs;
Trade;
Transit

TRANSPORT LINES (INTERNATIONAL COMBINED):
XI.E.2
TRANSPORT TERMINALS: *X.13*
TROPICAL TIMBER: *XLX.19, 26, 39*

U

UNITED NATIONS
See: United Nations Charter: I.1, 2;
Privileges and Immunities: III.1, 2
UNITED NATIONS CHARTER: *I.1, 2*
UNITED NATIONS CHARTER (Amendments): *I.5*
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION: *X.9*
UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL (CRIMES AGAINST):
XVIII.8
UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE: *XIV.6*

V

VEHICLES: *XI.A.1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10; XI.B.5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 31*
See also: Customs;
Fiscal matters;
Transport and communications
VESSELS: *XI.B.30; XI.D.1; XII.2, 4, 5, 7; Part II.28*
See also: Customs;
Navigation;
Transport and communications

W

WAR CRIMES: *IV.6*
See also: Crimes against humanity
WATERCOURSES AND LAKES: *XXVII.5, 12*
See also: Environment
WATER TRANSPORT: *XI.D.2, 3, 5*
See also: Navigation;
Transport and communications
WEAPONS
See: Chemical weapons: XXVI.3;
Conventional weapons: XXVI.2;
Disarmament: XXVI.1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Part II.1
WEST AFRICA: *X.5*
WHEAT TRADE: *XLX.28*
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
See: Traffic in persons: VII.1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
See also: Slavery

WILD FAUNA AND FLORA: XXVII.11

WOMEN: IV.8; VII.1, 2, 3, 4, 5; XVI.1, 2

See also: Discrimination;

Traffic in persons

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION: IX.1

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم. استعالم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة . قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
